

Arizona Statewide Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile

Prepared by:

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group
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Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families
Division for Substance Abuse Policy

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Executive Summary

Arizona's state agencies, community coalitions and substance abuse service providers depend on timely and accurate data to inform their decision-making processes and create effective policy. This document serves as a reference to develop an understanding of the impact of substance use in Arizona, including what progress has been made and what areas still require our diligent efforts.

Key findings are interspersed throughout the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, some of which are noted below:

Mortality

- Drug and alcohol-related deaths, including those attributable to motor vehicle and boating fatalities, accounted for 1,689 deaths in Arizona in 2005.
- There have been significant increases in the number of alcohol and drug-induced deaths in Arizona; alcohol-induced deaths increased by 50% and drug-induced deaths more than doubled between 2000 and 2005.

Morbidity

- In 2005, there were 18,744 emergency room visits and 4,092 admissions to hospitals for alcohol or drug-related dependence, abuse or psychoses. Over 13,000 received publicly-funded substance abuse treatment.
- There were 34,859 arrests for driving under the influence in Arizona in 2005, a 16% reduction from 2002.
- National surveys show that alcohol abuse/dependence in Arizona increased by 50% between 2000 and 2005 (from 6.40% to 9.70%), while drug abuse/dependence decreased by 30% over the same time period (from 4.10% to 2.90%).
- One-third of high school students reported riding with someone who had been drinking alcohol in the last 30 days.

Consumption Patterns

- Substance use initiation occurs primarily between youths' 12th and 15th birthdays.
- Underage drinking cost Arizona approximately \$1.3 billion dollars in 2005.
- Almost half of Arizona's high school seniors reported drinking within the 30 days preceding the survey; a third reported binge drinking within the past 2 weeks.
- Approximately one quarter of Arizona adults reported binge drinking in the last 30 days.
- While substance use was found to be higher among older students, one exception was noted; a higher percentage of 8th grade students reported using inhalants than did 10th or 12th grade students.
- Arizona 10th grade students used methamphetamine in the 30 days preceding the survey at twice the national percentage (1.7% vs. 0.7%).

- There has been a decrease in both current and lifetime cigarette use among Arizona high school students during the last five years.
- There was a 20% decrease in youth reporting the use of marijuana in their lifetime (from 38.80% to 29.20%) from 2002 to 2006.

Consumption-Related Consequences

- Twenty percent of students in the 10th and 12th grades reported being drunk or high at school in the last 12 months.
- Arrests for drug possession increased from 2002 – 2005 for both juveniles and adults.
- Arrests for driving under the influence decreased by approximately 16% for both juveniles and adults between 2002 and 2005.
- The years between 2000 and 2005 saw a significant reduction in consequences related to methamphetamine use; Arizona saw a decrease in the number of labs seized, arrests made, prosecutions, victims, and disposal costs.
- Among Arizona Department of Economic Security's Families F.I.R.S.T. program participants, a higher percentage reported methamphetamine as their drug of choice than alcohol.
- Individuals aged 24 and younger and those aged 25 – 34 caused more alcohol-related accidents, injuries and deaths than people in other age groups.
- Gila and Pima counties had the highest rates of both emergency department visits and hospital admissions for drug abuse and dependence while Apache, Coconino and Navajo counties had the highest rates for alcohol dependence, abuse and psychoses.
- For Arizonans admitted to publicly-funded substance abuse treatment services, 12% of males and 21% of females reported methamphetamine as the primary substance they used in the 30 days preceding entry into the treatment program.
- American Indian/Alaskan Natives had the highest rates of hospital admissions for alcohol abuse, while Blacks/African Americans had higher rates of hospital admissions for drug dependence and drug abuse.

While many data gaps identified in the 2005 Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile have been addressed, this profile indicates that important components of a complete data collection system remain in need of our attention: the development of an adult prevalence survey; an increased understanding of the economic and social costs of substance use; comprehensive resource assessments; data that examine the correlation between substance use and child welfare; and efforts to enhance data-collection capabilities on tribal lands.



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1. Background and Purpose

In the fall of 2004, the State of Arizona and the Governor's Office received a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) from the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). The State Incentive Grant provides \$11.75 million over five years to reduce substance use in Arizona.

The State Incentive Grant requires a statewide needs assessment to direct funding to substance abuse-related problems in Arizona. The needs assessment must include the following:

1. Assessment of the magnitude of substance abuse and related mental health disorders in the State of Arizona
2. Assessment of risk and protective factors associated with substance abuse and related mental health disorders in the state
3. Assessment of community assets and resources
4. Identification of gaps in services and capacity
5. Assessment of readiness to act
6. Identification of priorities based on the epidemiological analyses, including the identification of target communities to implement the Strategic Prevention Framework
7. Specification of baseline data against which progress and outcomes of the Strategic Prevention Framework can be measured.

This Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile informs the statewide needs assessment by providing data and suggesting priorities as required in the items listed above. Information on item number five, assessment of readiness to act, is not included in this report. It was decided early in the State Incentive Grant's implementation that this readiness assessment would occur once potential priority communities were identified. Further, because this profile utilizes state-level (and sometimes sub-state level) substance use data, it would be inappropriate to examine the readiness of individual communities to act on their substance use problems without first having data at the individual community level.

2. Approach

2005 Profile

To oversee the development of the Epidemiology Profile and its findings, a Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group was formed. Members include grant partner agencies, representatives of agencies with key data sets, public health experts and epidemiologists, community representatives, and the State Incentive Grant's evaluator. The Work Group was convened and staffed by the Governor's Office.

For the original (2005) Epidemiology Profile, eight meetings were conducted over a ten-month period in which Work Group members decided on how to approach the Profile, decided on problem areas to be examined, selected indicators of substance abuse consequences and consumption, advised on data sets and analysis, and reviewed findings. The Arizona Department of Health Services and the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission provided geographic and other analyses of key data sets to support the group's work.

The work was conducted in two phases. First, an exhaustive list of potential indicators of substance use consequence and consumption patterns was developed. Consequence and consumption indicators were compiled from an indicator database developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, a list of indicators compiled from other State Incentive Grant awardees, and indicators suggested by members of the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group. A search was conducted for data sets that could provide information on the indicators or data sets that were related to substance abuse and might provide additional indicators.

From the beginning, it was tacitly assumed that indicators that would eventually be used would have data that were reliable, regularly collected, and readily accessible. The data would be of sufficient quality to allow relatively certain conclusions to be reached. The data would also be constantly updated, usually on a yearly basis, or on a biennial basis. Further, the data needed to have a good chance of being collected into the near future or at least over the five year life of the State Incentive Grant. It was also agreed that data would be available either in published reports, on agency web sites, or through communication with the data set manager. Data used for this Epidemiology Profile were archival or existed in surveys already completed; no primary research was done to inform the report. A complete list of all the indicators considered is provided in Appendix A.

The relationship between substance use and other health or social problems has been recognized in the public health field. However, while the literature suggests correlations between substance use and other health and social problems, with the exception of smoking-attributable mortality, morbidity and economic costs, the proportion of these problems directly attributable to substance abuse in Arizona, also known as attributable fractions, was not readily quantifiable or available from existing sources. Two of the concerns with attributable-fractions influenced the decision to look only at indicators with a direct relationship to substance use. First, while some studies measure the effect of substance abuse on chronic illness and social problems, such effects may not be seen for many years or even decades, making it difficult to measure the effects of the State Incentive Grant's intervention efforts. Second, several of the public health experts and epidemiologist members of the Work Group questioned the methods that some of these studies used to calculate the proportion of a given problem that could be attributed to substance use.

It should be noted that beginning with a search of indicators to describe substance abuse consequences and consumption patterns defines substance use problems in a particular way. This approach means that problems are determined by the presence of data, as opposed to starting with a community concern and then finding data to inform the extent of the concern. This approach may be problematic in that only those consequences and patterns for which data exist are included in the analysis. This approach also narrowly restricts a problem or problem syndrome, such as drinking and driving, to a specific indicator or set of indicators, such as arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol.

The second phase of the work consisted of analyzing available indicator data in order to interpret it for the purposes of the State Incentive Grant. This analysis was to be used to expose substance abuse consequence and consumption patterns and the populations implicated by them. Once problem areas were identified, State Incentive Grant funds would be allocated to interventions designed to remedy these problems. Data from the first phase of the process were reviewed and a problem area identification exercise was conducted to specify those problem areas that the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group considered priority. Once these preliminary problem areas were noted, the data were reviewed and analyzed again to specifically inform decisions that would be made for allocating State Incentive Grant funds.

With the exception of death or illness, not included in the analyses were data on the severity of an indicator or problem or its effect on an individual or society such as economic costs or productivity losses. This is a weakness since such data might influence priority setting if, for example, a drug has a low consumption rate relative to other drugs but its economic costs far exceed those of drugs that have higher consumption rates.

Several indicators were important to the group:

- Past-month underage drinking
- Past-month underage binge drinking
- Past two-week binge drinking among youth in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades
- Past-month binge drinking for those 12 and older
- Lifetime youth alcohol use
- Alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries
- Alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities
- Arrests for driving under the influence (DUI)
- Past-year clinical dependence on, or abuse of, illicit drugs and alcohol
- Past-month underage illicit drug use
- Lifetime underage illicit drug use
- Past-month adult illicit drug use

2007 Profile

The 2007 Epidemiology Profile differs from its 2005 counterpart in several noteworthy ways. First, the current profile includes several additional indicators of substance use. Specifically, measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity are added to the measures of tobacco use. Secondly, in addition to age and geography, where this information is available, the 2007 profile indicates differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and racial/ethnic category. Further, given increasing attention in the media and elsewhere to methamphetamine use, the 2007 Epidemiology Profile expands upon the 2005 report in that it pays special attention to such use in Arizona by adults and youth in an effort to explain more thoroughly this particular substance use concern. Finally, the 2007 profile utilizes the most current data pertaining to the substance use indicators of interest to the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group.

As they were in the 2005 Epidemiology Profile, data are presented in absolute numbers and rates (when rates were available or when denominators were known for rate calculation). Absolute numbers provide a sense of the number of people that are affected by substance use and give insight into the magnitude of the problem. Rates suggest whether a particular population is disproportionately affected and therefore, more in need of attention. Affected populations were defined and analyzed by geography, age, gender, and racial/ethnic category at the county or sub-county level when these data were available.

In addition to presenting data on the indicators of substance abuse consequence and consumption patterns, this report attempts to provide an overview of the effects of substance use in the state, including an interpretation of the data for the specific purposes of the State Incentive Grant. The Work Group's key findings are highlighted and interspersed throughout the Epidemiology Profile.

In order to make the data in this report readily available, data sources are identified in table footnotes. The reference section at the end of this report is a compilation of all data sources used, including the report or data set from which the information is derived, the date of the report, and the agency that authored the report or maintains the data. In addition, a brief description of each data set or report utilized, including the website where the data or report can be accessed, is appended to this Epidemiology Report (see Appendix B).

3. Introduction

The compilation of this report is made possible through a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) awarded to Arizona by the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). To create this report, the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group, a subcommittee of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership, identified indicators of substance use consequence and consumption patterns and thoroughly analyzed available indicator data. The findings derived from these data are presented by area of substantive interest: Mortality; Morbidity; Consumption Patterns; and Consumption-Related Consequences.

The first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile was completed in 2005. This second edition expands upon the earlier report in that it contains a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlines differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race/ethnicity, and provides a more complete look at methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth.

This report provides a clear depiction of the impact of substance abuse on our state and its populace. In addition, it uncovers gaps in our data systems and discusses efforts already underway, and others that should be taken, to ensure data-driven decisions and solutions. Among our findings are the need for an adult substance abuse prevalence survey, increased reporting on indicators of methamphetamine use, and potential partnerships with tribal nations within Arizona to determine their substance abuse consumption and consequence patterns.

The data presented in this report give a robust picture of the impact of substance abuse on our state and its inhabitants. The findings contained herein should be used to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment and enforcement efforts, and should be utilized to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and its associated consequences. This report facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona and provides a foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem.

Arizona Demographics

Arizona's diverse population spans more than 113,000 square miles, borders Mexico, and is experiencing rapid population growth. The state is comprised of 15 counties and 21 federally-recognized tribes.



Tribes in Arizona

Ak-Chin Indian Community
 Cocopah Tribe
 Colorado River Indian Tribes
 Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation
 Fort Mojave Tribe
 Gila River Indian Community
 Havasupai Tribe
 Hopi Tribe
 Hualapai Tribe
 Kaibab-Paiute Tribe
 Navajo Nation
 Pascua Yaqui Tribe
 Quechan Tribe
 Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
 San Carlos Apache Tribe
 San Juan Southern Paiute
 Tohono O'odham Tribe
 Tonto Apache Tribe
 White Mountain Apache Tribe
 Yavapai-Apache Nation
 Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe

As of 2006, Arizona had an estimated population of 6,166,318 (U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, *2006 Population Estimates*, December 22, 2006). While the overall United States population grew 5.3% between 2000 and 2005, Arizona experienced a 18.1% growth during the same time period. The majority of Arizona's residents live in urban areas within Maricopa County, which is home to more than 3.6 million people, and in Pima County, where some 924,000 people reside. The remainder of Arizona's residents lives in the 13 other counties, which are considered rural areas (U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2005, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

The median Arizona household income is \$41,963, slightly less than the national average of \$43,318. In Arizona, 13.9% of citizens live below the poverty line—slightly higher than the 12.5% national average (U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2005, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

Overall, 87.4% of Arizona residents describe themselves as White (60.4% non-Hispanic White). Hispanic Arizonans constitute the largest ethnic minority in the state, accounting for 28.5% of the total population. At the national level, only 14.4% of individuals indicate that they belong to this ethnic group. Individuals who report being American Indian make up 5.1% of the population, and many identify themselves as members of one of the state's 21 federally-recognized tribes. In addition, 3.6% of Arizonans reported that they are Black, 2.2% of the population is Asian, and 1.5% reported a biracial background (U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2005, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

Arizona is also linguistically diverse. It is estimated that 27.4% of individuals residing in Arizona speaks a language other than English at home. This exceeds the 19.4% of the national population that speaks a non-English language at home (U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*, 2005, available at <http://factfinder.census.gov>).

Drug Trafficking

Arizona shares approximately 350 miles of border with Mexico, making it susceptible to transnational drug trafficking. In recent years, an increasing number of smugglers have traversed the sparse desert separating Arizona and Mexico to traffic drugs throughout the United States. Mexican smugglers typically conceal cocaine, black tar heroin, methamphetamine and marijuana in hidden vehicle compartments or on human pedestrians. Federal authorities seized 3,025 kilograms of cocaine, 86 kilograms of heroin, 669 kilograms of methamphetamine and 353,409 kilograms of marijuana in 2006. Agents often capture smugglers at one of the three Arizona principal ports of entry—Nogales, Douglas and San Luis. Law enforcement officials report increasing evidence that drug traffickers and illegal immigrants enter Arizona through subterranean tunnels or through relatively unguarded areas, especially the unguarded crossing points between Sierra Vista and Nogales. Furthermore, according to the DEA, there are limited law enforcement personnel patrolling the 90 miles of borderland between Mexico and the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation (Drug Enforcement Administration, 2007 Arizona, available at <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/states/arizona.html>).

While methamphetamine production in Mexico has increased sharply, chemical restrictions may make it difficult to sustain current production levels. There are no widely-accepted estimates regarding the amount of methamphetamine produced in Mexico; however, ample law enforcement reporting and drug seizure data at the U.S.-Mexico border indicate a significant increase in methamphetamine production in Mexico since 2003. Further production increases are unlikely in the near future, and sustaining the current high level of production in Mexico has become more difficult, since the Mexican Government recently reduced ephedrine and pseudoephedrine imports from 224 metric tons in 2004 to 132.5 metric tons in 2005 (with a goal of 70 metric tons for 2006). Attempts to defeat the chemical restrictions in Mexico will likely include routing chemical shipments through transit countries, particularly in Central and South America, for subsequent smuggling into Mexico (Drug Enforcement Administration, 2007 Arizona, available at <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/states/arizona.html>).

4. Findings

Mortality

Arguably, the most severe consequence of substance use is death. Table 4.1 outlines the number of drug and alcohol-induced deaths, and 4.2 presents the state's five leading causes of death in comparison to the number of deaths caused by drug and alcohol use.

Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths.

The Arizona Department of Health Services includes accidental poisoning by and exposure to drugs and homicide by drugs in its drug-induced death category; its alcohol-induced death category is inclusive of deaths due to alcohol use, degeneration of the nervous system due to alcohol use, alcoholic liver disease, accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol and intentional self-poisoning (Differences in the Health Status Among Race/Ethnic Groups, Arizona, 2005). Table 4.2 indicates that in 2005, there were 1,454 deaths in Arizona attributed to alcohol and drugs (Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, Table 2B-6).

Finding: In 2005, the rate of drug-induced deaths in Arizona was higher than the rate of alcohol-induced deaths.

Finding: Drug and alcohol-related deaths, including those attributable to motor vehicle and boating fatalities (i.e., those reported by the Arizona Department of Transportation and the Arizona Game and Fish Department), accounted for 1,689 deaths in Arizona in 2005.

Table 4.1. Number and Rate* of Alcohol and Drug-Induced Deaths, Arizona, 2005

Indicator	N	Rate
Drug-induced deaths	799	13.20
Alcohol-induced deaths	655	10.80
Alcoholic liver disease**	424	7.00

* Crude death rate per 100,000 persons

** Deaths due to alcoholic liver disease are included in the overall calculation of alcohol-induced deaths.

Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services. Table 2B-6: *Deaths and Death Rates by Gender for Selected 113 Causes, Arizona Residents, 2005.*

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities.

The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) collects data on crashes and crash injuries and deaths, including crashes in which the driver was impaired by drinking. Table 4.2 indicates that in 2005, there were 233 alcohol-related crash deaths (Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2005).

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration uses a statistical model to amend the statistics from each state agency in an effort to estimate the likelihood that unclassified crash deaths can be attributed to alcohol (NHTSA DOT HS 810 627). Their estimation method increases the Department of Transportation's figure over 500%, to 1,177 alcohol-related crash deaths in Arizona (see Table 4.2). This finding may indicate a need for Arizona to look at the criteria used for classifying motor vehicle accidents as alcohol-related.

Alcohol-Related Boating Fatalities.

The Arizona Game and Fish Department reports on alcohol-related accidents and fatalities that occur on the state's waterways. As in 2005, there were 2 alcohol-related boating fatalities reported. There are much fewer alcohol-related boating fatalities than alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities. This indicates that, while it is important to stress the need not to operate any motorized vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, prevention efforts should be targeted at reducing alcohol-related motor vehicle deaths on our roadways instead of those occurring on our state's waterways.

Smoking-Related Deaths.

Of the three smoking-related causes of death examined here (i.e., malignant neoplasms, cardiovascular diseases, and respiratory diseases), more people died in Arizona of malignant neoplasms than respiratory or cardiovascular diseases.

Table 4.2. Comparison of the Five Leading Causes of Death in Arizona and Alcohol/Drug-Related Mortality

	N
<i>Five Leading Causes of Death</i> ^{1*}	
Diseases of the Heart	10,779
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)	9,673
Accidents (Unintentional Injury)	3,006
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	2,778
Cerebrovascular Diseases	2,325
Total	28,561
<i>Alcohol/Drug Mortality</i>	
Drug-Induced Deaths ²	799
Alcohol-Induced Deaths ²	655
Alcoholic Liver Disease ^{2**}	424
Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes—federal estimates ^{3***}	492
Alcohol-Related Fatal Crashes—state data ⁴	233
Alcohol-Related Boating Fatalities ⁵	2
<i>Smoking-Attributable Mortality</i> ⁺	
Malignant Neoplasms	2,412
Cardiovascular Diseases	1,911
Respiratory Diseases	1,997
Total	6,320

* Leading cause of death based on the underlying cause.

** Deaths due to alcoholic liver disease are included in the calculation of alcohol-induced deaths.

*** Federal estimates differ from state reports due to the estimation method used in federal calculations to classify fatal accidents for which alcohol involvement is unknown (NHTSA DOT HS 810 627).

⁺ Among adults aged 35 and older; number of deaths does not include those attributable to burns or second-hand smoke. Figures are averages of number of deaths for each cause of death from 1997 – 2001.

¹ *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services. Table 2B-1: Number of Deaths for the Leading Causes of Mortality by Year, Arizona, 1995 – 2005.

² *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services. Table 5E-12: Deaths by County of Residence and Gender for Selected 113 Causes, Arizona, 2005.

³ *Traffic Safety Facts, Arizona, 2005*, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

⁴ *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2005*, Arizona Department of Transportation.

⁵ *2005 Arizona Boating Safety Report*. Arizona Game and Fish Department.

⁶ *Evaluation, Research and Development Unit Report Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) Estimates for Arizona, FY 2006 – 2007*.

Trends in Mortality.

Table 4.3 illustrates the trends in alcohol and drug-related mortality in Arizona from 2000 – 2006. It is clear that the incidence of both drug and alcohol-induced deaths have increased over the period of observation (2000 – 2005). It is more difficult, however, to draw conclusions about alcohol-related crash fatalities. If we look to the data provided by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, we see a slight increase in the number of fatalities over time. Conversely, the data from the Arizona Department of Transportation indicate a slight decrease in the incidence of such deaths over the same time period.

Trends in Drug and Alcohol-Related Deaths.

Figures 4.1 – 4.4 graphically represent the alcohol and drug-induced death data presented in Table 4.3. The number of deaths due to alcohol use was higher than the number of deaths caused by drug use in 2000, a pattern that reversed in 2001. Since that time, drug-induced deaths and death rates have remained higher than those for alcohol.

Between 2000 and 2005, the number of drug-induced deaths more than doubled (from 334 to 799). This increase cannot be blamed solely on an increase in Arizona's population as the rates of drug-induced deaths also doubled (from 6.5 to 13.2). Further, the number of alcohol-induced deaths increased by more than one-third (from 436 to 655) between 2000 and 2005 and the rates for alcohol-induced deaths increased by over 20% (from 8.5 to 10.8).

According to federal estimates, there was a 10% increase in the overall number of alcohol-related crash deaths in Arizona between 2000 and 2005.

The incidence of alcohol-related boating fatalities has been relatively stable. However, as the number of alcohol-related boating fatalities is so low, it is difficult to assess changes in the number of alcohol-related boating fatalities over time.

Trends in Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities.

According to federal estimates, there was more than a 20% increase in the number of alcohol-related crash deaths in Arizona between 2000 and 2006.

Trends in Alcohol-Related Boating Fatalities.

The incidence of alcohol-related boating fatalities has been relatively stable. However, as the number of alcohol-related boating fatalities is so low, it is difficult to assess changes in the number of alcohol-related boating fatalities over time.

Finding: From 2000 to 2005, both alcohol-induced and drug-induced deaths increased. Drug-induced deaths more than doubled over the time period.

Table 4.3. Trends in Alcohol and Drug-Related Mortality in Arizona, 2000 – 2006

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Drug-Induced Deaths ¹	334	577	645	646	745	799	--
Alcohol-Induced Deaths ¹	436	424	489	543	564	655	--
Alcoholic Liver Disease ^{1*}	298	251	305	318	352	424	--
Alcohol-Related Fatal Crash Deaths—federal estimate ^{2**†}	456	488	477	470	435	492	585
Alcohol-Related Fatal Crash Deaths—state data ³	266	258	274	298	256	233	--
Alcohol-Related Boating Fatalities ⁴	1	3	3 ⁺	6	4	2	4

-- indicates data that was not available for this report or were not collected in that year.

⁺ In addition to the 3 alcohol-related boating fatalities in 2002, there was 1 drug-related boating fatality.

[†] Data for 2006 were garnered from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration report entitled *2006 Traffic Safety Annual Assessment—Alcohol-Related Fatalities*, Retrieved from: <http://www-nrd.nhsta.dot.gov/CMSWeb/index.aspx>.

¹ *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services. Table 2B-6: Deaths by County of Residence and Gender for Selected 113 Causes, Arizona, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.

² *Traffic Safety Facts, Arizona, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005*, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

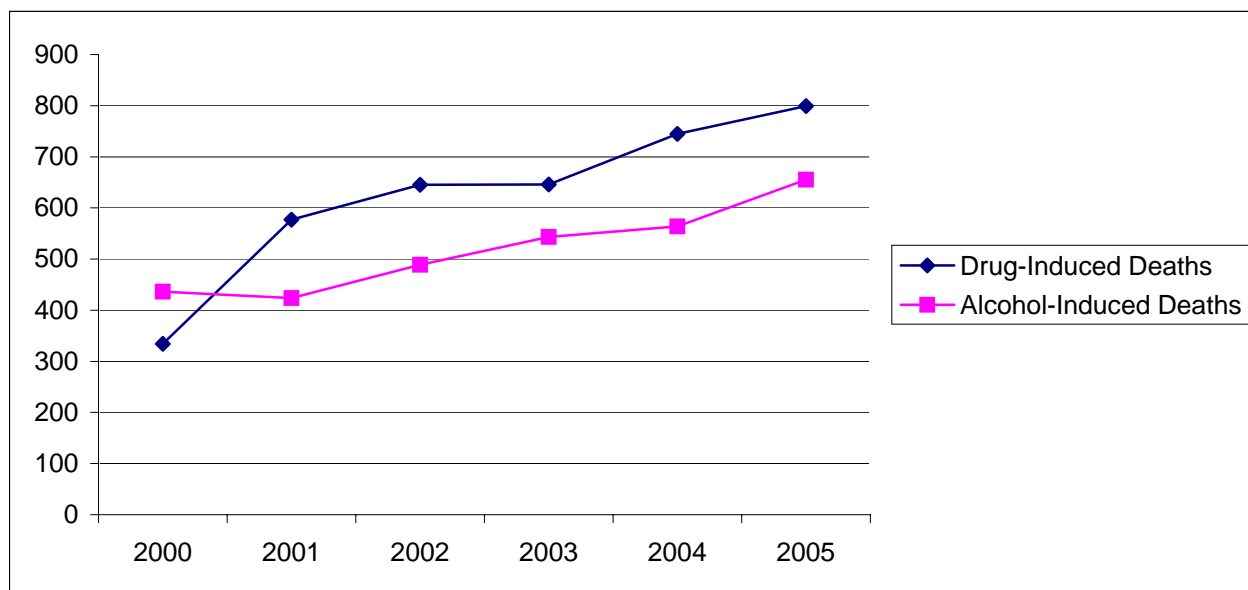
³ *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts*, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005, Arizona Department of Transportation.

⁴ 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; *2006 Arizona Boating Safety Report*. Arizona Game and Fish Department.

* Deaths due to alcoholic liver disease are included in the calculation of the number of alcohol-induced deaths.

** Federal estimates differ from state reports due to the estimation method used in federal calculations to classify fatal accidents for which alcohol involvement is unknown.

Figure 4.1. Trends in Alcohol and Drug-Induced Deaths, 2000 – 2005.



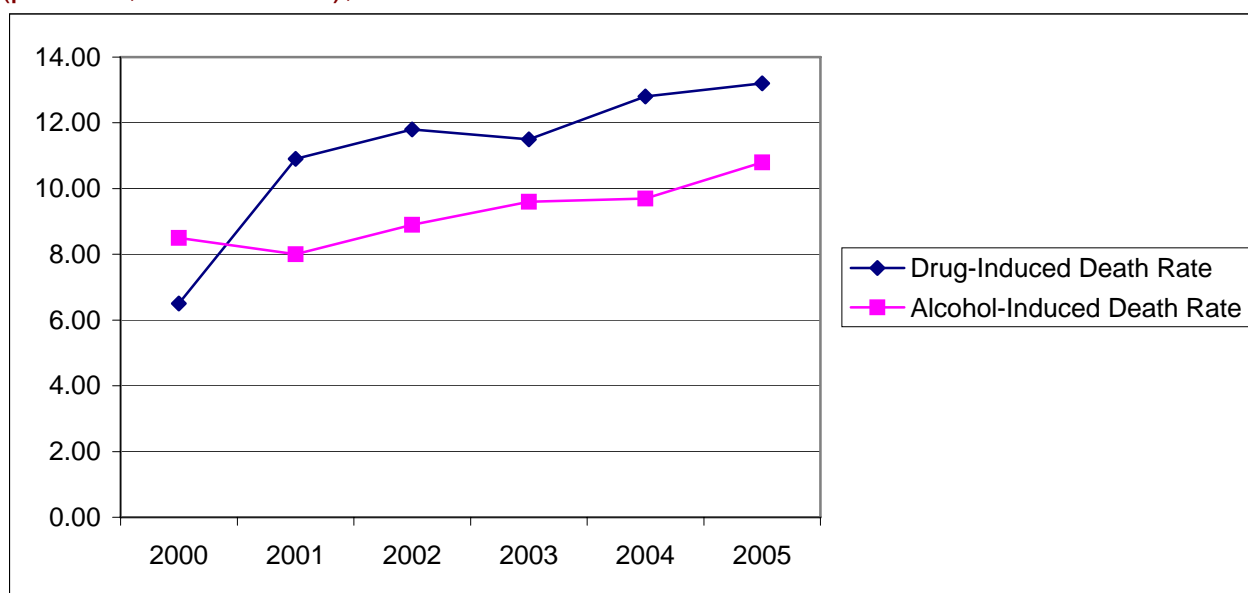
Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services. Deaths by County of Residence and Gender for Selected 113 Causes, Arizona, Table 2B-6: 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.

Table 4.4. Trends in Alcohol and Drug-Induced Crude Death Rates (per 100,000 persons) in Arizona, 2000 – 2005

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Drug-Induced Deaths	6.50	10.90	11.80	11.50	12.80	13.20
Alcohol-Induced Deaths	8.50	8.00	8.90	9.60	9.70	10.80

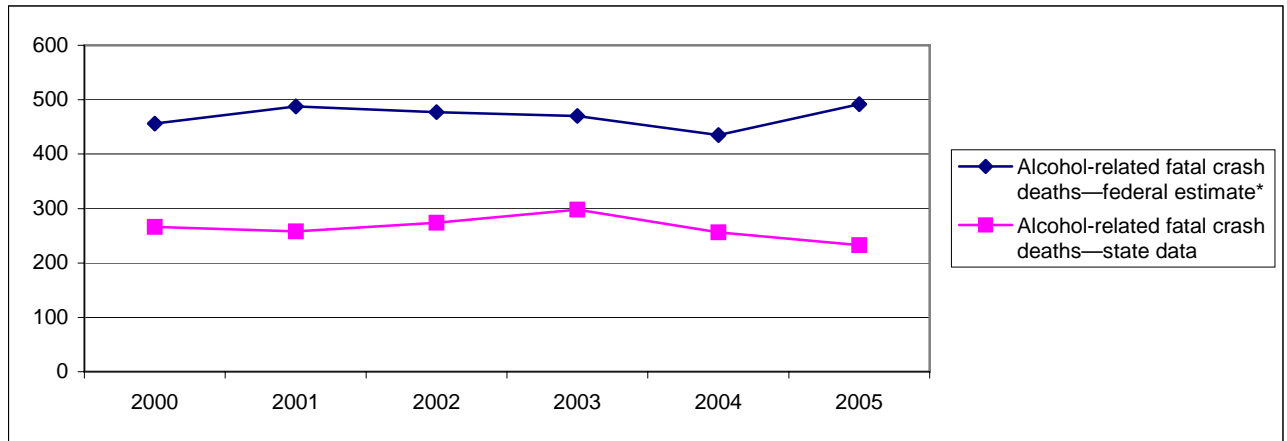
Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services. Table 2B-6: Deaths by County of Residence and Gender for Selected 113 Causes, Arizona, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.

Figure 4.2. Trends in Alcohol and Drug-Induced Crude Death Rates (per 100,000 Persons), 2000 – 2005.



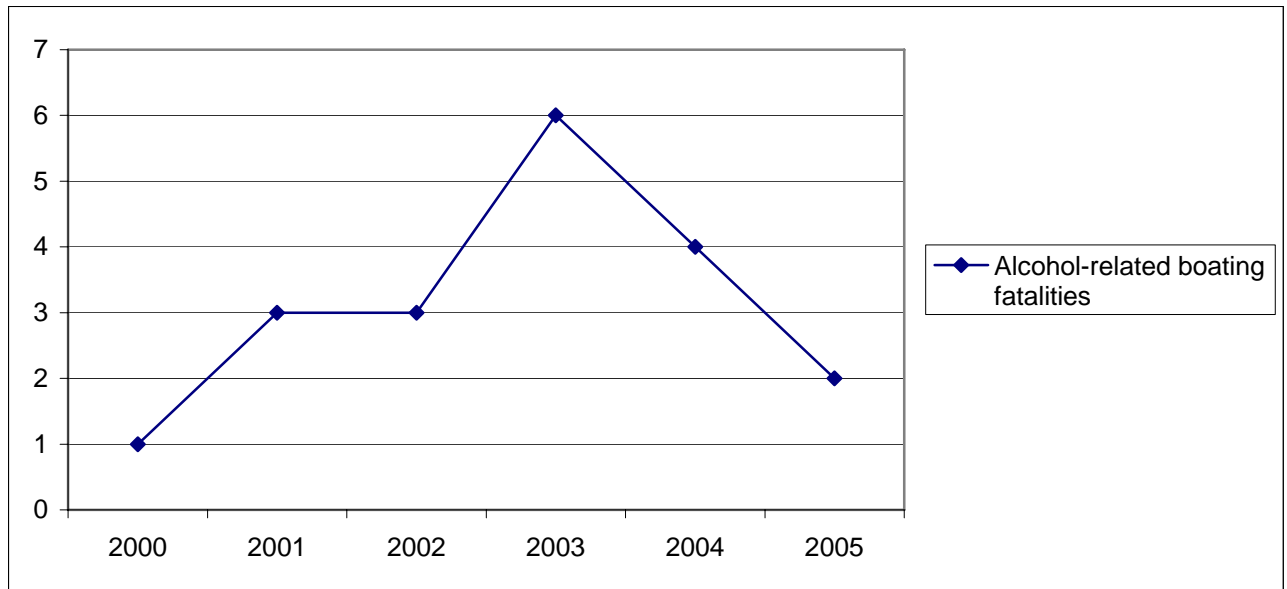
Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services. Deaths by County of Residence and Gender for Selected 113 Causes, Arizona, Table 2B-6: 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.

Figure 4.3. Comparison of Trends in Federal & State-Level Alcohol-Related Crash Death Data, 2000 – 2005.



* Federal estimates differ from state reports due to the estimation method used in federal calculations to classify fatal accidents for which alcohol involvement is unknown.
 Federal Data Source: *Traffic Safety Facts, Arizona, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005*, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
 State Data Source: *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005*, Arizona Department of Transportation.

Figure 4.4. Trends in Alcohol-Related Boating Fatalities, 2000 – 2005.



Source: 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005 *Arizona Boating Safety Report*. Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Trends in Smoking-Related Deaths.

Longitudinal data on smoking-related deaths were not available for this report.

Mortality Summary: While the rates for drug-induced deaths are higher than those caused by alcohol among individuals in Arizona, according to Miller, T., & Pacific Institute Research and Evaluation (2001), alcohol kills six and a half times more youth than all illicit drugs combined. Further, the rates of alcohol and drug-induced deaths have risen over time in Arizona.

Morbidity

In this report, morbidity refers to incidences of illness or injury, both physical and psychological, which are directly attributable to substance use. For illustrating the extent of a particular illness or type of injury, Table 4.5 indicates the number of Emergency Department visits or hospital discharges related to substance use. Tables 4.6 and 4.7 describe treatment need. Table 4.6 outlines operation of vehicles while under the influence, and Table 4.9 is specific to cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) resulting from drug use. The indicators in Table 4.10 are grouped into three domains: clinical dependence or abuse, including Emergency Department visits and hospital discharges; drunk driving and boating; and HIV/AIDS resulting from substance use. Subsequent tables are domain specific.

As seen in Tables 4.5 through 4.17, the absolute number of illnesses and/or injuries related to substance use is much greater than the absolute number of deaths related to such use (see *Mortality*). Thus, a focus on reducing substance use-related injury and illness provides a much larger target for intervention efforts and would likely also reduce deaths related to substance use.

Clinical Dependence or Abuse Morbidity.

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health provides estimates of the number of people in Arizona that have a clinical dependence on and/or abuse alcohol or drugs. Clinical dependence and abuse is measured using criteria from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition and is diagnosed when alcohol or drug use is chronic or excessive enough to cause behavioral, psychological, or lifestyle problems.

The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) maintains a database of inpatient hospitalization and Emergency Department discharges. Under the uniform patient reporting system mandated by A.R.S. § 36-125.05, all of Arizona's licensed, non-federal hospitals (except for psychiatric hospitals) are required to report data to the ADHS on a biannual basis, (i.e., on February 15th and August 15th of each year). Each data set report includes inpatient and Emergency Department hospital discharges for a six-month period by each hospital. The Department currently collects approximately 2.2 million discharge records annually from the state's licensed hospitals. When an admitted patient leaves a hospital or when an individual visits an Emergency Department, up to nine diagnoses are recorded. Diagnoses are based on the *International Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision*. Data are reported for drug and alcohol-related diagnoses that were listed as the primary or first diagnoses as well as drug and alcohol-related diagnoses that occurred in any of the nine diagnoses.

Table 4.5 demonstrates that the largest diagnoses category related to substance use was Emergency Department visits for the non-dependent abuse of drugs. According to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*, the diagnosis of non-dependent abuse of drugs “includes cases where a person, for whom no other diagnosis is possible, has come under medical care because of the maladaptive effect of a drug on which he is not dependent and that he has taken on his own initiative to the detriment of his health or social functioning” (<http://www.eicd.com/EICDMain.htm>).

In 2005, 12,432 Emergency Department visits had non-dependent abuse of drugs listed as the first diagnosis, followed by Emergency Department visits for alcohol or drug dependence (3,458) and alcoholic or drug psychoses (2,844). The most often cited substance abuse-related first-listed diagnosis upon hospital discharge was for alcoholic or drug psychoses (2,417), followed by 1,105 discharges for alcohol or drug dependence and 570 discharges for non-dependent abuse of drugs. Therefore, there were more Emergency Department visits for the non-dependent abuse of drugs than for alcohol or drug dependence or psychoses. In contrast, there were more hospital discharges for alcoholic or drug psychoses than there were for alcohol or drug dependence or the non-dependent abuse of drugs. Further, according to data from the 2005 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, an estimated 466,000 people in Arizona, ages 12 and older, are dependent on or abuse alcohol and an additional 137,000 people are dependent on or abuse illicit drugs (Table 4.11).

Finding: Alcohol and drug psychosis and dependence diagnoses are less common in Emergency Departments compared to the non-dependent abuse of drugs.

Table 4.5. Hospital and Emergency Department Discharges and Visits by First-Listed Substance Abuse Diagnosis, Arizona, 2005

	N
ED visits for alcoholic or drug psychoses	2,844
ED visits for alcohol or drug dependence	3,458
ED visits for non-dependent abuse of drugs	12,432
Total	18,744
Hospital discharges for alcoholic or drug psychoses	2,417
Hospital discharges for alcohol or drug dependence	1,105
Hospital discharges for non-dependent abuse of drugs	570
Total	4,092

* First-listed diagnosis

Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Rates of hospital admissions for methamphetamine, cocaine and heroin/opioid abuse have increased from 1990 to 2005. However, beginning around 1999, the rate of increase is steepest for methamphetamine. Notably, the rate of hospital admissions is over four times higher in 2005 than it was only six years earlier.

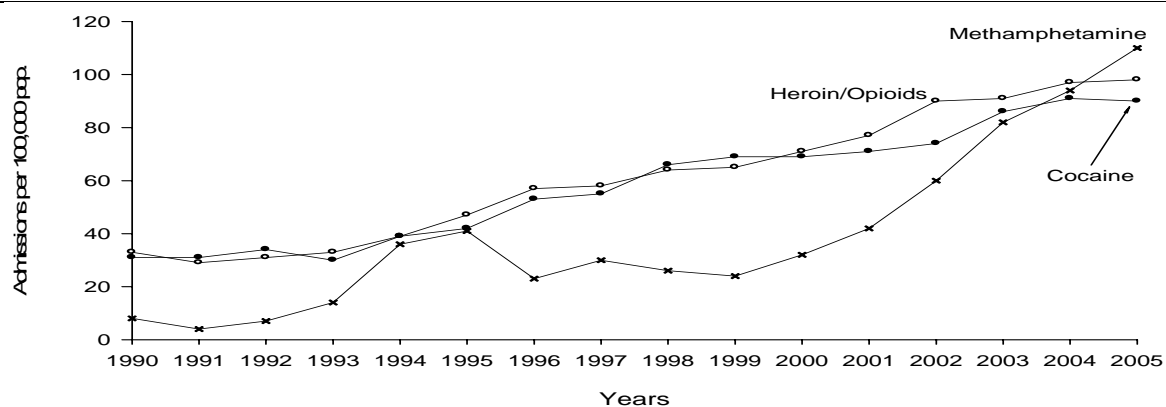
Finding: While hospital admissions for methamphetamine outnumbered those for cocaine in 2004, methamphetamine substantially outnumbered admissions for both cocaine and heroin/opioids in Arizona for the first time in 2005.

Table 4.6: Trends in Hospital Admission Rates (per 100,000 Population) for Methamphetamine, Cocaine, and Heroin/Opioid, Arizona (1990-2005)

	Methamphetamine	Cocaine	Heroin/Opioid
1990	8	31	33
1991	4	31	29
1992	7	34	31
1993	14	30	33
1994	36	39	39
1995	41	42	47
1996	23	53	57
1997	30	55	58
1998	26	66	64
1999	24	69	65
2000	32	69	71
2001	42	71	77
2002	60	74	90
2003	82	86	91
2004	94	91	97
2005	110	90	98

Source: Cunningham, J.K., *Methamphetamine, Cocaine, and Heroin/Opioid Hospital Admissions in Arizona: Trends and Regional Variations (1990-2005)*. Department of Family and Community Medicine, The University of Arizona.

Figure 4.5. Trends in Hospital Admission Rates (per 100,000 Population) for Methamphetamine, Cocaine, and Heroin/Opioid, Arizona (1990-2005).



Source: Cunningham, J.K. *Methamphetamine, Cocaine, and Heroin/Opioid Hospital Admissions in Arizona: Trends and Regional Variations (1990-2005)*. Department of Family and Community Medicine, The University of Arizona.

Substance Abuse Treatment Need & Receipt Morbidity.***Table 4.7. Number of Individuals with Substance Abuse Treatment Need with Receipt, Arizona, 2005***

	N
Admissions to substance abuse treatment services for alcohol	5,070
Admissions to substance abuse treatment services for heroin, cocaine, marijuana or other illicit drugs	7,975
Total	13,045

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Substance Abuse Treatment Need Without Receipt Morbidity.

Finding: In the past year, a higher percentage of people reported that they did not receive treatment for alcohol use than for illicit drug use.

Table 4.8. Percentage of Individuals with Substance Abuse Treatment Need without Receipt, Arizona, 2005

Treatment for illicit drug use in the past year	2.67
Treatment for alcohol use in the past year	8.58

Source: *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005*. Department of Health and Human Services.

Drunk Driving and Boating Injuries/Accidents Morbidity.

Table 4.9 groups alcohol-related driving and boating consequences together.

Although driving under the influence of alcohol is not an illness or injury in itself, this behavior is a necessary antecedent to alcohol-related injury or death and clearly increases the risk for these outcomes. For this reason, arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol are included in this section.

The Arizona Department of Transportation reported 5,766 alcohol-related crashes that caused injuries and the Arizona Game and Fish Department reported 17 alcohol-related boating injuries. Further, according to the Arizona Department of Public Safety, there were 34,859 arrests in Arizona for driving under the influence of alcohol in 2005. However, this figure should be interpreted cautiously since arrests can be influenced by administrative decisions, such as increased law enforcement activity to identify drunk drivers. If we assume that not all arrests for driving under the influence occurred at the time of an alcohol-related crash, the high number of arrests for driving under the influence (relative to the number of alcohol-related crashes) suggests that the number of crashes would likely have been higher if these arrests had not been made.

Table 4.9. Drunk Driving and Boating, Arizona, 2005

	N
Alcohol-related crashes ¹	7,651
Alcohol-related crash injuries ¹	5,766
Alcohol-related boating injuries ²	17
Arrests for driving under the influence ³	34,859

¹ *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2005.* Arizona Department of Transportation.

² *Arizona Boating Safety Report. 2005.* Arizona Game and Fish Department.

³ *Crime in Arizona, 2005.* Arizona Department of Public Safety.

HIV/AIDS Morbidity.

The incidence of HIV infection resulting from substance use is relatively small compared to other morbidity indicators. According to the Arizona Department of Health Services, in 2005, 92 cases of HIV/AIDS infection were reported as a result of injection drug use (Table 4.10). This number increases to 127 cases when HIV/AIDS cases resulting from men who have sex with men and inject drugs are added to the total number of substance abuse-related HIV/AIDS cases.

Overall, more cases of HIV/AIDS infection were reported as a result of injection drug use than those that result from men who have sex with other men and inject drugs.

Table 4.10. HIV/AIDS Infection Attributable to Substance Use by Mode of Transmission, Arizona, 2005

HIV/AIDS infection by injection drug use	92
HIV/AIDS infection by injection drug use and male homosexual intercourse	35

Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 2005*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Table 4.11. Summary of Various Indicators of Alcohol/Drug-Related Morbidity, Arizona, 2005

Clinical Dependence or Abuse	N
People with past-month binge alcohol use ^{1*}	1,154,000
People with past year dependence on/abuse of alcohol ^{1*}	466,000
People with past year dependence on/abuse of illicit drugs ^{1*}	137,000
Individuals who were referred for substance abuse treatment ²	4,727
Admissions to substance abuse treatment services for alcohol only ³	4,743
Admissions to substance abuse treatment services for heroin, cocaine, marijuana or other illicit drugs ^{3**}	42,925
Number of persons needing, but not receiving, treatment for any illicit drug use in the past year ¹	130,000
Number of persons needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol use in the past year ¹	437,000
ED Visits for alcoholic or drug psychoses ⁴	2,844
ED Visits for alcohol or drug dependence ⁴	3,458
ED Visits for non-dependent abuse of drugs ⁴	12,432
Hospital discharges for alcoholic or drug psychoses ⁴	2,417
Hospital discharges for alcohol or drug dependence ⁴	1,105
Hospital discharges for non-dependent abuse of drugs ⁴	570
Drunk Driving and Boating	
Alcohol-related crashes ⁵	7,651
Alcohol-related crash injuries ⁵	5,766
Alcohol-related boating injuries ⁶	17
Arrests for driving under the influence ⁷	34,859
HIV/AIDS	
HIV/AIDS infection with injection drug use as the mode of transmission ⁴	92
HIV/AIDS infection with injection drug use and male homosexual sex as the mode of transmission ⁴	35

Note. ED indicates Emergency Department visits.

* Aged 12 and over

** Includes unspecified and alcohol with secondary drug use.

+ Binge alcohol use is defined as drinking five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day in the past 30 days; illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically; dependence or abuse is based on definitions found in the 4th edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-IV).

¹ *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005*. Department of Health and Human Services, personal communication with the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

² Arizona Families FIRST. Fiscal Year July, 2005 – June, 2006. Unpublished Data. Department of Economic Security.

³ *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) Highlights – 2005*.

⁴ *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 2005*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

⁵ *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2005*. Arizona Department of Transportation.

⁶ *Arizona Boating Safety Report, 2005*. Arizona Game and Fish Department.

⁷ *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Tobacco-Related Illness Morbidity.

Finding: In 2001, it is estimated that Arizona spent \$924 million on health care for smoking-related illnesses.

Table 4.12. Smoking-Related Expenditures (in millions of dollars), Arizona, 2001

	Ambulatory	Hospital	Rx Drugs	Nursing Home	Other	Total
Total Expenditures	\$5,135	\$4,977	\$1,397	\$839	\$1,300	\$13,648
Smoking-Attributable Fraction (SAF)	8.47%	4.69%	6.73%	20.88%	5.26%	--
Smoking-Attributable Expenditures (SAE)	\$435	\$233	\$94	\$94	\$68	\$924

-- indicates not applicable

Source: *Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services.

Trends in Morbidity.***Trends in Clinical Dependence or Abuse.***

Finding: The percentage of people reporting past-year dependence on/abuse of alcohol rose 50% between 2000 and 2005 (from 6.40% to 9.70%), which translates to almost 1 in 10 people report having been dependent on or abusing alcohol during 2005.

Finding: The percentage of people reporting past-year dependence on/abuse of illicit drugs dropped by almost 30% between 2000 and 2005 (from 4.10% to 2.90%).

Table 4.13. Trends in Clinical Substance Abuse or Dependence, 2000 – 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
% of people with past-month binge alcohol use ^{1*+}	25.00	21.00	26.00	23.40	24.60	24.10
% of people with past year dependence on/abuse of alcohol ^{1*+}	6.40	5.80	9.60	10.40	10.20	9.70
% of people with past year dependence on/abuse of illicit drugs ^{1*+}	4.10	1.60	4.40	3.10	2.60	2.90
% of persons needing, but not receiving, treatment for illicit drug use in the past year ¹	--	--	4.30	2.90	2.40	2.70
% of persons needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol use in the past year ¹	--	--	9.40	10.20	10.20	9.10
ED Visits for alcoholic or drug psychoses ²	--	--	--	--	2,462	2,844
ED Visits for alcohol or drug dependence ²	--	--	--	--	3,522	3,458
ED Visits for non-dependent abuse of drugs ²	--	--	--	--	11,533	12,432
Hospital discharges for alcoholic or drug psychoses ²	--	--	--	--	2,398	2,417
Hospital discharges for alcohol or drug dependence ²	--	--	--	--	1,613	1,105
Hospital discharges for non-dependent abuse of drugs ²	--	--	--	--	605	570

-- indicates data that were not available for this report or were not collected in that year. Admissions to substance abuse treatment services are only listed for 2005 and 2006 because of new criteria for determining this number. The percentage of persons needing, but not receiving, treatment services for alcohol and illicit drugs is not listed for 2000 and 2001 because these estimates are not comparable to estimates for 2002 through 2005 due to methodological changes to the survey between 2001 and 2002.

* Aged 12 and over

** Includes the following substance categories: cocaine or crack; marijuana or hashish; heroin; other opiates and synthetics; other hallucinogens; methamphetamine; other stimulants; Benzodiazepine; other sedatives or hypnotics; inhalants; and other.

+ Data for 2000 and 2001 are not comparable to data from subsequent years due to methodological changes to the survey between 2000 and 2001.

¹ National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005. Unpublished data. Department of Health and Human Services, personal communication with the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

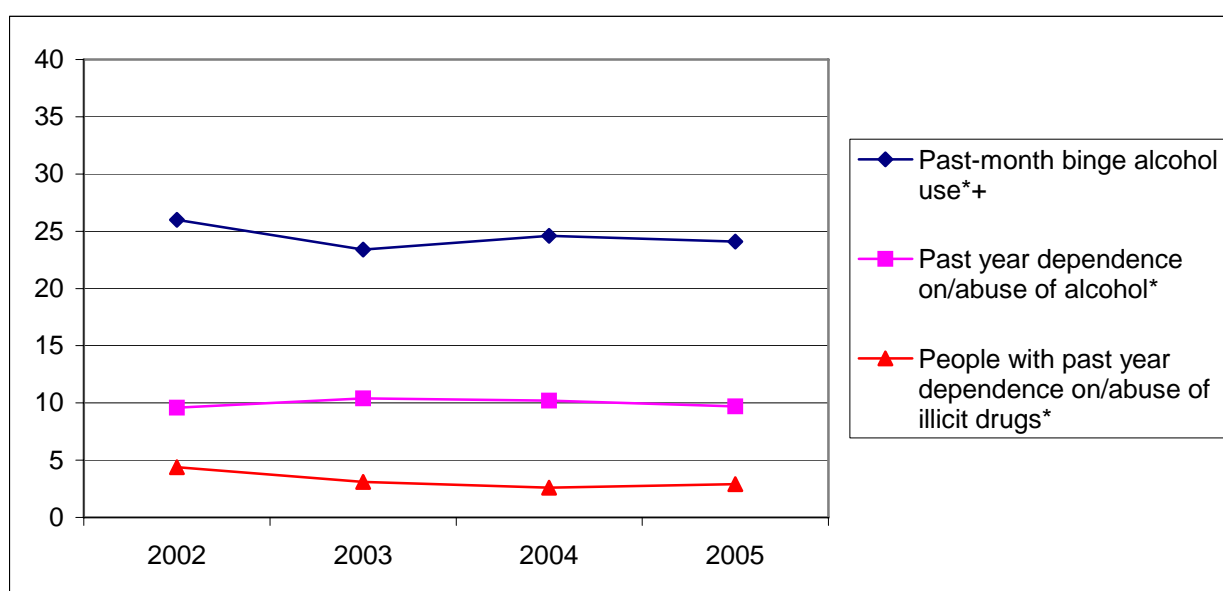
² Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 2004; 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Table 4.14. Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services, 2006

Admissions for alcohol	5,070
Admissions for heroin, cocaine, marijuana or other illicit drugs*	7,975

* Includes the following substance categories: cocaine or crack; marijuana or hashish; heroin; other opiates and synthetics; other hallucinogens; methamphetamine; other stimulants; Benzodiazepine; other sedatives or hypnotics; inhalants; and other.

Source: Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS), 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.6. Trends in Percentages of People Reporting Binge Alcohol Use and Substance Abuse/Dependence, 2002 – 2005.

* Binge alcohol use is defined as consuming 5 or more alcoholic beverages in one sitting.

* Estimated percentage of people 12 and older

Source: *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005*. Unpublished Data. Department of Health and Human Services, personal communication with the Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Trends in Drunk Driving and Boating Injuries/Accidents.

In 2005, the percentage of high school students who reported either driving with someone who had been drinking alcohol or who drove after drinking alcohol is alarming. Over 12% of drivers (or more than 1 in 9) aged 16 – 20 were involved in alcohol-related fatalities or crashes that caused injury. Almost equal percentages of high school students reported driving with someone who had been drinking or driving after drinking alcohol when the survey was conducted in 2003. In addition, while relatively stable over the period of observation, alcohol-related crashes, alcohol-related crash injuries and alcohol-related fatalities that occur to underage drinkers have increased slightly between 2000 and 2005.

While both alcohol-related crashes and crash injuries involving Arizona adults have declined over the 5-year observation period, the decline in alcohol-related crash injuries is the more dramatic finding as the number of alcohol-related crash injuries that occurred in 2005 was over 15% lower than the number that occurred in 2000.

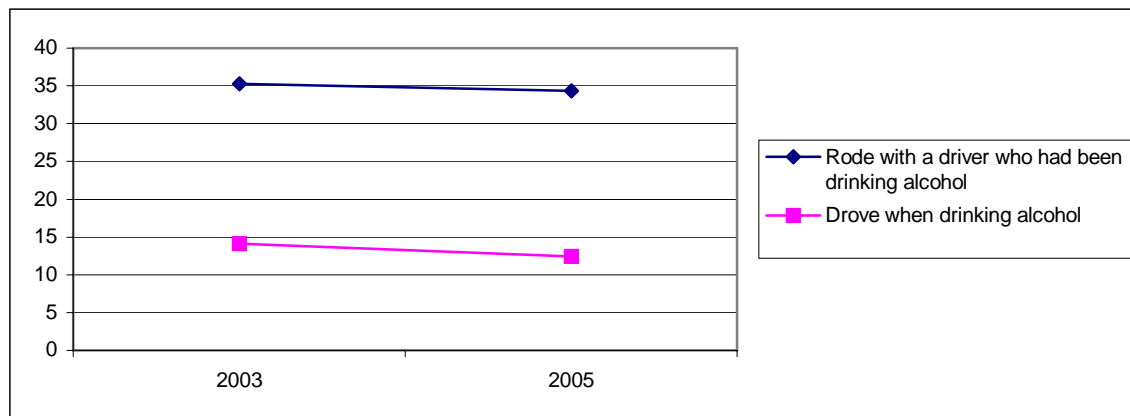
Finding: Over 1 in 3 high school students reported driving with someone who had been drinking alcohol and almost 1 in 8 high school students reported driving after drinking alcohol.

Table 4.15. Percentages of High School Students Reporting Driving or Riding with Someone after Alcohol Use, Arizona, 2003 – 2005

	2003	2005
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	35.30	34.30
Drove when drinking alcohol	14.10	12.40

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2003; 2005.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 4.7. Percentages of High School Students Reporting Driving or Riding with Someone after Alcohol Use, Arizona, 2003 – 2005.



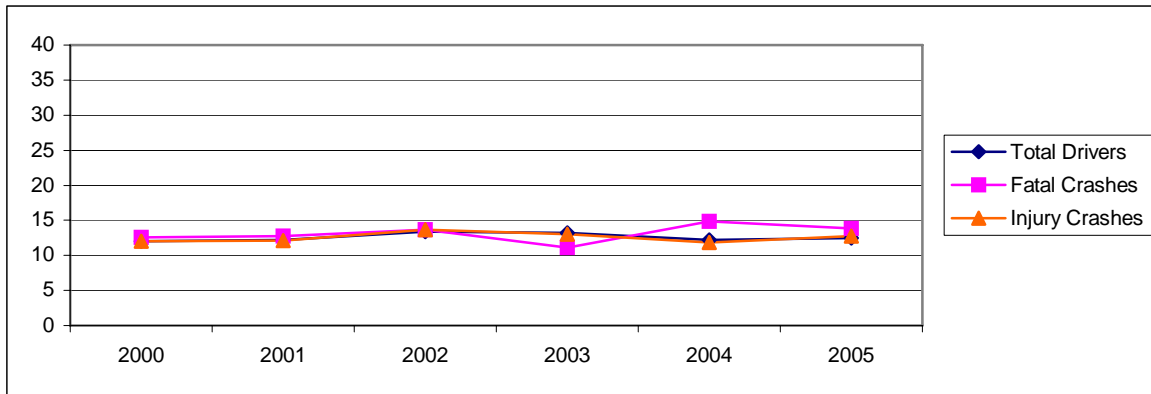
Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2003; 2005.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 4.16. Percentage of Drivers, Aged 16 – 20, Involved in Alcohol-Related Crashes, 2000 – 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Drivers in fatal crashes	12.60	12.72	13.71	11.12	14.89	13.82
Drivers in injury crashes	12.03	12.10	13.68	12.99	11.89	12.77
Total drivers involved in alcohol-related crashes	12.01	12.25	13.43	13.20	12.22	12.48

Source: *Arizona Crash Facts Summary, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005*. Arizona Department of Transportation.

Figure 4.8. Percentage of Drivers, Aged 16 – 20, Involved in Alcohol-Related Crashes, Arizona, 2000 – 2005.



Source: *Arizona Crash Facts Summary, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005*. Arizona Department of Transportation.

Finding: In a 4 year period (from 2002 to 2005), the number of arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol decreased by over 16%.

Table 4.17. Trends in Drunk Driving and Boating Injuries/Accidents and Arrests, 2000 – 2005

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alcohol-related crashes ¹	8,048	8,095	8,100	7,800	8,005	7,651
Alcohol-related crash injuries ¹	7,087	6,886	6,644	6,215	6,202	5,766
Alcohol-related boating injuries ²	--	26*	16*	20	13	17
Arrests for driving under the influence ³	--	--	41,751	39,536	38,397	34,859

-- indicates data that were not available for this report or were not collected in that year.

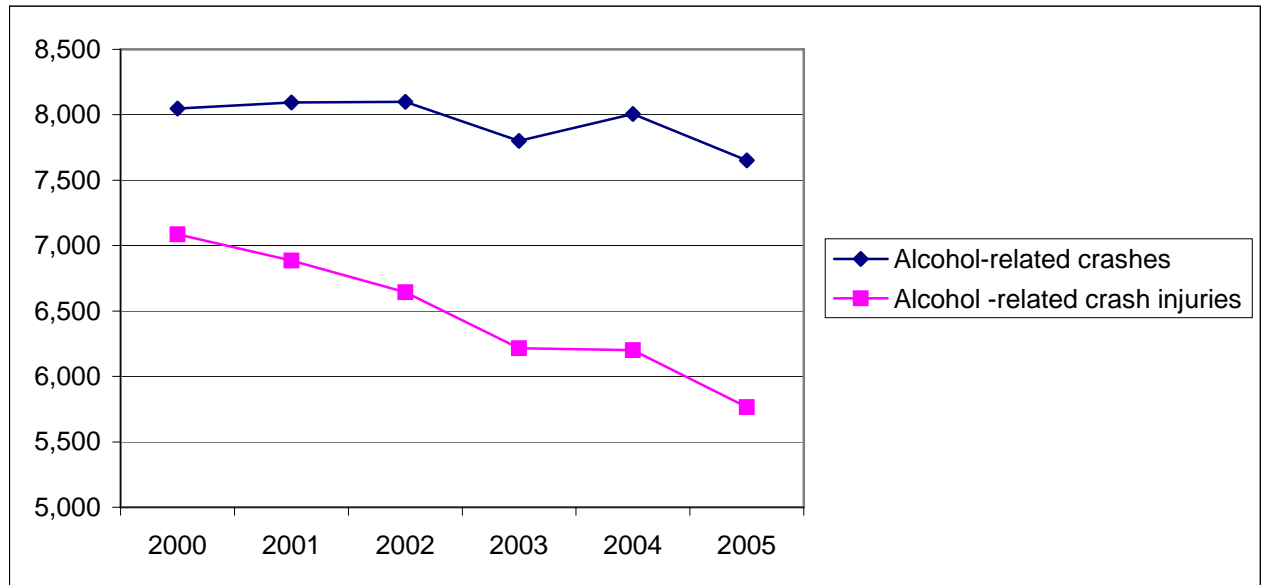
* For 2001 and 2002, numbers indicate total number of accidents caused by alcohol/drug use combined; they are not indicative of number of alcohol-specific boating injuries.

¹ *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Transportation.

² *Arizona Boating Safety Report. 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Game and Fish Department.

³ *Crime in Arizona, 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.9. Trends in Alcohol-Related Crashes and Crash Injuries, 2000 – 2005.



Source: *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Transportation.

Trends in HIV/AIDS.

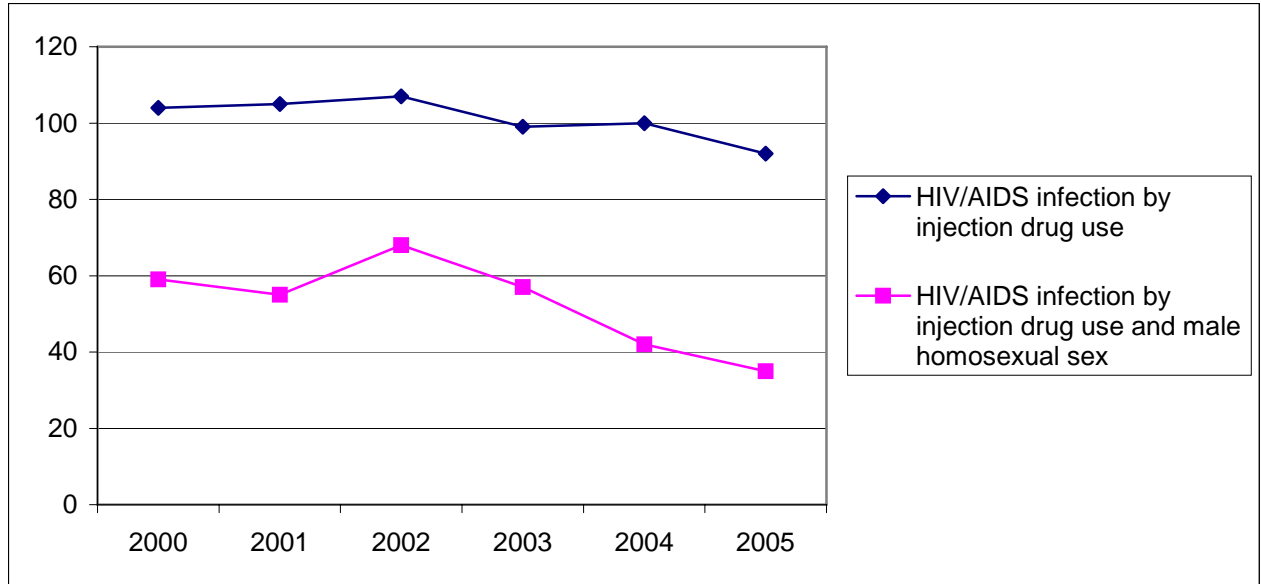
Finding: There appears to be a slight decrease in the incidence of HIV/AIDS transmission associated with drug use.

Table 4.18. Trends in HIV/AIDS Infection by Mode of Transmission, 2000 – 2005

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
HIV/AIDS infection by injection drug use	104	105	107	99	100	92
HIV/AIDS infection by injection drug use and male homosexual sex	59	55	68	57	42	35

Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.10. Trends in HIV/AIDS Infection by Mode of Transmission, 2000 – 2005.



Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Health Services.

Trends in Tobacco-Related Illness.

Longitudinal data on smoking-related illness were not available for this report. Thus, no conclusions can be drawn about trends in smoking-related morbidity.

Morbidity Summary: The Emergency Department appears to be used more often for the non-dependent abuse of drugs while admittance to the hospital appears to be the treatment method most often employed for those presenting with alcohol or drug-related psychoses. When we examine substance abuse treatment services, we find that the number of treatment admissions for heroin, cocaine, marijuana or other illicit drugs is higher than those for alcohol. Not surprisingly then, a higher percentage of people needed, but did not receive, treatment for alcohol use than for illicit drug use. Further, the percentage of people reporting past-year dependence on/abuse of alcohol have been on the rise while those reporting dependence on/abuse of illicit drugs have declined as has the number of arrests for driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Of interest is the large number of high school students who reported driving with someone who been drinking alcohol or themselves reported such behavior.

Consumption Patterns

Tobacco, Alcohol and Illicit Drugs Consumption Patterns.

Patterns of alcohol and illicit drug consumption and other consequences of substance use not directly related to death or illness are discussed in this section. Consumption does not necessarily result in death or illness but some consumption patterns such as binge drinking or illicit drug use predict health consequences better than others due to the impairment following such use. Other consequences such as arrests for drug possession suggest a social cost in terms of infringement of laws and behavioral norms.

Age of Initiation.

On average, youth appear to experiment with cigarettes and their first sip of alcohol prior to their thirteenth birthday, after which they try marijuana for the first time. Shortly after their fourteenth birthday, on average youth report their first regular alcohol use and/or their first use of methamphetamine.

Finding: Youth experimentation appears to begin with cigarettes.

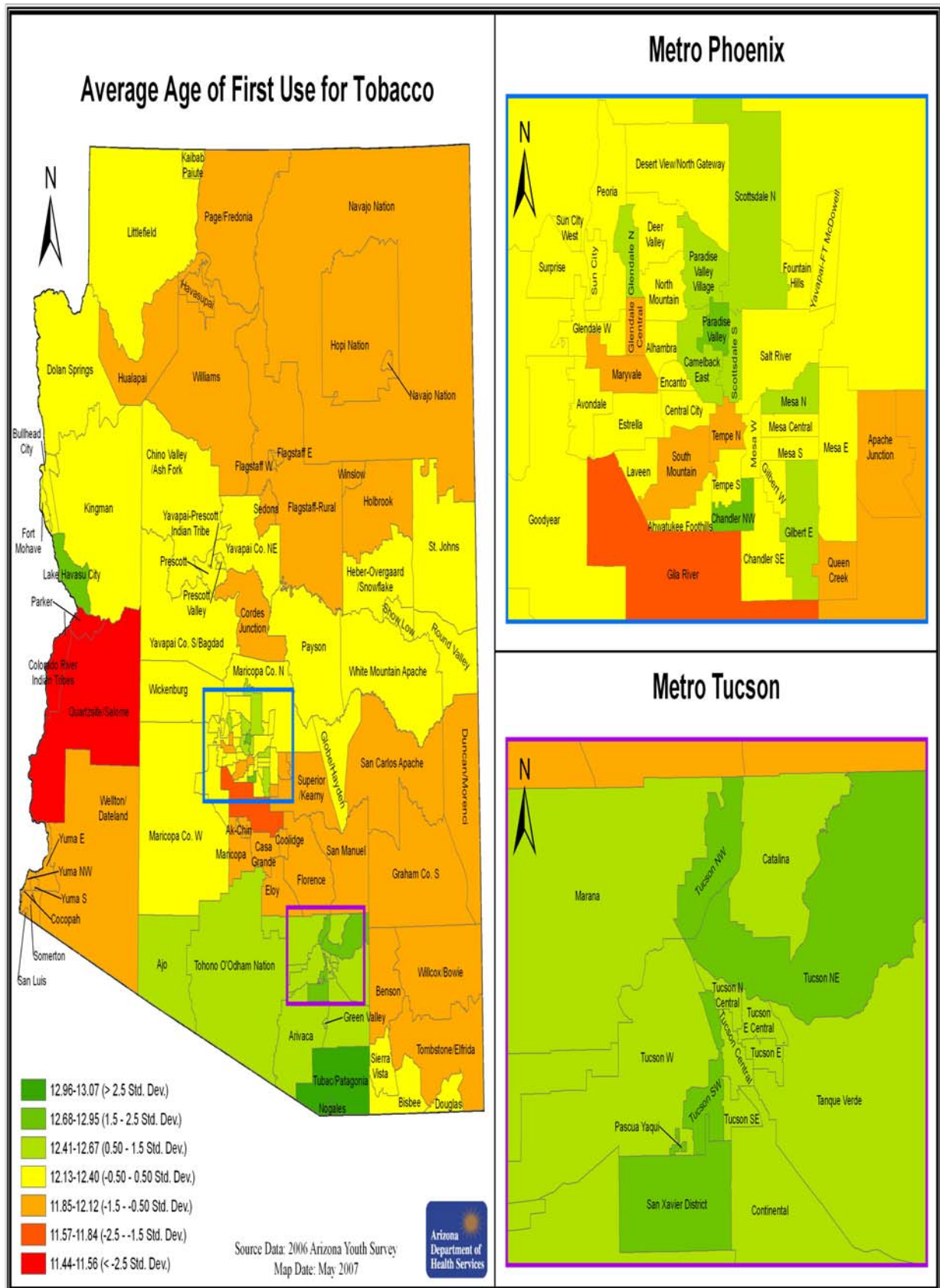
Given that we know that smoking-attributable diseases cause more deaths than illicit drug use and alcohol use combined (see Mortality, Table 4.2), this finding should cause great concern.

Table 4.19. Average Age of Initiation by Substance Used, Arizona, 2006

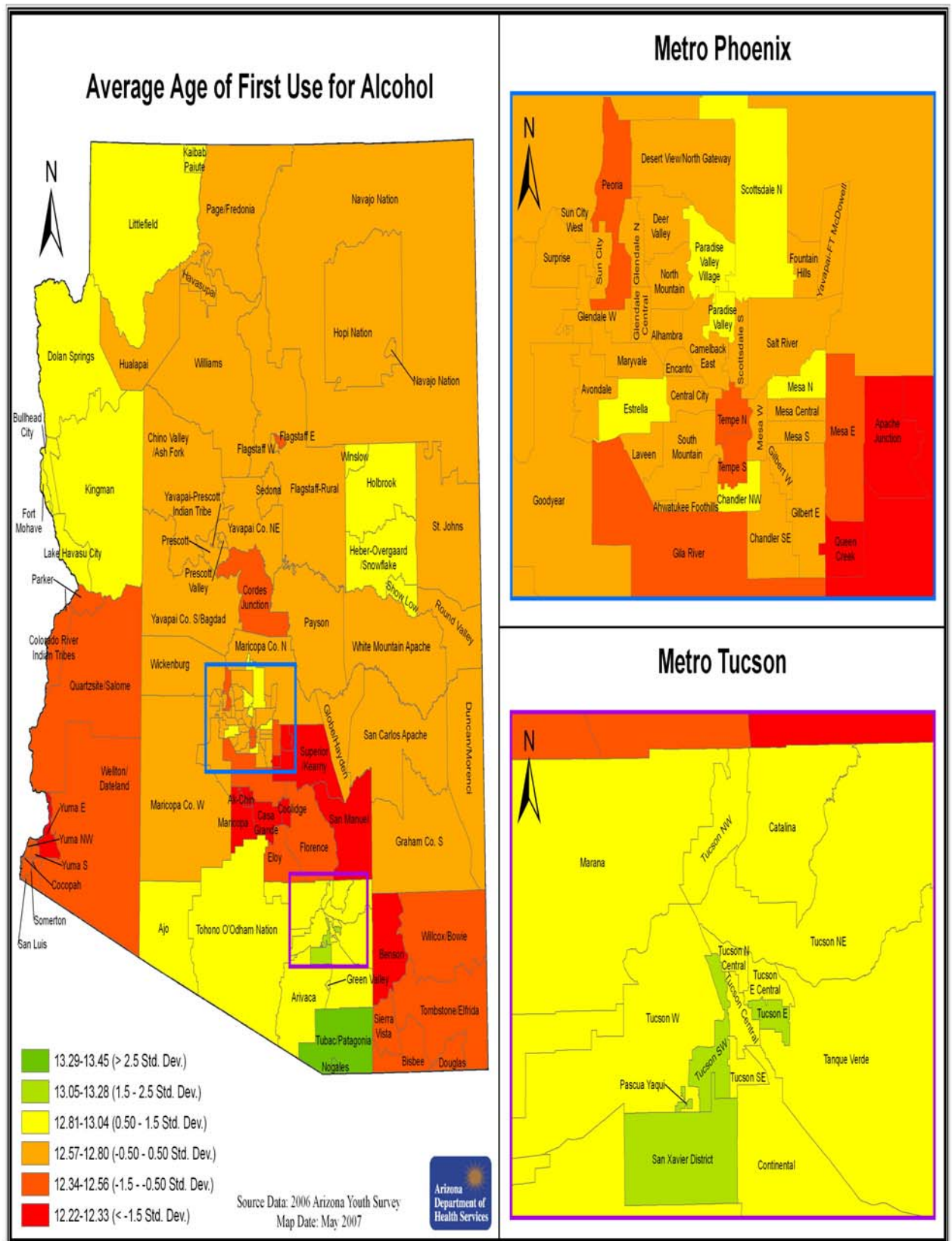
Substance	Age in Years
First Cigarette Use	12.47
First Alcohol Sip (or more)	12.84
First Marijuana Use	13.24
First Use of Methamphetamine	14.11
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.21

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

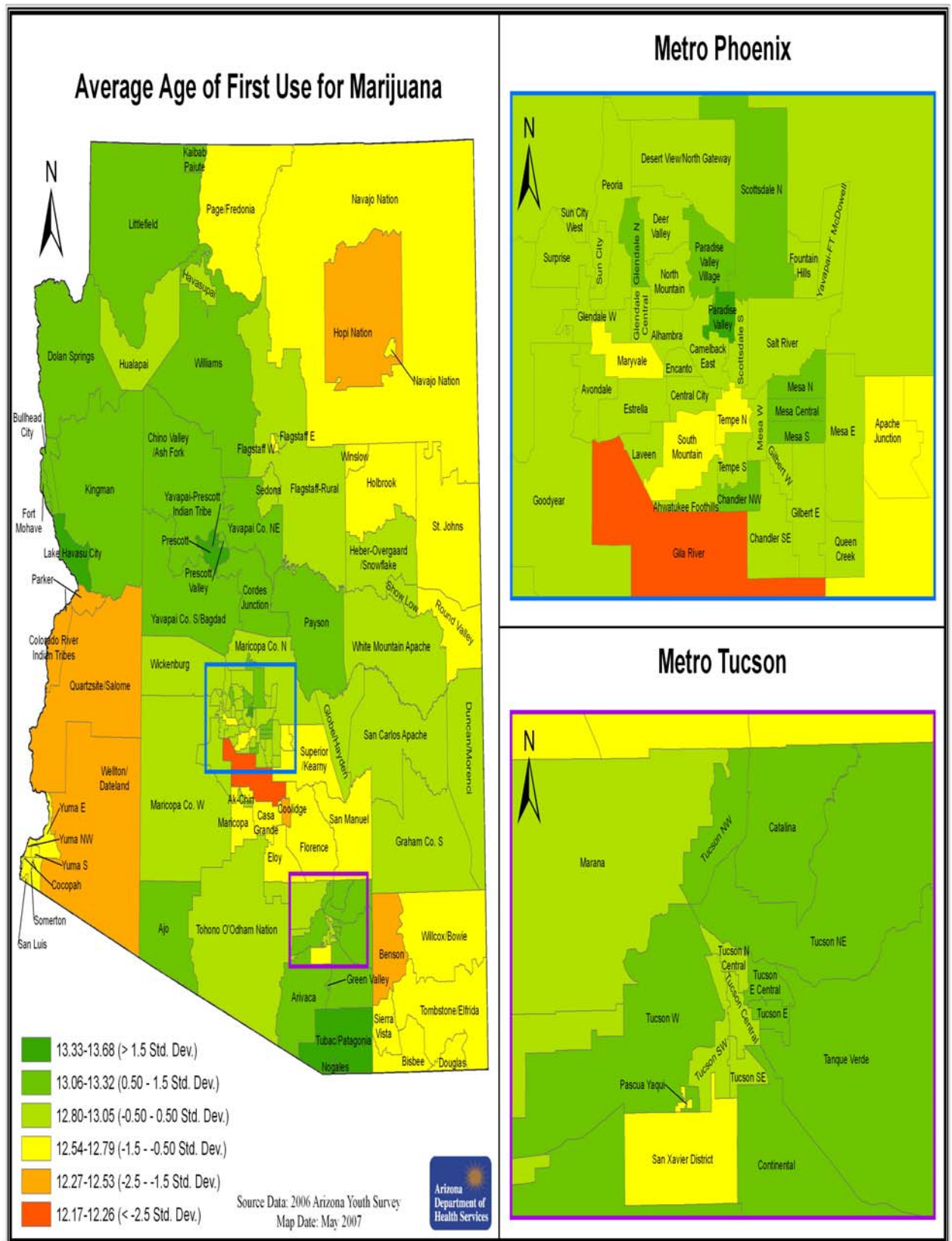
Map 4.1.



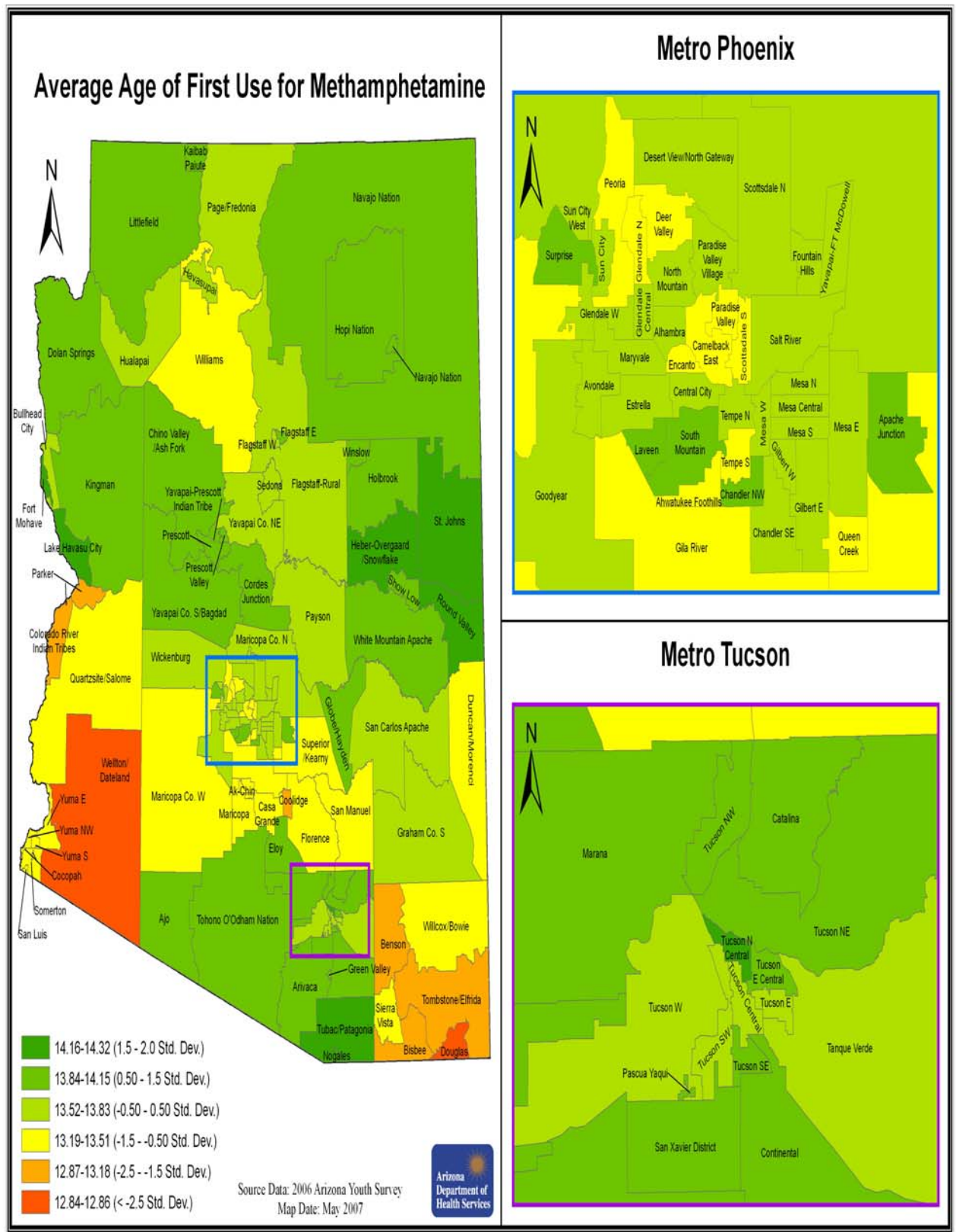
Map 4.2.



Map 4.3.



Map 4.4.



Past 30-Day Underage Alcohol Use Consumption.

Underage drinking has received significant attention at both the state and national level. The Surgeon General's *Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking*, released in March 2007, emphasized how underage drinking puts our youth at greater risk for academic problems, criminal behavior, poor decision making, risky sexual activity, perpetration of physical and sexual assaults, victimization through physical and sexual assaults, damage to their developing brains, and increased likelihood of death.

"Research shows that young people who start drinking before the age of 15 are five times more likely to have alcohol-related problems later in life. New research also indicates that alcohol may harm the developing adolescent brain. The availability of this research provides more reasons than ever before for parents and other adults to protect the health and safety of our nation's children."
Acting Surgeon General Kenneth Moritsugu, M.D., M.P.H.

Alcohol psychoses is defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th Edition (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994) as substance-induced psychotic disorders in which a person has hallucinations or delusions that are judged to be due to the direct physiological effects of alcohol.

The consequences associated with underage drinking impact our judicial system, the safety of our roadways, and the successful development of our youth. Underage drinking also imposes an extraordinary financial burden on society at large. In 2005, underage drinking cost the state approximately \$1.3 billion dollars. Table 4.19 provides an illustration of the costs of underage drinking, broken down by problem area. If underage drinkers who become violent and/or drink and drive continue these behaviors into adulthood, Arizona will pay long into the future.

Finding: The top three problem categories for underage drinking—youth violence, youth traffic crashes and high-risk sex related to alcohol use—cost the state over \$1 billion dollars.

Table 4.20. Costs of Underage Drinking by Problem Area, Arizona, 2005

Problem	Total Costs
Youth Violence	\$508,500,000
Youth Traffic Crashes	\$398,700,000
High-Risk Sex, Aged 14 – 20	\$182,400,000
Youth Property Crime	\$96,700,000
Youth Injury	\$34,800,000
Poisonings and Psychoses*	\$10,200,000
Fetal Alcohol Syndrome among Mothers Aged 15 – 20	\$33,400,000
Youth Alcohol Treatment	\$31,600,000
Total	\$1,296,400,000

*Alcohol psychoses is defined in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th Edition (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994).

Note. Total is greater than the sum of the total costs due to rounding. Data is garnered from a report, which does not allow for more accurate tabulation of the total costs.

Source: *Underage Drinking in Arizona: The Facts*. Available online at:
<http://www.udetc.org/factsheets/Arizona.pdf>

Finding: Almost half of Arizona's high school seniors reported current alcohol consumption.

Table 4.21. Current Substance Use, Percentages, Arizona, 2005

Youth Use	%
Tobacco Use	
Middle school students who reported current cigarette use ¹	8.00
Middle school students who reported current smokeless tobacco use ¹	2.00
High school students who reported current cigarette use ¹	20.00
High school students who reported current smokeless tobacco use ¹	4.00
High school students who reported current cigarette use ^{2*}	21.40
Alcohol Use	
High school students who reported current alcohol consumption ^{2*}	47.10
Marijuana Use	
High school students who reported current marijuana consumption ^{2*}	20.00
Cocaine Use	
High school students who reported current cocaine consumption ^{2*}	6.10
Adult Use	
Adults who report current cigarette use ³	20.20

On at least 1 day in the 30 days preceding the survey.

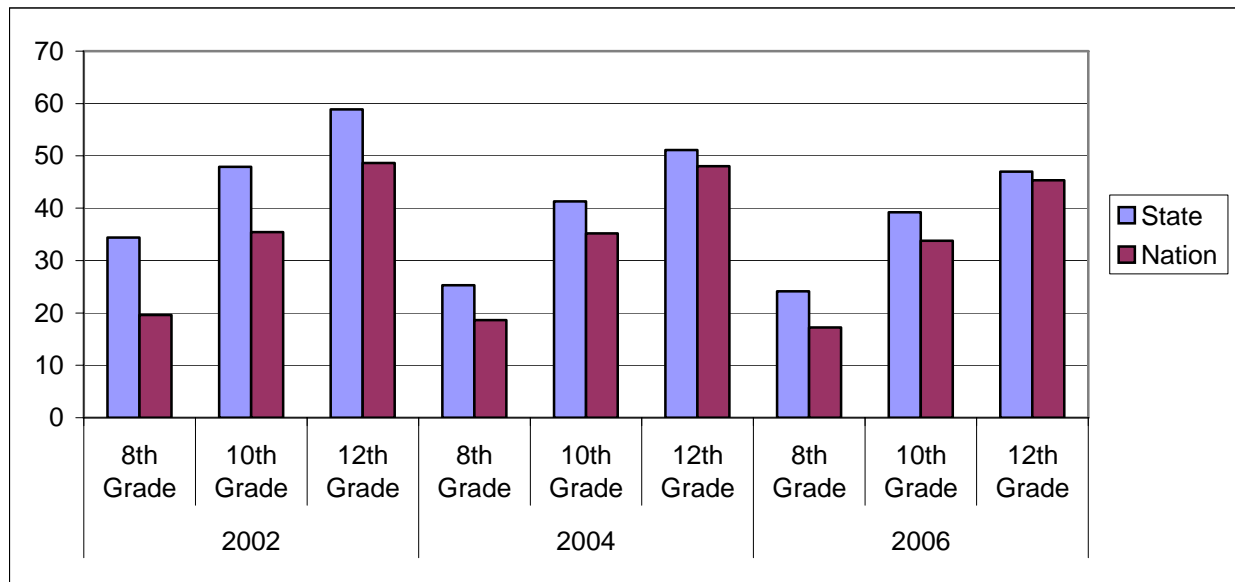
¹ *Arizona Youth Tobacco Survey: 2005 Report*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

² *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2005*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

³ *2005 Behavioral Risk Factors of Arizona Adults*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.11 is a graphic representation of how Arizona compares to the nation on past 30-day youth alcohol use from 2002 to 2006. The data show that alcohol use increases with age. More Arizona youth report past 30-day alcohol use than the national average, but a reduction in consumption over the years examined is noted.

Figure 4.11. Comparison of Percentage of Arizona Youth to National Youth Reporting Past 30-day Alcohol Use.



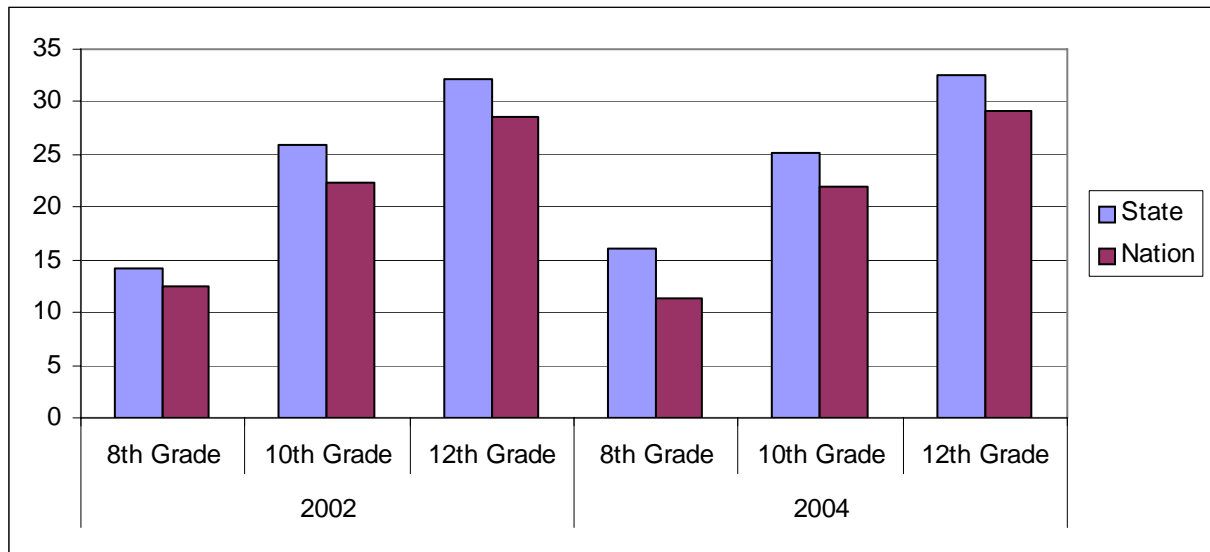
Arizona Data Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

National Data Source: *Monitoring the Future, 2006*.

While there are serious harms associated with any alcohol use by youth, the consequences associated with underage drinking are exacerbated when youth drink heavily. Binge drinking, defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in one sitting, often leads to impairment that can cause injury. Binge drinking may also be a better marker for alcohol abuse or dependence in youth or later in adulthood than general alcohol use.

Figure 4.12 shows the percentage of students who reported binge drinking, both in Arizona and nationwide, and indicates that in both 2002 and 2004, more Arizona youth in 8th, 10th and 12th grades reported binge drinking than did youth nationally, which may, in part, help explain the high costs of underage drinking in Arizona.

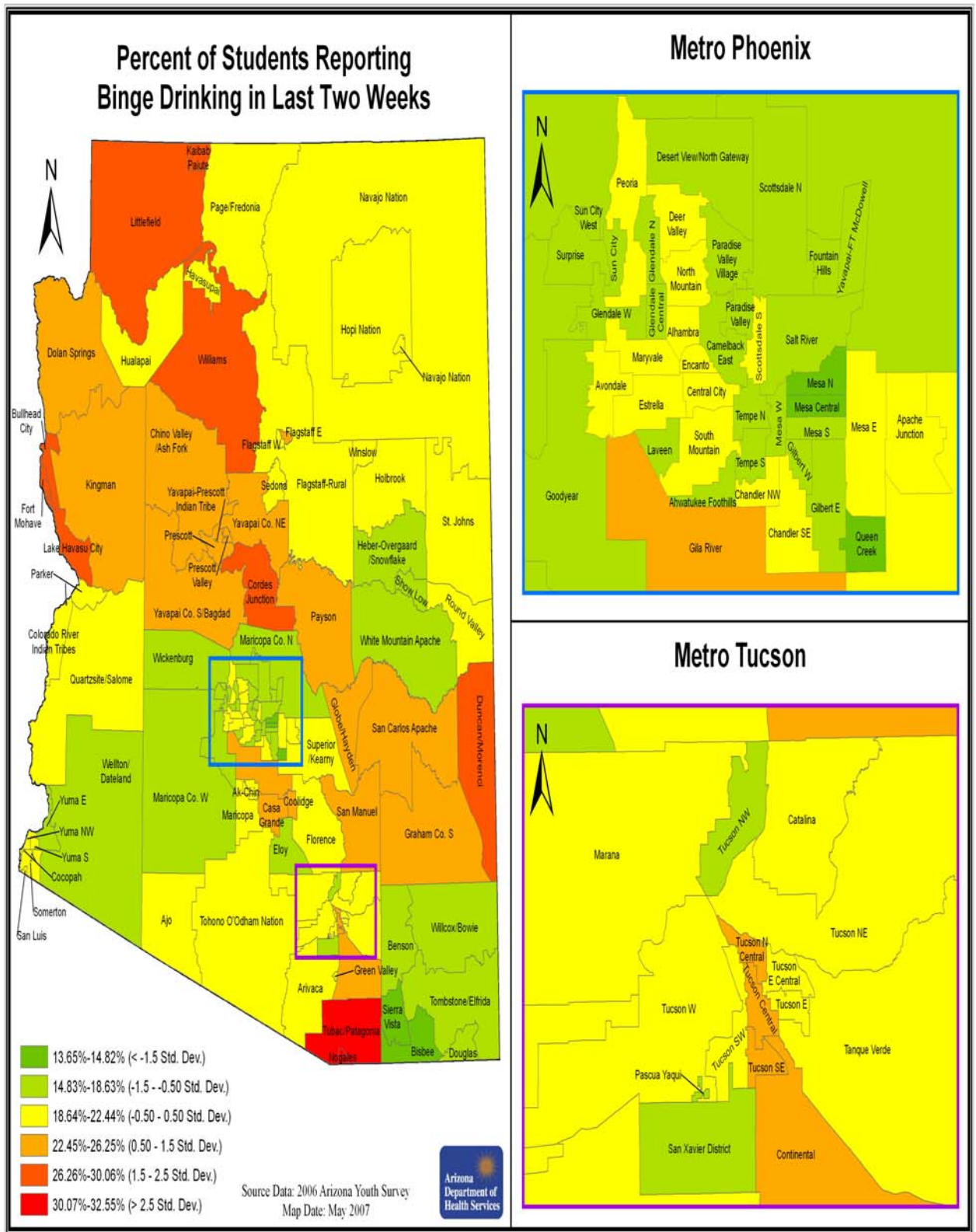
Figure 4.12. Comparison of Percentage of Arizona Youth to National Youth (8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students) Who Reported Past 2-Week Binge Drinking, 2002 – 2004.



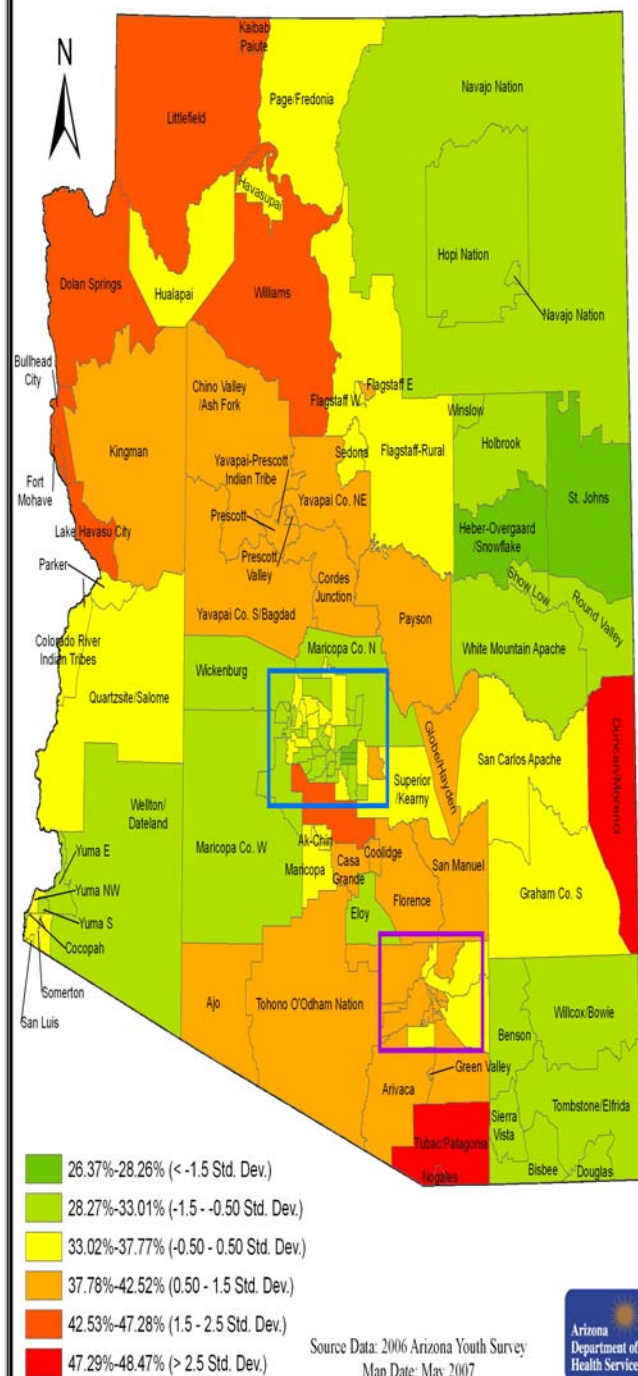
Arizona Data Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

National Data Source: *Monitoring the Future, 2006*.

Map 4.5.



Percent of Youth Who Used Alcohol in Last 30 Days (8, 10, 12 grades)



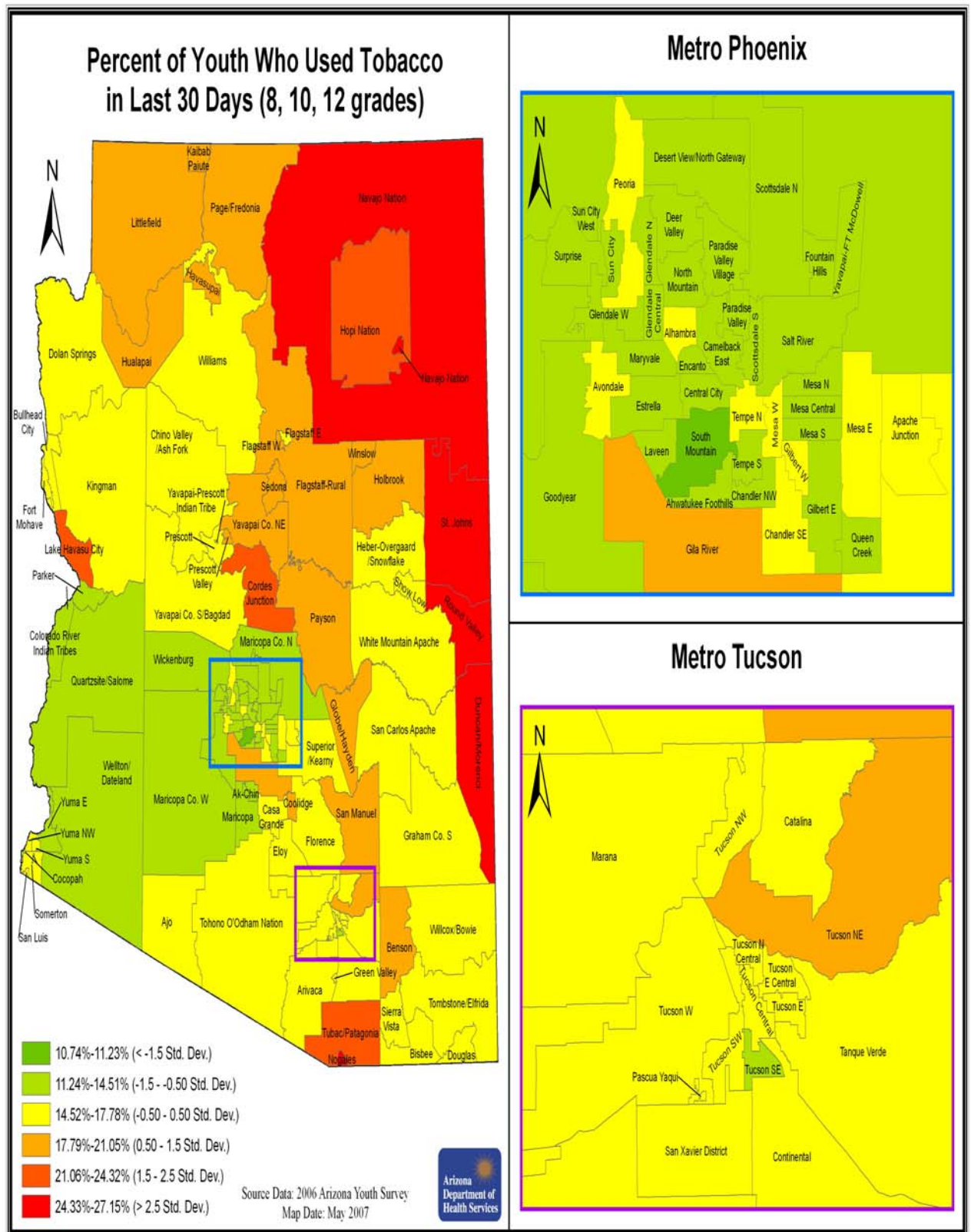
Adult Alcohol Use Consumption.

Finding: Well over half of Arizona adult respondents reported past 30-day alcohol use. More surprising is the finding that almost 1 in 4 adults reported past 30-day binge drinking.

Tobacco Consumption.***Underage Tobacco Use.***

There is a marked increase in the percentage of students who reported current cigarette smoking in middle school and those who reported such use in high school. Specifically, while less than 1 in 10 middle school students reported smoking cigarettes, this number increased to 1 in 5 in high school. The use of smokeless tobacco products also increased during the transition from middle school to high school.

Map 4.7.



Adult Tobacco Use.

Table 4.22 presents alcohol and drug use data for Arizona from the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, the Arizona Youth Survey, and the Arizona Adult Tobacco Survey on a variety of substances. Alcohol, cigarette, and illicit drug use estimates are provided for individuals aged 12 and older, and alcohol use estimates are provided for individuals from 12 to 20 years old and those 12 years and older. While responsible alcohol consumption for adults may not be a problem, binge drinking, defined as five or more drinks in one sitting, often leads to impairment that can lead to injury or may be a marker for alcohol abuse or dependence. Because alcohol use is illegal for those individuals under the age of 21, both alcohol use and binge alcohol use present a potential problem for this age group.

Finding: 1 in 5 high school students reported current cigarette use.

Finding: Of youth surveyed, past 30-day tobacco use is reported to be highest among 12th graders.

Finding: Over one-quarter (or 1 in 4) underage respondents (aged 12 – 20) reported past 30-day alcohol use.

Finding: 1 in 5 adults reported current cigarette use.

Table 4.22. Past 30-day Tobacco & Alcohol Use, Percentages, Arizona

Youth Use	%
Tobacco Use	
8 th grade students who report past 30-day cigarette use ¹	10.50
8 th grade students who report past 30-day smokeless tobacco use ¹	2.70
10 th grade students who report past 30-day cigarette use ¹	17.10
10 th grade students who report past 30-day smokeless tobacco use ¹	4.00
12 th grade students who report past 30-day cigarette use ¹	21.80
12 th grade students who report past 30-day smokeless tobacco use ¹	5.40
Alcohol Use	
Alcohol use ^{2*}	27.15
Binge alcohol use ^{2*+}	18.59
Adult Use	
Tobacco Use	
Adults 18 and older who report current cigarette use ³	19.00
Adults 18 and older who report smokeless tobacco use ³	2.00
Alcohol Use	
Alcohol use ^{2**}	55.43
Binge alcohol use ^{2**+}	24.11

* Aged 12 – 20

** Aged 12 and over

+ Binge alcohol use is defined as consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day within the last 30 days.

Note. Current cigarette use is defined as having smoked 100 cigarettes or more in one's lifetime and currently being a smoker.

¹ *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006.* Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

² *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2004 – 2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health.* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

³ *Arizona Adult Tobacco Survey: 2005 Report.* Arizona Department of Health Services.

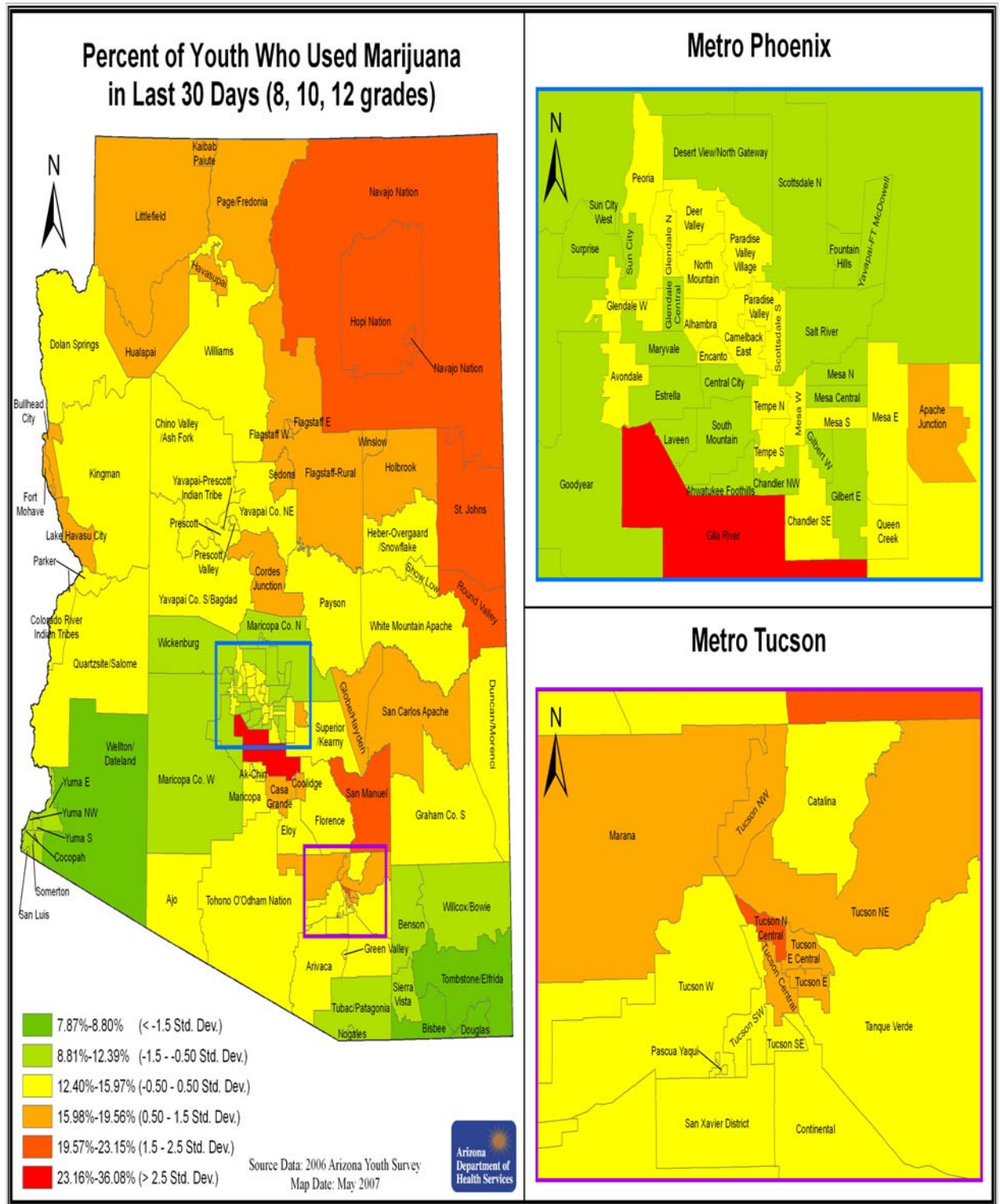
Illicit Drug Consumption.

For most substances, a higher percentage of 12th graders reported past 30-day use than 8th or 10th graders. However, the same percentage of 10th and 12th grade students (i.e., 1.70%) reported the use of hallucinogens in the past 30 days. In addition, equal percentages of 10th and 12th grade students (i.e., 1.00%) admitted to using steroids in the past 30 days.

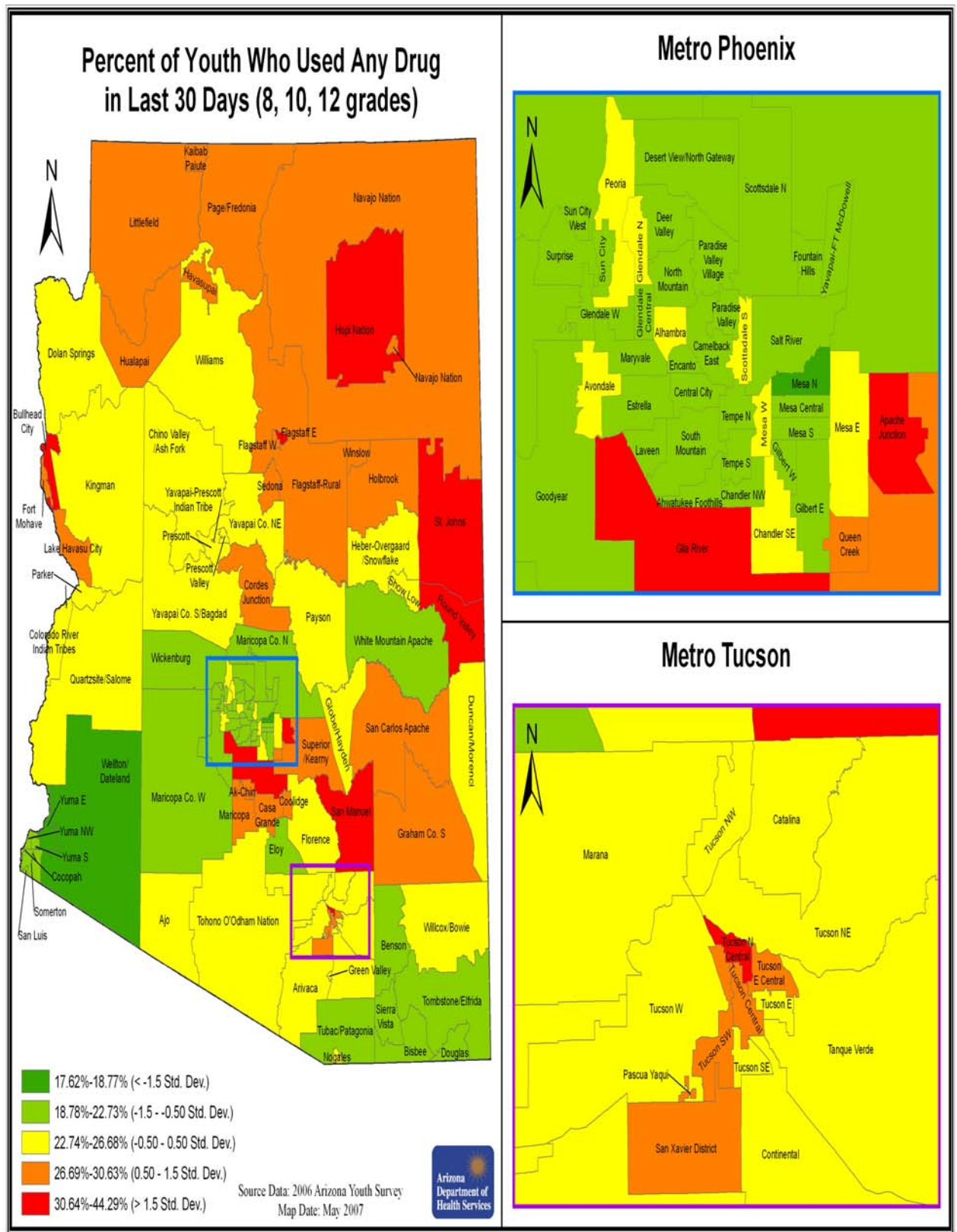
10th grade appears to be an especially problematic time in teenagers' lives as a slightly higher percentage (2.90% of 10th graders vs. 2.60% of 12th graders) of them reported the use of stimulants, Ecstasy and methamphetamine use in the past 30 days.

Overall, the substances most often reported used in the past 30 days, regardless of grade, were alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana, as over 1 in 10 youth admitted to using marijuana or cigarettes in the past 30 days and over one-third of youth reported alcohol use during the same time period. Multiple drug use also appears to be a problem area for youth, especially among 12th graders; almost 10% of youth reported using all three of the most prevalently used substances (i.e., alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana). Over 15% of 12th graders reported using both alcohol and marijuana and almost 20% of them admitted to the combined use of tobacco and alcohol.

Map 4.8.



Map 4.9.



Finding: 8th graders were twice as likely as 10th graders, and almost four times as likely as 12th graders to report the use of inhalants in the past 30 days.

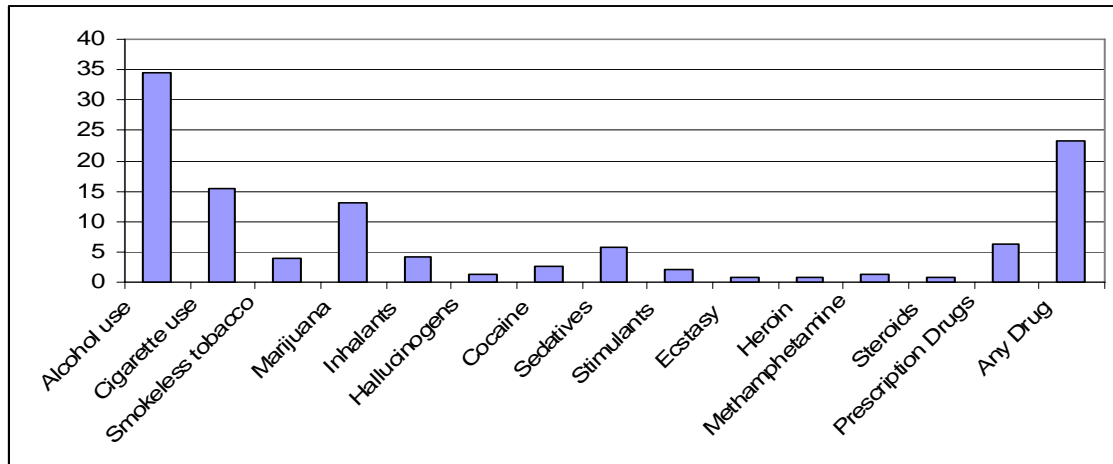
Table 4.23. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Substance Use by Substance and Grade, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Alcohol use	24.10	39.20	47.00	34.40
Cigarette use	10.50	17.10	21.80	15.30
Smokeless tobacco	2.70	4.00	5.40	3.80
Marijuana	8.50	15.70	18.10	13.10
Inhalants	6.20	3.10	1.70	4.10
Hallucinogens	1.00	1.70	1.70	1.40
Cocaine	1.70	2.90	3.40	2.50
Sedatives	4.50	6.60	7.10	5.80
Stimulants	1.50	2.90	2.60	2.20
Ecstasy	0.80	1.00	0.90	0.90
Heroin	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.70
Methamphetamine	1.00	1.70	1.40	1.30
Steroids	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.90
Prescription Drugs	4.50	7.30	8.10	6.30
Any Drug	19.70	25.60	26.60	23.30

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.13. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-day Substance Use by Substance, Arizona, 2006.



Note. 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Finding: The same percentage of youth who report current cigarette use (i.e., 20% or 1 in 5) self-report current marijuana consumption.

Table 4.24. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-day Use of Alcohol, Marijuana or Cocaine, Arizona, 2005

Substance	%
Alcohol	47.10
Marijuana	20.00
Cocaine, any form	6.10

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2005*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 4.25. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Multiple Drug Use by Grade and Substance, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Tobacco & alcohol	7.70	14.40	19.40	12.60
Tobacco & marijuana	4.40	8.50	10.50	7.20
Alcohol & marijuana	6.40	12.80	15.60	10.60
Marijuana & tobacco & alcohol (all three)	3.70	7.50	9.60	6.30
Alcohol & any other drug	10.50	17.60	20.10	15.10
Tobacco & any other drug	6.60	10.90	13.30	9.60

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day multiple substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Methamphetamine.

Methamphetamine use and its consequences have been widely discussed by law enforcement agencies, the media, community and civic groups, and numerous prevention and treatment agencies. Further, methamphetamine is a significant threat to the health and safety of all citizens of Arizona. The production, distribution, and use of methamphetamine is of special concern because of the pervasiveness of the problem in Arizona and our proximity to the Mexican border, a principal port of entry for drug smuggling. In fact, while Arizona represents only 13% of the southwest U.S.-Mexico border, an estimated 40% of all drugs are seized in Arizona. According to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Mexican-produced methamphetamine is the most common type of methamphetamine encountered in Arizona (<http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/pubs/states/arizona.html>). For these reasons, the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group analyzed this drug's consumption and consequence patterns separately.

The *Arizona Youth Survey* provides a measure of methamphetamine use for 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Arizona. Table 4.26 presents the percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students that are estimated to have used methamphetamine in the past 30 days and Table 4.28 presents the percentages of students in these grades that have used methamphetamine in their lifetime.

In 2006, 1.30 percent of 8th, 10th and 12th grade students were estimated to have used methamphetamine in the past 30 days, with a higher percentage of 10th graders reporting such use.

Table 4.26. Percentage of Past 30-Day Methamphetamine Use by Grade, 2006

Grade	%
8 th Grade	1.00
10 th Grade	1.70
12 th Grade	1.40
Total	1.30

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.27 compares Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th graders to youth across the nation and indicates that Arizona youth are more likely to use methamphetamine during the 30-day period preceding the survey than are youth across the nation. Tenth grade appears to be an especially high-risk time for Arizona students as a higher percentage of them reported using methamphetamine than did 8th and 12th graders.

Table 4.27. Comparison of Percentage of Arizona and National 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Youth Who Reported Past 30-Day Use of Methamphetamine, 2006

	Arizona	United States
Grade 8	1.00	0.60
Grade 10	1.70	0.70
Grade 12	1.40	0.90

Arizona Data Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

National Data Source: *Monitoring the Future, 2006*.

Lifetime Use.***Lifetime Alcohol Use.******Lifetime Underage Alcohol Use.***

The *Arizona Youth Survey* reveals alarming underage alcohol use. Almost three out of every four 12th graders reported having used alcohol during their lifetime. In addition, two out of every three 10th graders and half of 8th graders also reported lifetime alcohol use.

Lifetime Adult Alcohol Use.

Data on adult lifetime use of alcohol were not available to inform this report.

Lifetime Tobacco Use.***Lifetime Underage Tobacco Use.***

The *Arizona Youth Survey* reveals that half of all 12th graders reported smoking cigarettes in their lifetime. Further, high percentages of tobacco use are not limited to cigarette smoking as a higher percentage of students reported smokeless tobacco use than reported the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, stimulants, Ecstasy, and heroin.

Lifetime Adult Tobacco Use.

According to the *Arizona Adult Tobacco Survey Report* for 2005 from the Arizona Department of Health's Office of Tobacco Education and Prevention Program, 55% of respondents reported that they had never smoked (or smoked less than 100 cigarettes in one's lifetime); 19% reported that they are current smokers; and the remaining 26% reported that they are former smokers.

Lifetime Illicit Drug Consumption.

According to the *Arizona Youth Survey*, a higher percentage of 12th grade students reported lifetime substance use than did 8th or 10th grade students; however, a higher percentage of 8th grade students reported inhalant use than did those in 10th or 12th grades. Further, the *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System* indicates that a higher percentage of youth reported marijuana use than did those who reported the use of cocaine, methamphetamine, Ecstasy, steroids, or heroin.

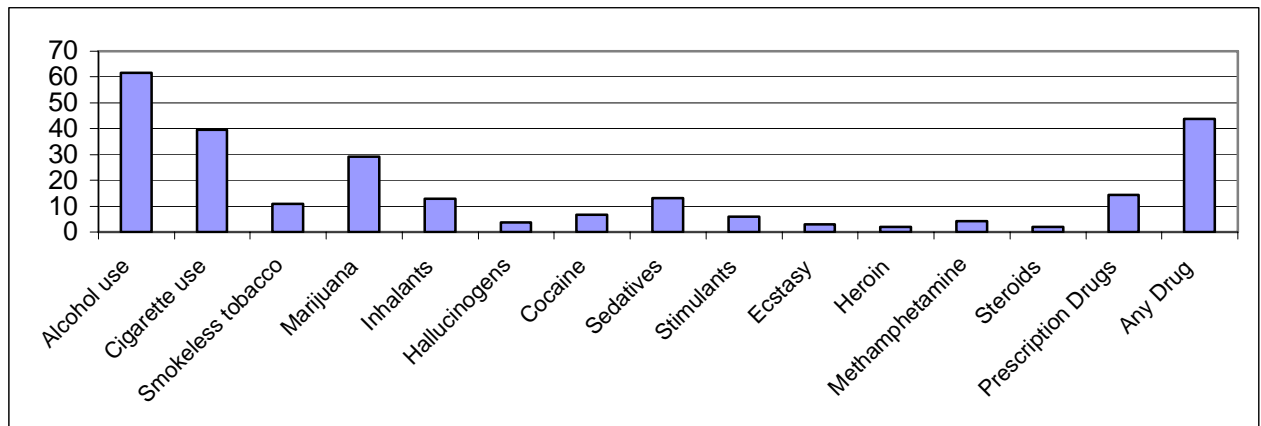
Table 4.28. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Substance Use by Substance and Grade, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Alcohol use	50.40	67.60	74.50	61.70
Cigarette use	30.80	43.80	50.00	39.60
Smokeless tobacco	8.00	11.80	15.60	11.00
Marijuana	18.30	34.00	42.60	29.20
Inhalants	15.20	11.90	9.80	12.90
Hallucinogens	2.10	4.10	5.60	3.60
Cocaine	3.60	7.60	11.60	6.80
Sedatives	10.00	14.30	17.40	13.20
Stimulants	3.40	7.10	8.50	5.90
Ecstasy	1.90	3.40	4.40	3.00
Heroin	1.40	2.10	2.80	2.00
Methamphetamine	2.60	5.00	6.60	4.30
Steroids	1.60	2.00	2.20	1.90
Prescription Drugs	9.80	16.00	20.00	14.30
Any Drug	36.20	47.60	52.30	43.80

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of lifetime substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.14. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Substance Use by Substance, Arizona, 2006.



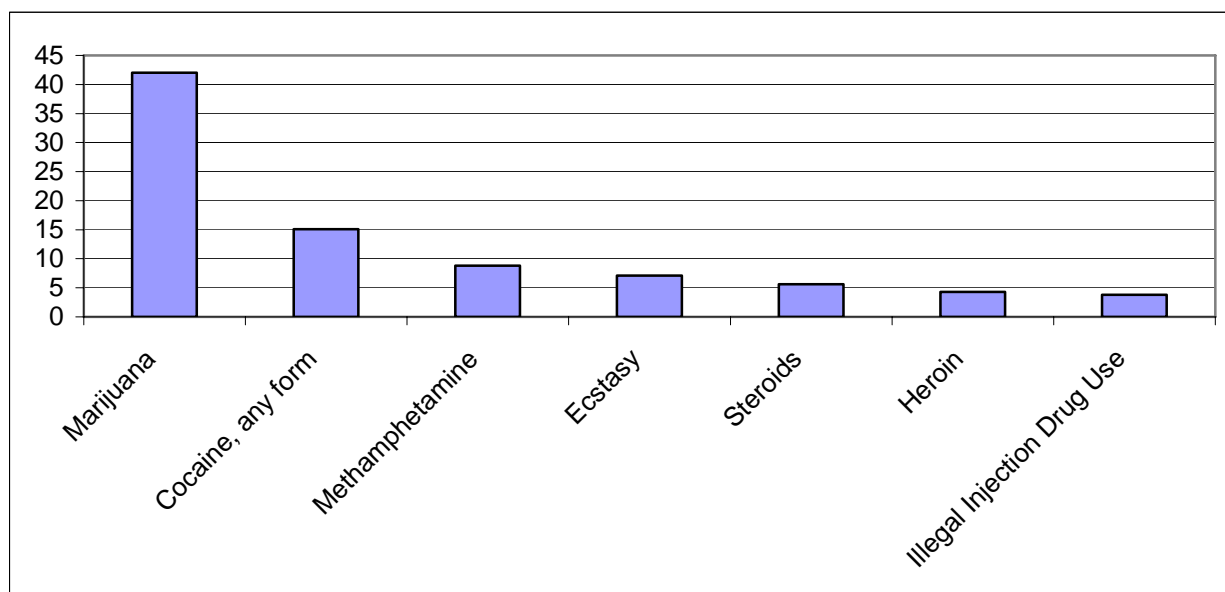
Note. 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.29. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Substance Use, Arizona, 2005

Substance	%
Marijuana	42.00
Cocaine, any form	15.10
Methamphetamine	8.80
Ecstasy	7.10
Steroids	5.60
Heroin	4.30
Illegal Injection Drug Use	3.80

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2005*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 4.15. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Substance Use, Arizona, 2005

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2005*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Lifetime Methamphetamine Use.

Recall that the *Arizona Youth Survey* provides a measure of methamphetamine use for 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Arizona. Table 4.30 presents the percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students that are estimated to have used methamphetamine in their lifetime. In 2006, 4.30% of students in these grades were estimated to have used methamphetamine in their lifetime.

Other data that can be used to measure methamphetamine use come from the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, a study conducted with a representative, school-based sample of Arizona 9th through 12th grade students. According to this survey, in 2005, 8.80% of Arizona high school students reported using methamphetamine in their lifetime, which is considerably lower than the percentage of students reporting lifetime alcohol, marijuana and cocaine use but higher than the percentage of 8th, 10th and 12th grade students who reported lifetime methamphetamine use on the *Arizona Youth Survey*.

Table 4.30. Percentage of Lifetime Methamphetamine Use by Grade, 2006

Grade	%
8 th Grade ¹	2.60
10 th Grade ¹	5.00
12 th Grade ¹	6.60
Total¹	4.30
 High School Students ²	 8.80

¹ *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006.* Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

² *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2005.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Trends in Consumption.

Trends in Alcohol Consumption.

The average age of first use and regular use of alcohol has declined slightly since 2002. Further, the percentage of high school students reporting current alcohol use has also declined since that time. Most notably, there was a 20% decrease in the percentage of 12th graders reporting current alcohol use. However, almost half of all 12th graders still reported such use in 2005 (down from almost 59% in 2002).

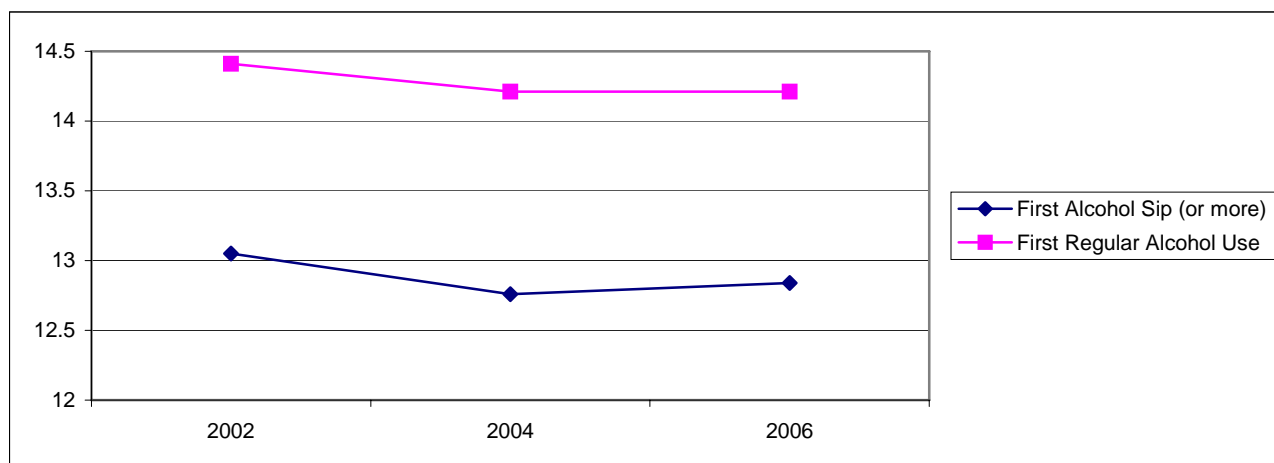
While federal estimates show a slight decline in binge drinking between 2002 and 2005, a higher percentage of adults (aged 12 and older) are estimated to have used alcohol in 2005 than in 2002.

Table 4.31. Trends in Average Age of Initiation by Type of Alcohol Use, Arizona, 2002 – 2006

	2002	2004	2006
First Alcohol Sip (or more)	13.05	12.76	12.84
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.41	14.21	14.21

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.16. Trends in Average Age of Initiation by Type of Alcohol Use, Arizona, 2002 – 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.32. Trends in Percentage of High School Students Reporting Current Alcohol Use, Arizona, 2002 – 2006

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
High school students who reported current alcohol consumption ^{1*}	--	50.90	--	47.10	--
Alcohol use among 10 th graders ^{2**}	47.90	--	41.30	--	39.20
Alcohol use among 12 th graders ^{2**}	58.90	--	51.10	--	47.00

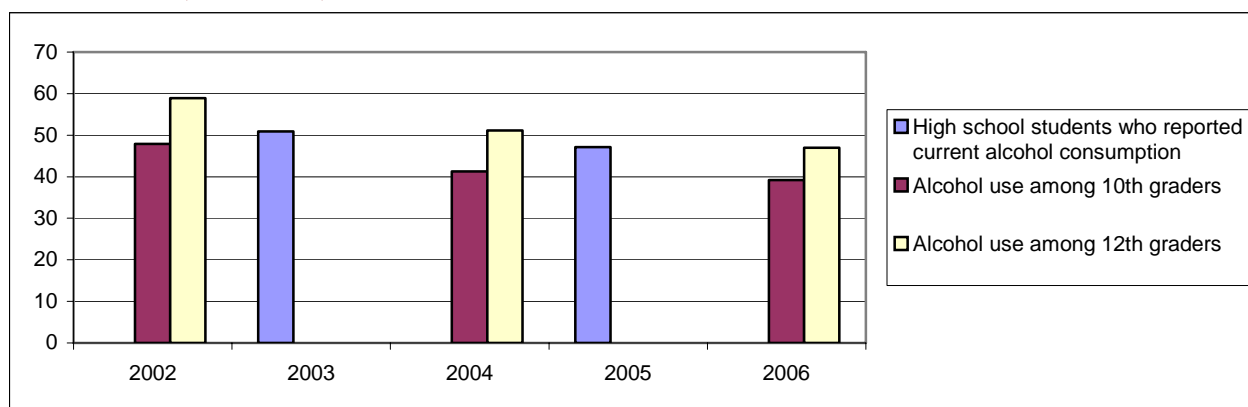
-- indicates data that were not available for this report or were not collected in that year.

* On at least 1 day in the 30 days preceding the survey.

** Past 30-day alcohol use

¹ *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2003; 2005.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

² *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2002; 2004; 2006.* Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.17. Trends in Percentage of High School Students Reporting Current Alcohol Use, Arizona, 2002 – 2006

2003 and 2005 Data Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2003; 2005.* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These data are indicative of past 30-day alcohol use.

2002, 2004 and 2006 Data Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2002; 2004; 2006.* Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. These data are indicative of alcohol use on at least 1 day in the 30 days preceding the survey.

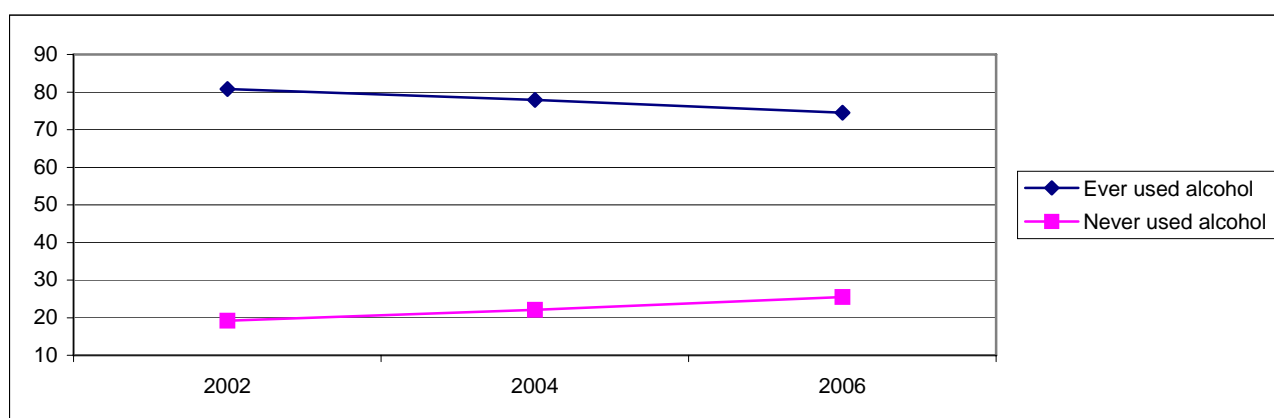
Table 4.33. Trends in Percentage of High School Seniors Reporting Lifetime Alcohol Use by Grade, Arizona, 2002 – 2006

	2002	2004	2006
Ever used alcohol	80.80	77.90	74.50
Never used alcohol*	19.20	22.10	25.50

*The percent of high school seniors who report never having used alcohol is simply the inverse of the percentage of those reporting that they have ever used alcohol.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2002; 2004; 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.18. Trends in Percentage of High School Seniors Reporting Lifetime Alcohol Use by Grade, Arizona, 2002 – 2006.



*The percent of high school seniors who report never having used alcohol is simply the inverse of the percentage of those reporting that they have ever used alcohol.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2002; 2004; 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.34. Trends in Percentages of Individuals Reporting Past-Month Alcohol Use, Arizona, 2003 – 2005

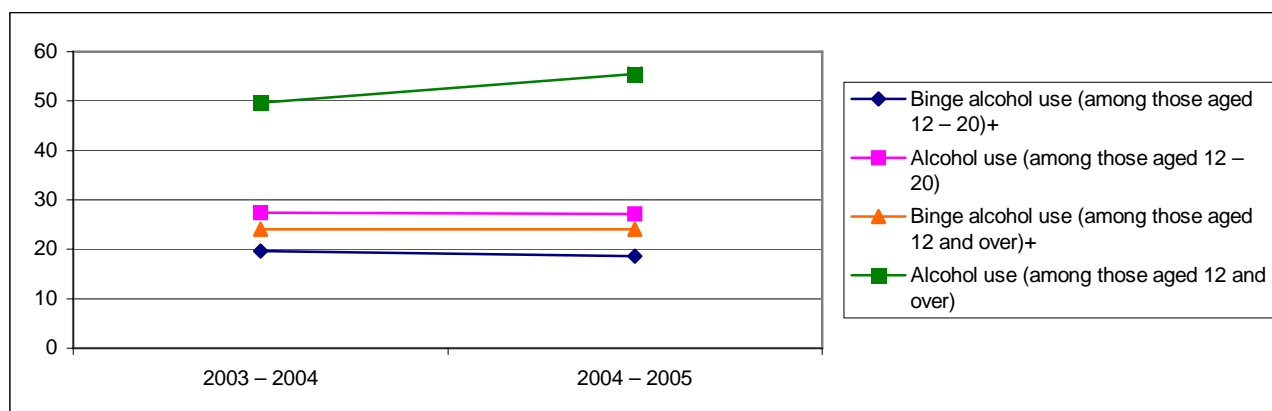
	2003 – 2004	2004 – 2005
Binge alcohol use ⁺ *	19.64	18.59
Alcohol use [*]	27.46	27.15
Binge alcohol use ^{**}	24.10	24.11
Alcohol use ^{**}	49.70	55.43

⁺ Binge alcohol use is defined as consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day within the last 30 days.

^{*} among those aged 12 – 20

^{**} among those aged 12 and older

Source: *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2003 – 2004 and 2004 – 2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Figure 4.19. Trends in Percentages of Individuals Reporting Past-Month Alcohol Use, Arizona, 2003 – 2005.

⁺ Binge alcohol use is defined as consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day within the last 30 days.

Source: *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2003 – 2004 and 2004 – 2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Table 4.35. Trends in Past Month Adult* Alcohol Consumption, Percentages, Arizona, 2002 – 2005

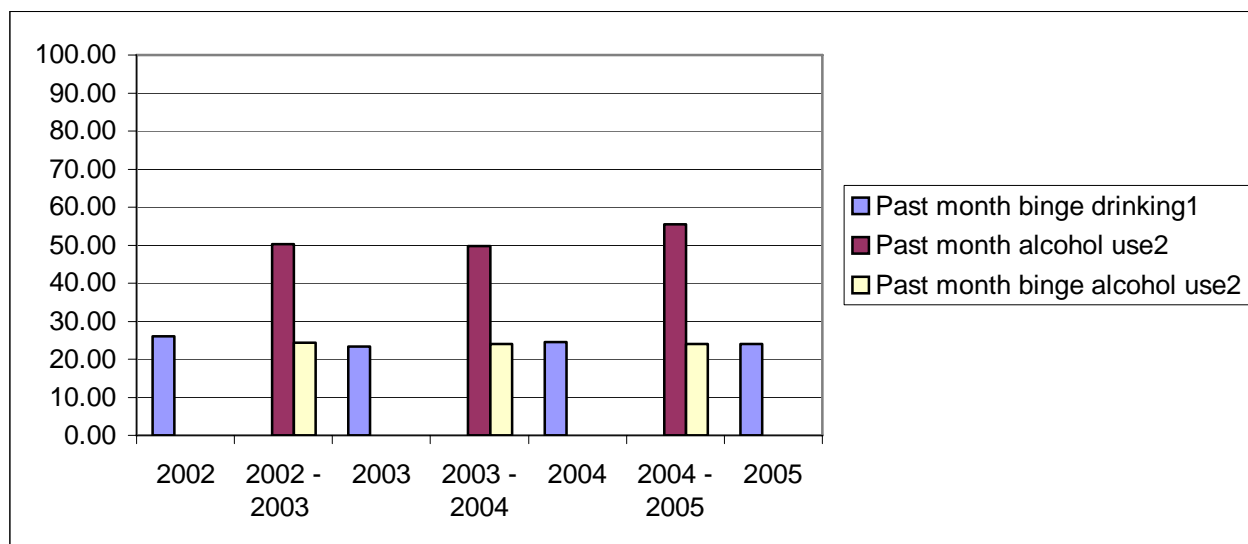
	2002	2002- 2003	2003	2003- 2004	2004	2004- 2005	2005
Binge drinking ¹	26.00	--	23.40	--	24.60	--	24.10
Alcohol use ²	--	50.20	--	49.74	--	55.43	--
Binge alcohol use ²	--	24.32	--	24.08	--	24.11	--

-- indicates data that were not available for this report or were not collected in that year.

* Aged 12 and older.

¹ *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 – 2005*, Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

² *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2003 – 2004 and 2004 – 2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Figure 4.20. Trends in Adult* Alcohol Consumption, Percentages, Arizona, 2002 – 2005.

* Aged 12 and older.

¹ *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 – 2005*, Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

² *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2003 – 2004 and 2004 – 2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Trends in Tobacco Consumption.

Overall, the percentages of youth in 8th, 10th and 12th grade who reported tobacco use declined over the period of observation (2002 – 2006). However, a few exceptions to this rule should be noted. Specifically, there was an increase in the percentage of 8th grade students who reported past 30-day cigarette smoking and a higher percentage of 8th and 10th grade students reported lifetime smokeless tobacco use in 2006 than did so in 2002. Both state and federal estimates indicate stability in the percentage of adults who report current tobacco use.

Table 4.36. Trends in Percentages of Arizona Youth Reporting Tobacco Use, 2000 – 2005

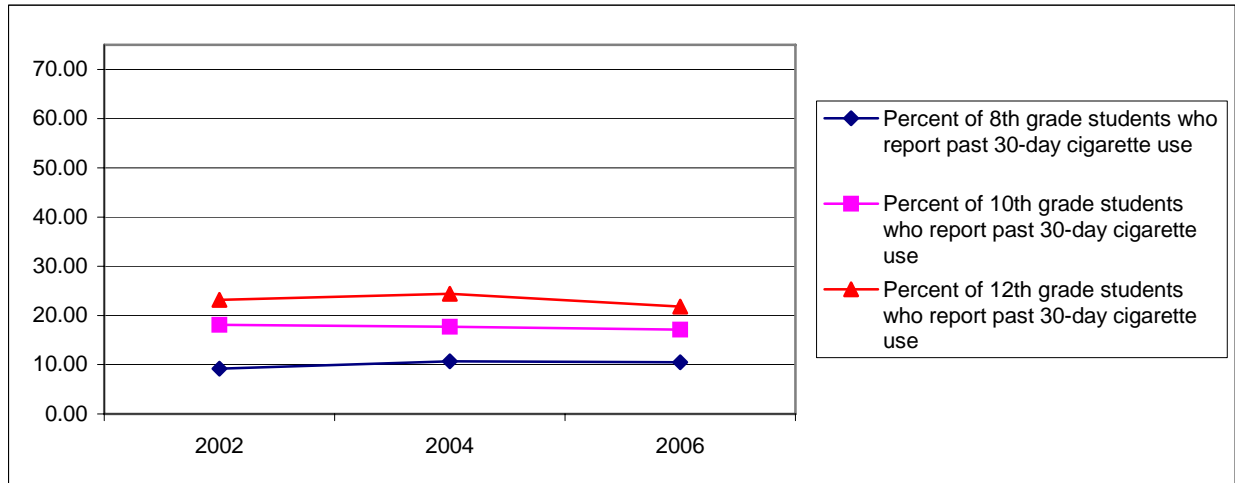
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Current Use¹					
Middle school students who report current cigarette use	--	9.00	--	8.00	--
Middle school students who report current smokeless tobacco use	--	2.00	--	2.00	--
High school students who report current cigarette use	--	19.00	--	20.00	--
High school students who report current smokeless tobacco use	--	5.00	--	4.00	--
Past 30-day Use²					
8 th grade students who report past 30-day cigarette use	9.20	--	10.70	--	10.50
8 th grade students who report past 30-day smokeless tobacco use	4.00	--	2.40	--	2.70
10 th grade students who report past 30-day cigarette use	18.10	--	17.70	--	17.10
10 th grade students who report past 30-day smokeless tobacco use	4.70	--	3.40	--	4.00
12 th grade students who report past 30-day cigarette use	23.20	--	24.40	--	21.80
12 th grade students who report past 30-day smokeless tobacco use	5.90	--	5.40	--	5.40
Lifetime Use²					
8 th grade students who report lifetime cigarette use	39.60	--	33.50	--	30.80
8 th grade students who report lifetime smokeless tobacco use	6.80	--	7.20	--	8.00
10 th grade students who report lifetime cigarette use	49.80	--	45.30	--	43.80
10 th grade students who report lifetime smokeless tobacco use	10.20	--	11.00	--	11.80
12 th grade students who report lifetime cigarette use	61.10	--	54.20	--	50.00
12 th grade students who report lifetime smokeless tobacco use	16.90	--	16.70	--	15.60

-- indicates data that were not available for this report or were not collected in that year.

¹ Arizona Youth Tobacco Survey 2005 Report. Arizona Department of Health Services.

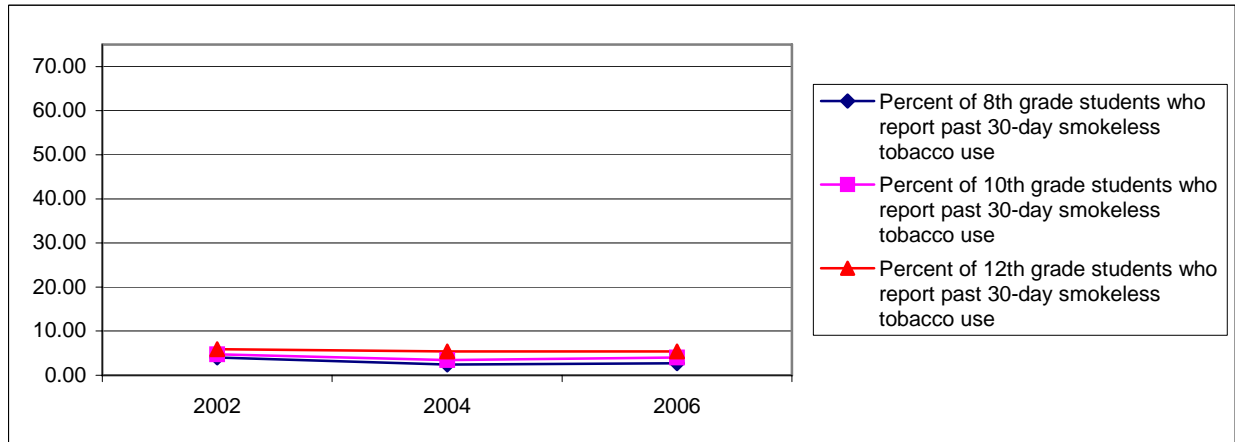
² Arizona Youth Survey, State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.21. Trends in Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Cigarette Use, 2000 – 2006.



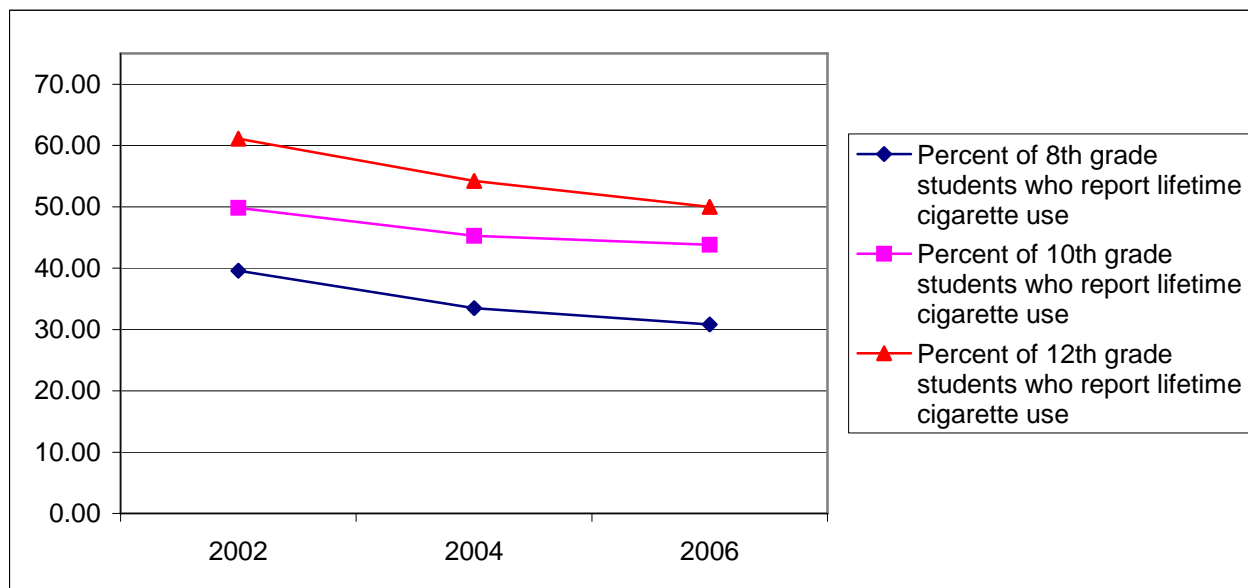
Source: *Arizona Youth Survey, State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.22. Trends in Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2000 – 2006.



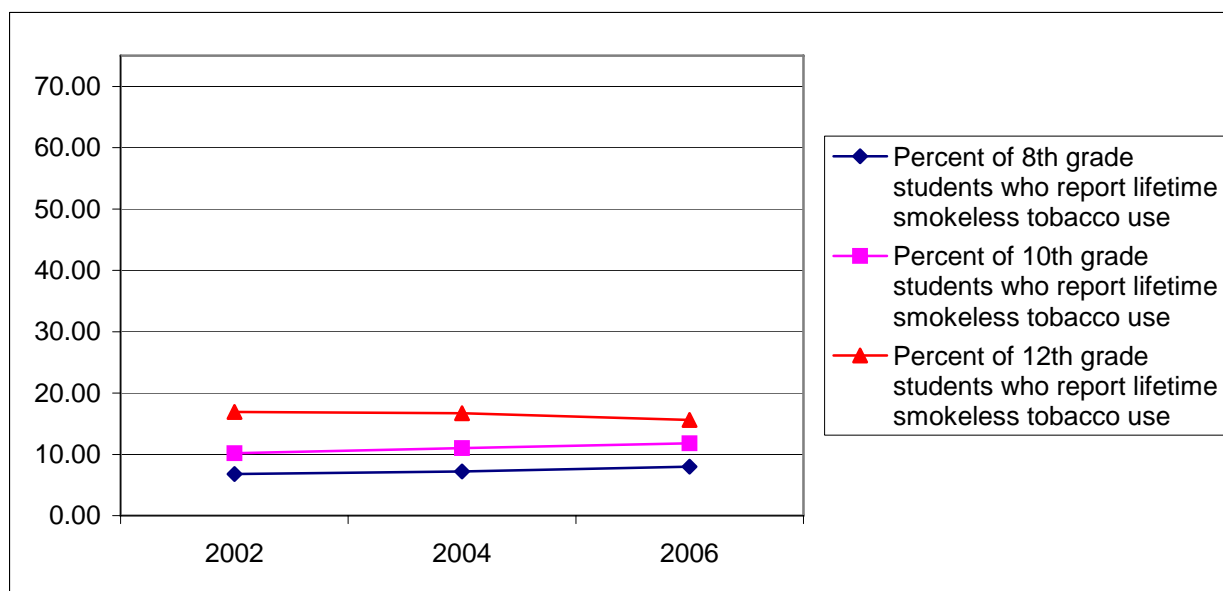
Source: *Arizona Youth Survey, State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.23. Trends in Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Cigarette Use, 2000 – 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey, State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.24. Trends in Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Smokeless Tobacco Use, 2000 – 2006.



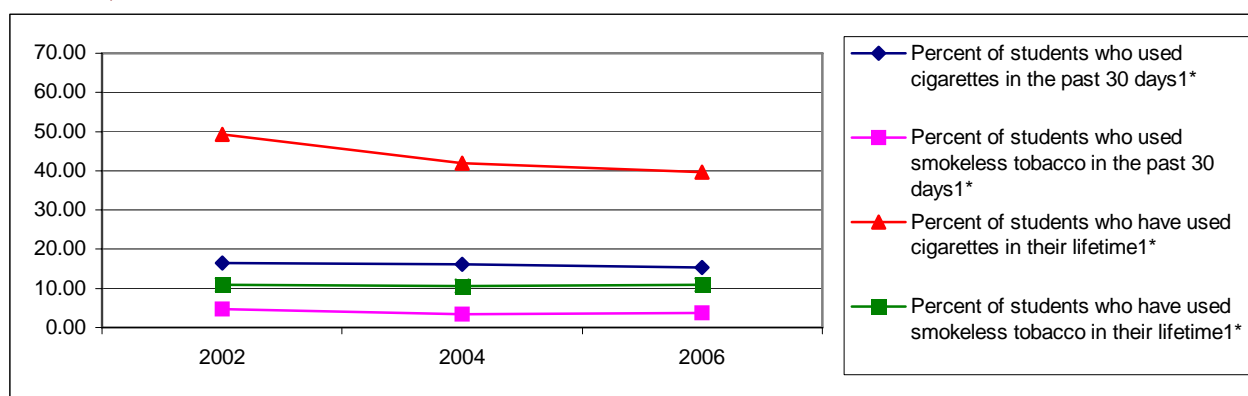
Source: *Arizona Youth Survey, State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.37. Trends in Percentage of Youth Reporting Tobacco Consumption, Arizona, 2002 – 2006

	2002	2004	2006
Cigarettes in the past 30 days	16.50	16.10	15.30
Smokeless tobacco in the past 30 days	4.80	3.40	3.80
Cigarettes in lifetime	49.30	42.00	39.60
Smokeless tobacco in their lifetime	10.90	10.60	11.00

Note. 8th, 10th and 12th grade students combined.

Source: Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.25. Trends in Percentage of Youth Reporting Tobacco Consumption, Arizona, 2002 – 2006.

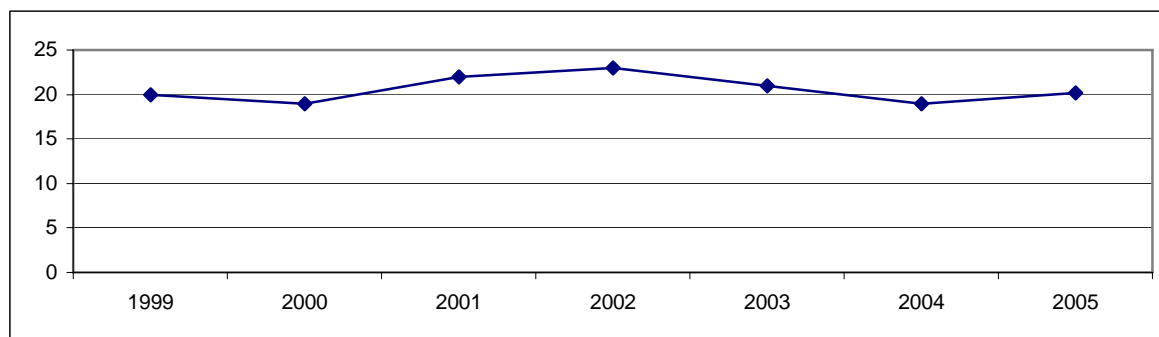
Note. 8th, 10th and 12th grade students combined.

Source: Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.38. Trends in Percentage of Adults Reporting Current Cigarette Smoking, Arizona, 1999 – 2005

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	20.00	19.00	22.00	23.00	21.00	19.00	20.20

Source: 2005 Behavioral Risk Factors of Arizona Adults. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.26. Trends in Percentage of Adults Reporting Current Cigarette Smoking, Arizona, 1999 – 2005.

Source: 2005 Behavioral Risk Factors of Arizona Adults. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Trends in Illicit Drug Consumption.

While the data reveal a general downward trend in lifetime illicit drug consumption, the use of inhalants is the exception to the rule. An increase of two percentage points is seen in students who reported the use of inhalants between 2002 and 2006. However, a remarkable reduction is noted in the percentage of youth who reported the use of Ecstasy during their lifetime. The percentage of youth who reported such use in 2004 was less than half that of the youth who reported using Ecstasy in their lifetime in 2002 and the percentage of youth who reported Ecstasy use continued to drop between 2004 and 2006. While trends in the misuse of prescription drugs (i.e., use without being told to do so by a physician) cannot be determined because of the recent measurement of this type of substance use, it is important to note that almost 15% of youth reported such use in 2006.

Finding: A 25% decrease in youth who reported marijuana use during their lifetime was noted between 2002 and 2006.

Table 4.39. Trends in Percentage of School Youth Reporting Illicit Drug Consumption During their Lifetime, Arizona, 2002 – 2006*

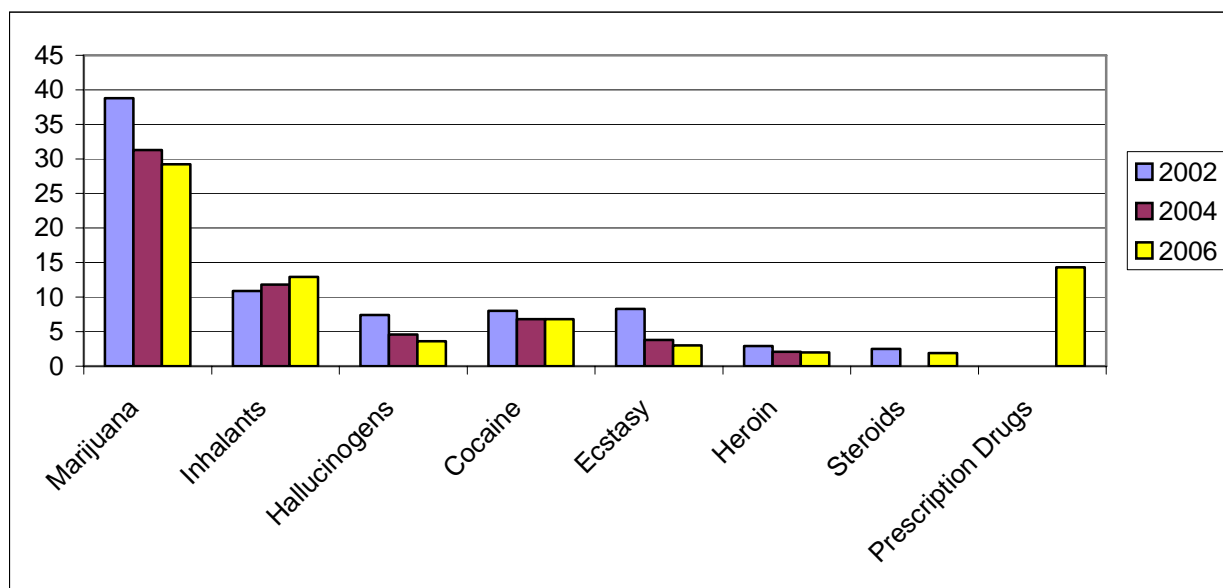
	2002	2004	2006
Marijuana	38.80	31.30	29.20
Inhalants	10.90	11.80	12.90
Hallucinogens	7.40	4.60	3.60
Cocaine	8.00	6.80	6.80
Ecstasy	8.30	3.80	3.00
Heroin	2.90	2.10	2.00
Steroids	2.50	--	1.90
Prescription Drugs	--	--	14.30

-- indicates a question that was not asked in the survey for that year.

* 8th, 10th and 12th grade students combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.27. Trends in Percentage of School Youth Reporting Illicit Drug Consumption During their Lifetime, Arizona, 2002 – 2006.*



* 8th, 10th and 12th grade students combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.40. Trends in Percentage of Respondents Reporting Illicit Drug Consumption, Arizona, 2002 – 2005*

	2002 – 2003	2003 – 2004	2004 – 2005
Past month any illicit drug use	8.90	8.30	7.30
Past month marijuana use	5.70	5.90	5.30

* Among persons aged 12 and over.

Source: *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2002 – 2003, 2003 – 2004 and 2004 – 2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Trends in Methamphetamine Consumption.

An overall reduction in the percentage of youth who reported past 30-day methamphetamine use is noted, except among 8th grade students where no change is seen. However, a lower percentage of 8th grade students reported the use of methamphetamine than did those in 10th and 12th grades. Further, in 2006, a lower percentage of students in all grades reported lifetime methamphetamine use than did so in 2002.

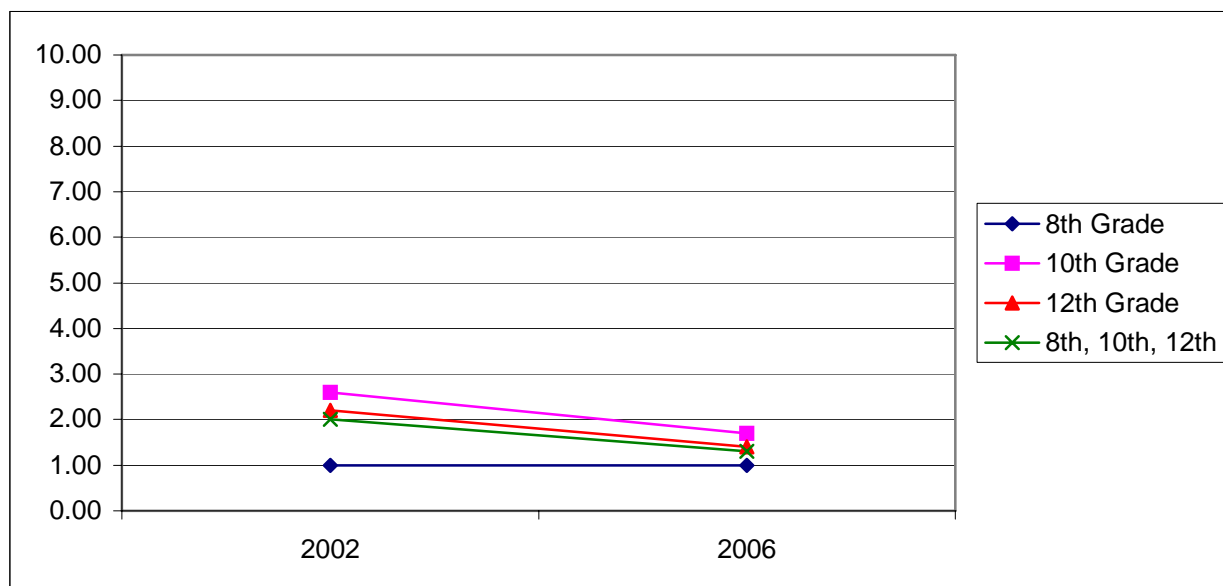
Table 4.41. Trends in Percentages of Youth Reporting Past 30-Day Methamphetamine Use, 2002 – 2006

	2002	2004	2006
8 th Grade Students	1.00	1.60	1.00
10 th Grade Students	2.60	2.80	1.70
12 th Grade Students	2.20	3.00	1.40
8 th , 10 th & 12 th Grade Students Combined	2.00	2.30	1.30

Note. In 2002, the methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, crystal, and crank. In 2004, the Stimulant use category included amphetamines, methamphetamines, crystal, and crank (i.e., there was not a separate methamphetamine use category). In 2006, the methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, speed, crank, and crystal meth. Therefore, only changes in the percentage of youth who reported methamphetamine use that occurred between 2002 and 2006 should be examined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.27. Trends in Percentages of Youth Reporting Past 30-Day Methamphetamine Use, 2002 – 2006.



Note. In 2004, methamphetamine use was included in the broader Stimulant category, which included amphetamine, methamphetamine, crystal, and crank. For this reason, only changed from 2002 to 2006 should be examined.

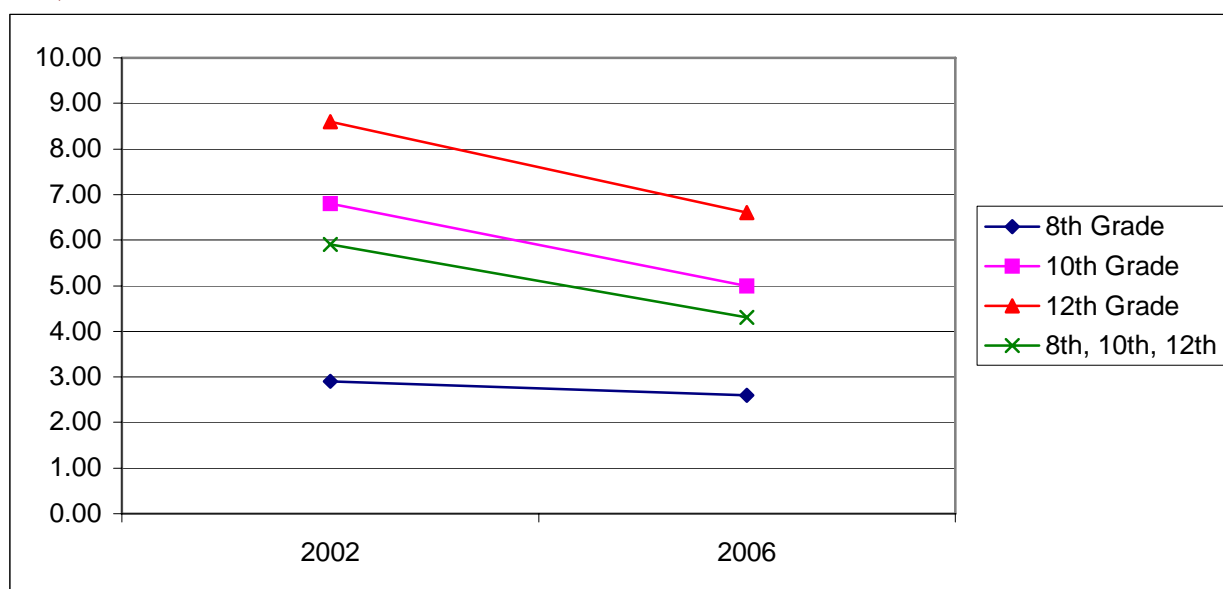
Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.42. Trends in Percentages of Youth Reporting Lifetime Methamphetamine Use, 2002 – 2006

	2002	2004	2006
8th Grade Students	2.90	3.40	2.60
10th Grade Students	6.80	6.70	5.00
12th Grade Students	8.60	8.20	6.60
8th, 10th & 12th Grade Students Combined	5.90	5.50	4.30

Note. In 2004, methamphetamine use was included in the broader Stimulant category, which included amphetamine, methamphetamine, crystal, and crank. For this reason, only changes from 2002 to 2006 should be examined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.28. Trends in Percentages of Youth Reporting Lifetime Methamphetamine Use, 2002 – 2006.

Note. In 2004, methamphetamine use was included in the broader Stimulant category, which included amphetamine, methamphetamine, crystal, and crank. For this reason, only changes from 2002 to 2006 should be examined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.43. Trends in Percentages of High School Students Reporting Lifetime Methamphetamine Use, 2003 – 2005.

	2003	2005
	10.60	8.80

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Consumption-Patterns Summary: Youth experimentation appears to begin with cigarettes. The same percentage of youth who reported current cigarette use also reported current marijuana consumption. The percentage of youth who reported smoking marijuana declined 25% between 2002 and 2006.

In addition to examining illicit drug and tobacco consumption, the study of alcohol use is vital to the understanding of health consequences, as some consumption patterns, such as binge drinking, provide crucial predictive information. In fact, we find that alcohol continues to be the most frequently used substance for adults and youth in Arizona, placing a large burden on the state.

Consumption-Related Consequences

Substance Use and Criminal Justice Consequences.

Tables 4.44 through 4.48 present data on a variety of indicators related to substance use and the criminal justice system.

Substance use that results in encounters with law enforcement, the courts, and corrections may not be directly related to death and illness. However, it is still important to examine these substance abuse-related consequences as things such as the financial costs to government for the processing and maintenance of offenders, the burden on victims as a result of the drug offender's behavior, and the social costs related to violation of community norms necessitate our attention.

Arrest data come from *Crime in Arizona, 2005*, which is compiled by the Arizona Department of Public Safety from reports submitted by local law enforcement agencies. The Administrative Office of the Courts provides sentencing data and commitment data are provided through reports from by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Among adults, arrests for drug possession were much more numerous than those for drug sale/manufacturing, suggesting a greater number of substance users than producers or sellers.

More arrests were made for drug possession than for DUI among youth, a pattern opposite than found for adult arrests. This is not surprising given that it is likely that many youth do not have access to a vehicle to drive.

Table 4.44 indicates the number of methamphetamine laboratory seizures in Arizona by county. Not surprising given its large population, the highest number of laboratory seizures occurred in Maricopa County. We note the great reduction in the number of laboratory seizures between 2000 and 2005 (from 319 to 46).

Table 4.44. Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2000 – 2006

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	Total
Apache	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cochise	0	2	2	4	0	0	1	9
Coconino	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Graham	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa ¹	284	201	146	85	71	32	2	821
Mohave	6	6	7	10	4	3	0	36
Navajo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pima ¹	15	19	12	9	5	10	1	71
Pinal	3	5	1	6	6	0	0	21
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	11
Yuma	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Total	319	235	176	115	87	46	4	982

¹ Information for Maricopa and Pima counties include data obtained from the El Paso Intelligence Center National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System.

² 2006 data reflect lab seizures to date; therefore, this information is incomplete.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Arizona High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Intelligence Division, 2006.

Arrests.**Alcohol-Related Arrests.**

Finding: Among adults, more arrests were made for DUI than for drug sale/manufacturing and drug possession combined.

Drug-Related Arrests.

Finding: Almost 8 times as many arrests among adults were made for drug possession than for drug sale/manufacturing.

Finding: More youth were arrested for DUI than for drug sale/manufacturing. Further, there were over 10 times as many arrests for drug possession than were made for drug sale/manufacturing.

Table 4.45. Youth And Adult Substance Abuse-Related Arrests, Arizona, 2005

	N
Juveniles	
Drug possession	4,979
Drug sale/manufacturing	417
DUI offenses	516
Total Youth Substance-Abuse Related Arrests	5,912
Adults	
Drug possession	27,271
Drug sale/manufacturing	3,637
DUI offenses	34,859
Total Adult Substance-Abuse Related Arrests	65,767

Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Probation.**Probation Sentencing for DUI.**

Over 4,000 cases of adult DUI were sentenced to probation.

Probation Sentencing for Drug Offenses.

Table 4.46. Youth and Adult Substance Abuse-Related Probation Dispositions, Arizona, 2006

	N
Juveniles^{1*}	
Drug offenses	1,685
Adults^{2**}	
Drug offenses	19,680
DUI offenses	4,127
Total Substance-Abuse Related Probation Cases	23,807

* Probation for drug offenses refers to juveniles with either a standard probation disposition or a Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) disposition for felony and misdemeanor drug offense charges as the most serious offense.

** Probation for drug offenses refers to adults with a probation disposition for felony and misdemeanor drug offense charges or DUI as the most serious offense.

¹ *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System, 2006*. Juvenile Justice Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts.

² *Arizona Adult Probation Population, 2006*. Adult Probation Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Substance Abuse-Related Revocation of Probation/Parole.

Table 4.47. Substance-Abuse Related Revocation of Parole, Arizona

	N	%
Juvenile Parole Revocations for Drug Offenses	58	19.80

Source: *Annual Report 2004*. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Commitments.

Finding: Though there were more adult arrests for DUI offenses than for drug sale/manufacturing or drug possession, the number of commitments for dangerous drugs exceeded those for DUI.

Table 4.48. Youth and Adult Substance Abuse-Related Commitments, Arizona

	N
Juveniles¹	
Drug offenses	126
Adults²	
Dangerous drug offenses	2,764
DUI offenses	2,404
Total Adult Substance-Abuse Related Commitments	5,168

¹ Annual Report 2004. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

² Annual Report Fiscal Year 2003. Arizona Department of Corrections.

Substance Use and Education Consequences.

Tables 4.49, 4.50 and 4.51 present data on the number of disciplinary actions that were taken as a result of the possession, use, or distribution of illegal drugs and the possession and use of alcohol on Arizona's school campuses, grades Kindergarten through 12. Disciplinary actions are of four types: expulsions/removals for at least one year; transfers to specialized schools for at least one year; suspensions from school for 10 or more days but less than one year; and all other disciplinary actions.

Alcohol/Drug-Related Suspensions/Expulsions/Transfers.

Finding: Almost 700 disciplinary actions were taken in 2005 – 2006 for the distribution of illegal drugs in public schools. Most of these actions were expulsions or suspensions.

Table 4.49. Number and Type of Disciplinary Actions for Distribution of Illegal Drugs in Arizona K - 12 Schools by County, 2005 – 2006

Disciplinary Actions					
County	Removals (Expulsions) for at least 1 Year	Transfers to Specialized Schools for at least 1 year	Out of School Suspensions for 10 or More Days, but less than 1 Year	All Other Disciplinary Actions	Row Totals
Apache	6	0	12	46	64
Cochise	5	0	5	0	10
Coconino	1	0	19	0	20
Gila	0	0	3	2	5
Graham	1	0	0	4	5
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	34	43	85	128	290
Mohave	7	0	7	1	15
Navajo	8	4	21	34	67
Pima	0	0	0	0	0
Pinal	32	17	46	38	133
Santa Cruz	11	5	4	3	23
Yavapai	3	0	1	0	4
Yuma	5	0	4	2	11
La Paz	1	1	29	2	33
Total	114	70	236	260	680

Source: Safe and Drug Free Schools Report, 2005-2006 Academic Year, Unpublished Data, Arizona Department of Education

Finding: There were more than 5,000 disciplinary actions for the possession and use of illegal drugs in public schools in Arizona during the 2005 – 2006 academic year.

Table 4.50. Number and Type of Disciplinary Actions for Possession and Use of Illegal Drugs in Arizona K - 12 Schools by County, 2005 – 2006

Disciplinary Actions					
County	Removals (Expulsions) for at least 1 year	Transfers to Specialized Schools for at least 1 year	Out of School Suspensions for 10 or More Days, but less than 1 Year	All Other Disciplinary Actions	Row Totals
Apache	5	2	67	311	385
Cochise	25	9	19	19	72
Coconino	1	0	173	62	236
Gila	1	0	14	34	49
Graham	2	0	2	22	26
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	108	142	705	1568	2523
Mohave	22	0	50	53	125
Navajo	13	29	74	170	286
Pima	59	11	539	412	1021
Pinal	59	54	54	101	268
Santa Cruz	3	0	13	11	27
Yavapai	6	0	22	67	95
Yuma	3	1	44	18	66
La Paz	0	0	0	17	17
Total	307	248	1776	2865	5196

Source: Safe and Drug Free Schools Report, 2005-2006 Academic Year, Unpublished Data, Arizona Department of Education

Finding: Nearly 2,000 disciplinary actions were taken during the 2005 – 2006 academic year in Arizona public schools for the possession and use of alcohol.

Table 4.51. Number and Type of Disciplinary Actions for Possession and Use of Alcohol in Arizona K - 12 Schools by County

County	Disciplinary Actions				Row Totals
	Removals (Expulsions) for at least 1 year	Transfers to Specialized Schools for at least 1 Year	Out of School Suspensions for 10 or More Days, but less than 1 Year	All Other Disciplinary Actions	
Apache	4	0	15	76	95
Cochise	0	0	4	14	18
Coconino	2	0	76	90	168
Gila	1	0	9	43	53
Graham	0	0	0	12	12
Greenlee	0	0	0	17	17
Maricopa	4	15	245	640	904
Mohave	2	0	47	44	93
Navajo	3	0	25	90	118
Pima	16	0	143	87	246
Pinal	7	13	28	56	104
Santa Cruz	0	0	8	2	10
Yavapai	2	0	24	38	64
Yuma	0	0	27	10	37
La Paz	0	0	0	3	3
Total	41	28	651	1222	1942

Source: Safe and Drug Free Schools Report, 2005-2006 Academic Year, Unpublished Data, Arizona Department of Education

Drunk or High at School.

Finding: More than one out of five 10th and 12th grade students, and more than one out of eight 8th grade students, reported being drunk or high at school at least once in the last 12 months.

Table 4.52. Percentage of Students who Reported Being Drunk or High at School, Arizona, 2006

8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
13.00	21.10	21.40	17.60

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey, State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Child Welfare Involvement Consequences.

The correlation between substance use and the family has been discussed at great lengths in many arenas, but we have little data about the demographic characteristics of the families experiencing the deleterious effects of substance abuse. According to ARS § 8-881, the Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Arizona Department of Health jointly administer the Community Substance Abuse Treatment Fund in order to provide substance abuse treatment services to parents, guardians or custodians whose substance abuse problem is a deterrent to “maintaining, preserving or reunifying the family.”

Through this partnership, Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families in Recovery Succeeding Together – AFF) was created. Table 4.53 describes the gender, age, race and ethnicity of participating clients for FY2006 (July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006). Table 4.54 describes the substances reportedly used by Families F.I.R.S.T. participants during the 30 days prior to enrollment in services.

Table 4.53. Demographic Characteristics of Clients Participating in Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. in FY2006

	N	%
Gender		
Female	2,902	72.30
Male	1,099	27.40
Unknown		
Average Age	30.28	
Race/Ethnicity		
American Indian/Alaska Native	151	3.80
Asian	8	0.20
Black/African American	250	6.30
Caucasian/White	3,331	83.60
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	8	0.20
Multiple Races	32	0.80
Other	203	5.10
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	1,087	27.50
Not Hispanic/Latino	2,850	72.20
Unknown	9	0.20

Source: *Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T.* Unpublished Data. Department of Economic Security.

Finding: Methamphetamine was the most-often reported drug used by Families F.I.R.S.T. participants, followed closely by alcohol and marijuana.

Table 4.54. Substance Used by Participating Clients 30 Days Prior to Enrollment, Families F.I.R.S.T., Department of Economic Security, Arizona

	FY2004	Percent	FY2005	Percent
Clients Reporting Use	1,447	--	1,563	--
Alcohol	733	32.0	758	24.5
Cocaine	302	13.2	262	8.5
Marijuana	607	26.5	739	23.9
Heroin/Narcotics*	91	4.0	49	1.6
PCP/Hallucinogens*	64	2.8	54	1.7
Methamphetamine/Stimulants*	912	39.8	922	29.8
Barbiturates/Sedatives*	44	1.9	19	0.6
Inhalants	16	0.7	13	0.4
Other Drugs*	210	9.2	167	5.4

-- indicates non-applicable.

*The drugs included in these categories changed between FY2004 and FY2005 reporting periods; therefore, values for FY2004 and FY2005 should not be compared.

Source: *Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program: Annual Evaluation Report for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005.* Applied Behavioral Health Policy, University of Arizona.

Treatment for Substance Abuse.

In addition to prevalence of use, another way to consider the effect of substance abuse is to look at its impact on health and other social systems. The *Treatment Episode Data Set* provides a measure of the effect on Arizona's treatment system. The data set includes information on the substance an individual reported as their primary substance upon admission into publicly-funded treatment.

This section begins with an overview of the demographic characteristics of those individuals admitted to publicly-funded substance abuse treatment and then details differential treatment admissions by racial/ethnic background, age and gender by the primary and secondary substances reported upon admission.

Tables 4.55 through 4.73 illustrate the demographic characteristics of those admitted to substance abuse treatment. Almost two-thirds of individuals admitted for substance abuse treatment were male. Further; the largest percentage of treatment service recipients was non-Hispanic, White. Over one-third of individuals did not complete high school while almost a third completed high school or received their G.E.D. In terms of work force involvement, over half of those receiving treatment were unemployed but over one-quarter maintained full-time employment. Not surprising given that we are examining only substance abuse treatment services that are publicly-funded, we note that over half of those admitted for substance abuse treatment did not have any health insurance and another 40% were covered by Medicaid. Finally, over three-quarters of those admitted had not been arrested in the six months prior to substance abuse treatment.

Table 4.55. Gender of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment

	N	%
Male	15,101	65.7
Female	7,885	34.3
Total	22,986	100.0

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.56. Racial Background of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment

	N	%
American Indian	1,813	7.9
Black or African American	1,829	8.0
White	18,992	82.6
Asian	73	0.3
Multiracial	157	0.7
Pacific Islander	118	0.5
Unknown	4	0.0
Total	22,986	100.0

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.57. Ethnic Background of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment

	N	%
Not Hispanic	16,558	72.0
Hispanic, not specified	6,424	27.9
Unknown	4	0.0
Total	22,986	100.0

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.58. Employment Status of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment

	N	%
Full time 35 or more hours per week	6,507	28.3
Part time less than 35 hours per week	2,053	8.9
Unemployed, looking for work in past 30 days or on layoff from job	12,471	54.3
Not in labor force	845	3.7
Unknown	1,110	4.8
Total	22,986	100.0

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.59. Pregnancy Status of those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment

	N	%
Yes	286	1.2
No	7,579	33.0
Not applicable	15,101	65.7
Unknown	20	0.1
Total	22,986	100.0

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.60. Type of Living Arrangements for those Admitted for Substance Abuse Treatment

	N	%
Homeless	1,873	8.1
Dependent Living	1,356	5.9
Independent Living	18,196	79.2
Unknown	1,561	6.8
Total	22,986	100.0

Note. Dependent living consists of boarding house, supervisory/assisted ASH, jail/prison/detention, foster home, nursing home, crisis shelter, OBHL, & transitional housing.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.61. Number of Arrests in the Six Months Prior to Admission into Substance Abuse Treatment

	N	%
0	17,470	76.0
1	4,405	19.2
2	676	2.9
3 + (3-96)	352	1.5
Unknown	81	0.4
Total	22,986	100.0

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

The primary substance reported upon treatment admission varied by racial category. For American Indians, the most often cited primary substance was alcohol; those reporting that they were Black/African American reported crack/cocaine most frequently, followed very closely by alcohol; White respondents reported alcohol most often as the primary substance used in the past 30 days, followed closely by methamphetamine; alcohol was the most often reported substance for the three other racial categories (i.e., Asian, Multiracial, and Pacific Islander).

Table 4.62. Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Racial Category

	RACE							Total
	American Indian	Black or African American	White	Asian	Multiracial	Pacific Islander	Unknown	
None	493	1,020	8,206	39	48	51	2	9,859
Alcohol	1,012	243	3,736	10	51	18	0	5,070
Cocaine or Crack	44	251	1,031	9	3	8	1	1,347
Marijuana or Hashish	72	159	1,515	3	16	14	0	1,779
Heroin	26	47	887	2	4	14	0	980
Other Opiates and Synthetics	1	9	232	0	1	2	0	245
Other Hallucinogens	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	17
Methamphetamine	128	90	3,201	9	34	11	1	3,474
Other Stimulants	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
Benzodiazepine	0	2	48	0	0	0	0	50
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
Inhalants	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Other	0	2	35	1	0	0	0	38
Unknown	37	0	45	0	0	0	0	82
Total	1,813	1,829	18,992	73	157	118	4	22,986

Note. Primary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the primary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no substance use in the past 30 days.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.63. Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Ethnicity

	ETHNICITY			Total
	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	
None	7,071	2,786	2	9,859
Alcohol	3,869	1,201	0	5,070
Cocaine or Crack	833	513	1	1,347
Marijuana or Hashish	1,157	622	0	1,779
Heroin	667	313	0	980
Other Opiates and Synthetics	222	23	0	245
Other Hallucinogens	13	4	0	17
Methamphetamine	2,548	925	1	3,474
Other Stimulants	11	2	0	13
Benzodiazepine	42	8	0	50
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	22	6	0	28
Inhalants	4	0	0	4
Other	27	11	0	38
Unknown	72	10	0	82
Total	16,558	6,424	4	22,986

Note. Primary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the primary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no substance use in the past 30 days.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Recall that females accounted for only one-third of the individuals who received substance abuse treatment. Data presented in Table 4.64 indicate that females were disproportionately represented among those receiving treatment services for methamphetamine.

Finding: Of male clients reporting substance use in the 30 days prior to treatment admission, over 21% of them reported methamphetamine as their primary substance. Greater than 36% of female clients who reported using substances in the 30 days preceding their entrance into substance abuse treatment indicated methamphetamine as the primary substance used.

Table 4.64. Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Gender

	GENDER		Total
	Male	Female	
None	6,534	3,325	9,859
Alcohol	3,683	1,387	5,070
Cocaine or Crack	895	452	1,347
Marijuana or Hashish	1,246	533	1,779
Heroin	657	323	980
Other Opiates and Synthetics	129	116	245
Other Hallucinogens	9	8	17
Methamphetamine	1,819	1,655	3,474
Other Stimulants	6	7	13
Benzodiazepine	24	26	50
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	16	12	28
Inhalants	3	1	4
Other	17	21	38
Unknown	63	19	82
Total	15,101	7,885	22,986

Note. Primary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the primary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no substance use in the past 30 days.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006. Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

The age of initiation of the primary substance reported at treatment admission was prior to the age of 20 for individuals across all racial, ethnic and gender categories.

Table 4.65. Age of First Use of Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Racial Category

	RACE							Total
	Black or American Indian	African American	White	Asian	Multiracial	Pacific Islander	Unknown	
1 - 20	975	528	7,994	23	81	47	2	9,650
21 - 24	115	107	1,053	3	16	5	0	1,299
25 - 34	116	122	1,104	6	9	12	0	1,369
35 - 44	27	34	418	2	2	3	0	486
45 - 54	5	15	123	0	1	0	0	144
55 - 64	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	16
65 - 74	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
75 +	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Not Applicable	493	1,020	8,206	39	48	51	2	9,859
Unknown	82	1	75	0	0	0	0	158
Total	1,813	1,829	18,992	73	157	118	4	22,986

Note. Age of first use of primary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.66. Age of First Use of Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Ethnicity

	ETHNICITY			Total
	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	
1 - 20	6,929	2,719	2	9,650
21 - 24	940	359	0	1,299
25 - 34	980	389	0	1,369
35 - 44	368	118	0	486
45 - 54	122	22	0	144
55 - 64	14	2	0	16
65 - 74	1	0	0	1
75 +	3	1	0	4
Not Applicable	7,071	2,786	2	9,859
Unknown	130	28	0	158
Total	16,558	6,424	4	22,986

Note. Age of first use is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.67. Age of First Use of Primary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Gender

	GENDER		Total
	Male	Female	
1 - 20	6567	3083	9,650
21 - 24	761	538	1,299
25 - 34	755	614	1,369
35 - 44	262	224	486
45 - 54	85	59	144
55 - 64	13	3	16
65 - 74	0	0	1
75 +	2	3	4
Not Applicable	6,534	3,325	9,859
Unknown	122	36	158
Total	15101	7885	22,986

Note. Age of first use of primary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Finding: The most-often cited secondary substance across racial/ethnic groups and by both genders was marijuana/hashish.

Table 4.68. Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Racial Category

	RACE							Total
	American Indian	Black or African American	White	Asian	Multiracial	Pacific Islander	Unknown	
None	1,370	1,407	13,397	62	88	75	3	16,402
Alcohol	102	157	1,565	4	21	14	0	1,863
Cocaine or Crack	49	100	851	1	8	11	0	1,020
Marijuana or Hashish	187	131	1,927	5	28	13	0	2,291
Heroin	2	4	113	0	2	2	1	124
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0	4	80	0	0	0	0	84
Other Hallucinogens	2	4	17	0	0	1	0	24
Methamphetamine	57	15	849	1	10	2	0	934
Other Stimulants	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	15
Benzodiazepine	1	2	73	0	0	0	0	76
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	27
Inhalants	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	8
Other	3	2	29	0	0	0	0	34
Unknown	37	0	47	0	0	0	0	82
Total	1,813	1,829	18,992	73	157	118	4	22,986

Note. Secondary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the secondary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no secondary substance use in the past 30 days.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.69. Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Ethnicity

	ETHNICITY			Total
	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	
None	11,990	4,409	3	16,402
Alcohol	1,217	646	0	1,863
Cocaine or Crack	612	408	0	1,020
Marijuana or Hashish	1,661	630	0	2,291
Heroin	91	32	1	124
Other Opiates and Synthetics	76	8	0	84
Other Hallucinogens	19	5	0	24
Methamphetamine	693	241	0	934
Other Stimulants	10	5	0	15
Benzodiazepine	65	11	0	76
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	22	5	0	27
Inhalants	5	3	0	8
Other	25	9	0	34
Unknown	72	12	0	82
Total	16,558	6,424	4	22,986

Note. Secondary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the secondary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no secondary substance use in the past 30 days.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.70. Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Gender

	GENDER		Total
	Male	Female	
None	10,680	5,722	16,402
Alcohol	1,280	583	1,863
Cocaine or Crack	752	268	1,020
Marijuana or Hashish	1,519	772	2,291
Heroin	84	40	124
Other Opiates and Synthetics	57	27	84
Other Hallucinogens	20	4	24
Methamphetamine	560	374	934
Other Stimulants	10	5	15
Benzodiazepine	36	40	76
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	12	15	27
Inhalants	4	4	8
Other	22	12	34
Unknown	65	19	82
Total	15,101	7,885	22,986

Note. Secondary substance reported upon treatment admission is a self-report of the secondary substance used during the last 30 days by the client; "None" indicates that a client reported no secondary substance use in the past 30 days.

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.71. Age of First Use of Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Racial Category

	RACE							Total
	American Indian	Black or African American	White	Asian	Multiracial	Pacific Islander	Unknown	
1 - 20	340	319	4,483	9	62	30	0	5,243
21 - 24	29	39	383	2	3	5	0	461
25 - 34	23	40	431	0	3	6	1	504
35 - 44	9	13	175	0	1	1	0	199
45 - 54	2	10	59	0	0	1	0	72
55 - 64	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	6
65 - 74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable	1,370	1,407	13,397	62	88	75	3	16,402
Unknown	40	0	59	0	0	0	0	99
Total	1,813	1,829	18,992	73	157	118	4	22,986

Note. Age of first use of secondary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.72. Age of First Use of Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Ethnicity

	ETHNICITY			Total
	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Unknown	
1 - 20	3,607	1,636	0	5,243
21 - 24	308	153	0	461
25 - 34	361	142	1	504
35 - 44	145	54	0	199
45 - 54	60	12	0	72
55 - 64	5	1	0	6
65 - 74	0	0	0	0
75 +	0	0	0	0
Not Applicable	11,990	4,409	3	16,402
Unknown	82	17	0	99
Total	16,558	6,424	4	22,986

Note. Age of first use of secondary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Table 4.73. Age of First Use of Secondary Substance Reported Upon Treatment Admission by Gender

	GENDER		Total
	Male	Female	
1 - 20	3,578	1,665	5,243
21 - 24	292	169	461
25 - 34	307	197	504
35 - 44	113	86	199
45 - 54	49	23	72
55 - 64	4	2	6
65 - 74	0	0	0
75 +	0	0	0
Not Applicable	10,680	5,722	16,402
Unknown	78	21	99
Total	15,101	7,885	22,986

Note. Age of first use of secondary substance is a self-reported value given upon treatment admission.
Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Trends in Consequences.***Trends in Substance Use and Criminal Justice Consequences.***

The data in Table 4.74 indicate that among juveniles, between 2002 and 2005, the number of arrests for drug sale/manufacturing and DUI offenses decreased while those for drug possession increased. Also decreasing (from 2000 to 2006) was the number of probation dispositions for drug offenses.

The same pattern found for juvenile offenders also holds for adults; while arrests for drug possession increased, those for drug sale/manufacturing and DUI offenses decreased. Notably, the number of arrests for DUI was reduced by approximately 15% between 2002 and 2005.

Table 4.74. Youth and Adults Involved in the Arizona Criminal Justice System

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Juveniles							
Arrests¹							
Drug possession	--	--	4,301	4,870	5,091	4,979	--
Drug sale/ manufacturing	--	--	422	494	496	417	--
DUI offenses	--	--	605	612	595	516	--
Total Arrests¹	--	--	5,328	5,976	6,182	5,912	--
Probation²							
Drug offenses*	1,759	1,947	1,940	1,557	1,698	1,639	1,685
Commitments³							
Drug offenses	--	150	146	129	126	--	--
Adults							
Arrests¹							
Drug possession	--	--	20,582	22,996	26,198	27,271	--
Drug sale/ manufacturing	--	--	4,646	5,026	4,381	3,637	--
DUI offenses	--	--	41,146	38,924	37,802	34,859	--
Total Arrests¹	--	--	66,374	66,946	68,381	65,767	--
Probation⁴							
Drug offenses	--	--	--	23,690	18,525	26,653	19,680
DUI offenses	--	--	--	7,748	4,633	6,903	4,127
Total Probation⁴	--	--	--	31,438	23,158	33,556	23,807
Commitments⁵							
Drug offenses	--	--	--	2,764	--	--	--
DUI offenses	--	--	--	2,404	--	--	--
Total Commitments⁵	--	--	--	5,168	--	--	--

* Probation for drug offenses refers to juveniles with either a standard probation disposition or a Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) disposition for felony and misdemeanor drug offense charges as the most serious offense.

** Probation for drug offenses refers to adults with a probation disposition for felony and misdemeanor drug offense charges or DUI as the most serious offense.

-- indicates data that were not available for this report or were not collected in that year.

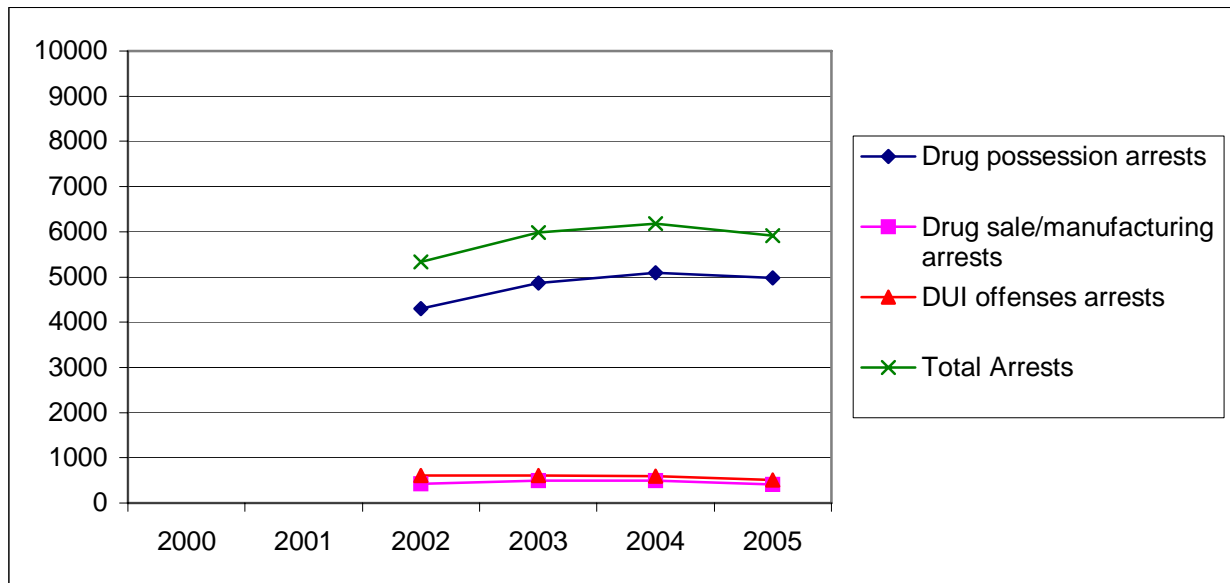
¹ *Crime in Arizona, 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005.* Arizona Department of Public Safety.

² *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006.* Juvenile Justice Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts.

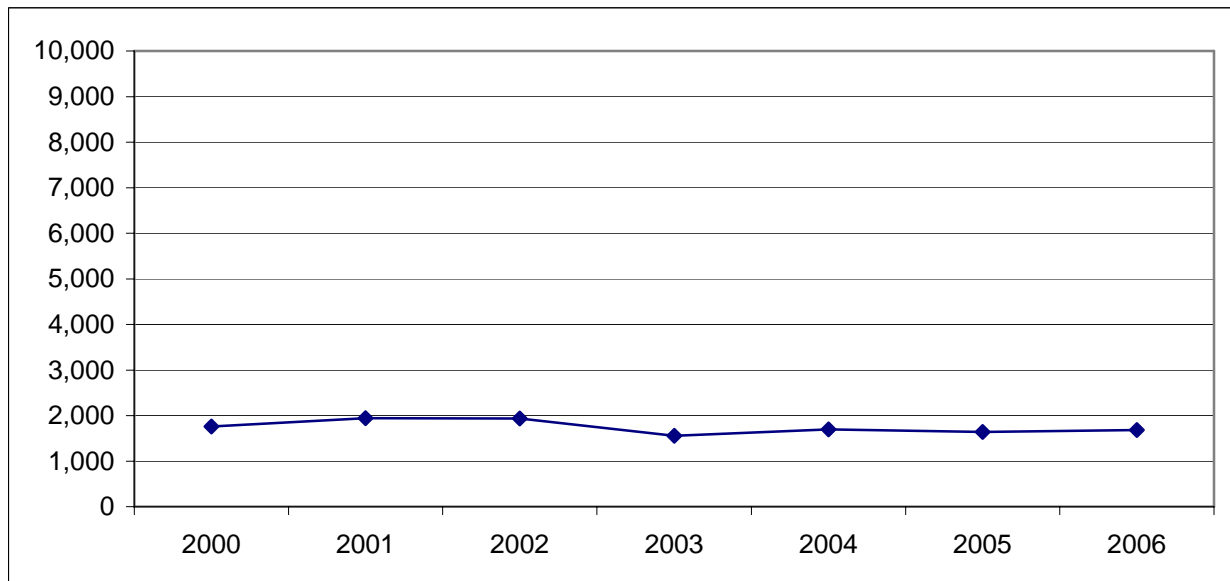
³ *Annual Report 2004.* Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

⁴ *Arizona Adult Probation, 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006.* Adult Probation Services Division, Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts.

⁵ *Annual Report Fiscal Year 2003.* Arizona Department of Corrections.

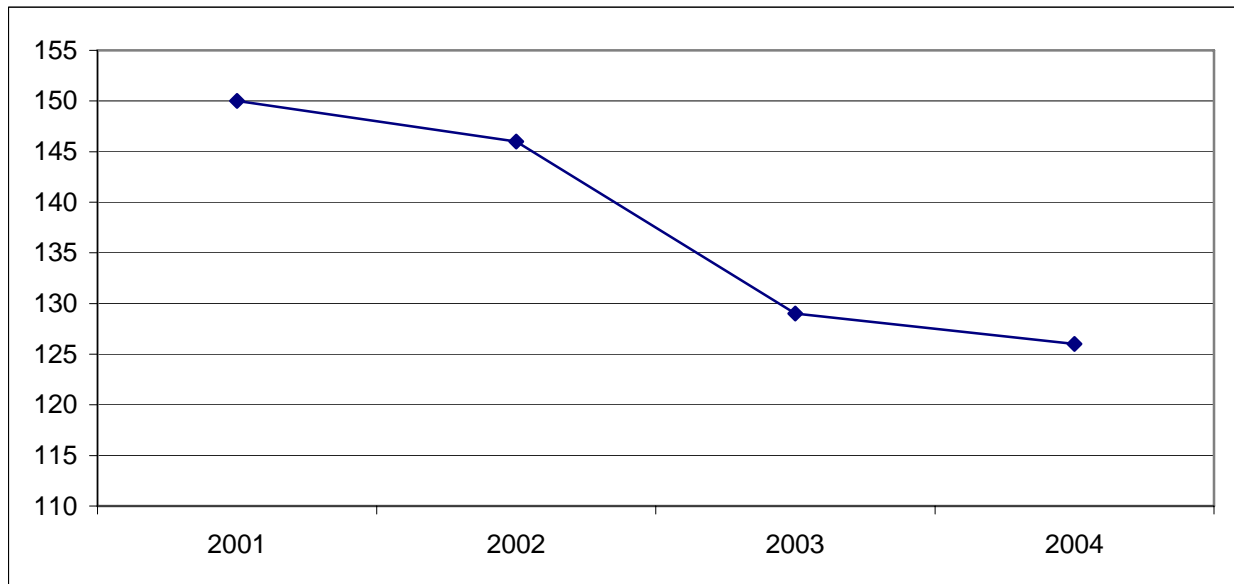
Figure 4.29. Juvenile Substance-Abuse Related Arrests in Arizona, 2002 – 2005.

Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.30. Juvenile Drug Offense-Related Probation Dispositions in Arizona, 2000 – 2006.

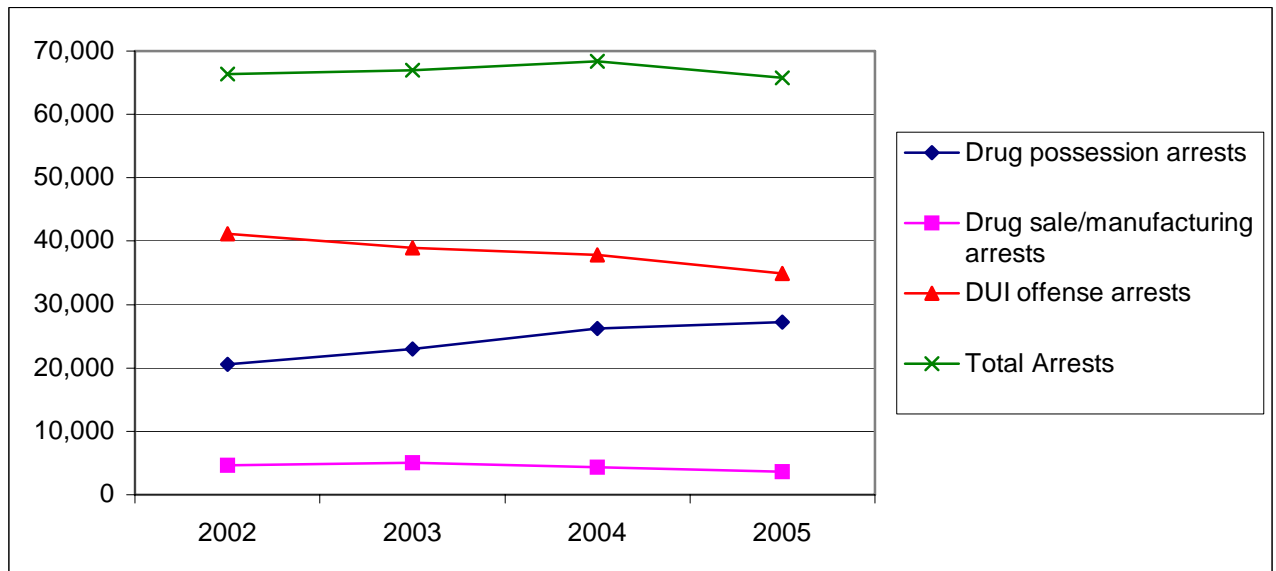
Source: *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System, 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006*. Juvenile Justice Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Figure 4.31. Juvenile Drug Offense-Related Commitments in Arizona, 2001 – 2004.



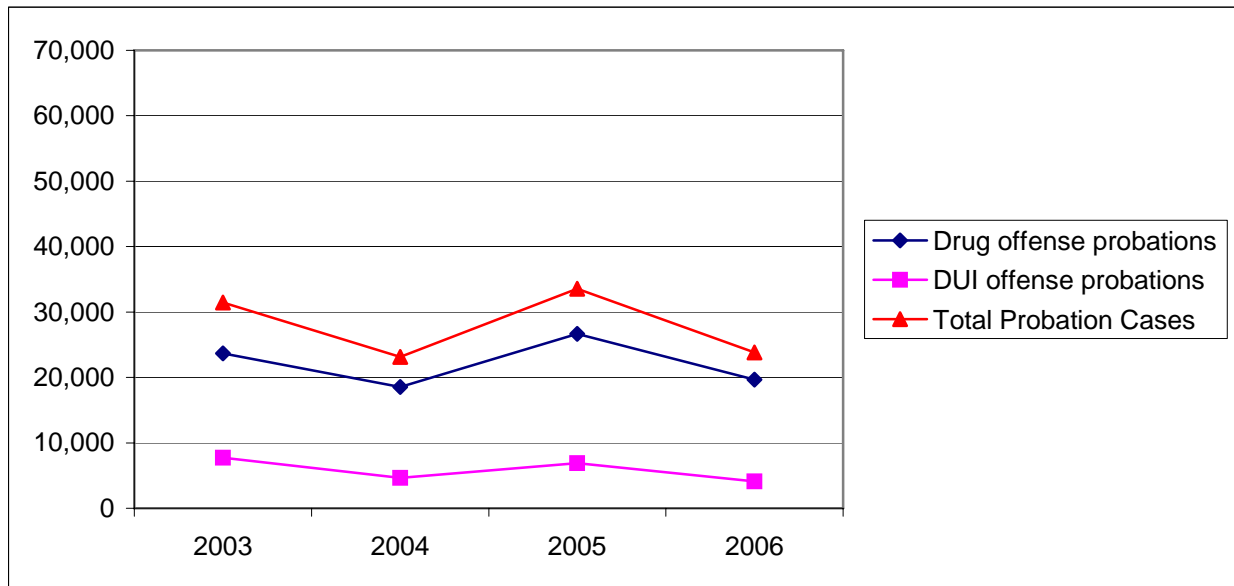
Source: *Annual Report 2004*. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Figure 4.32. Adult Substance-Abuse Related Arrests in Arizona, 2002 – 2005.



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.33. Adult Substance Abuse-Related Probation Dispositions in Arizona, 2000 – 2006.



Source: *Arizona Adult Probation, 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006*. Adult Probation Services Division, Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Table 4.75. Juvenile Drug-Offense Related Revocation of Parole, Arizona, 2001 – 2004

FY2001		FY2002		FY2003		FY2004	
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
48	12.00	30	16.70	30	16.10	58	19.80

Source: *Annual Report 2004*. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Finding: The years between 2000 and 2006 saw a decline in methamphetamine-related consequences, including the number of lab seizures, adults arrested, children affected, disposal costs, cases prosecuted by the Attorney General's office, and the number of child victims.

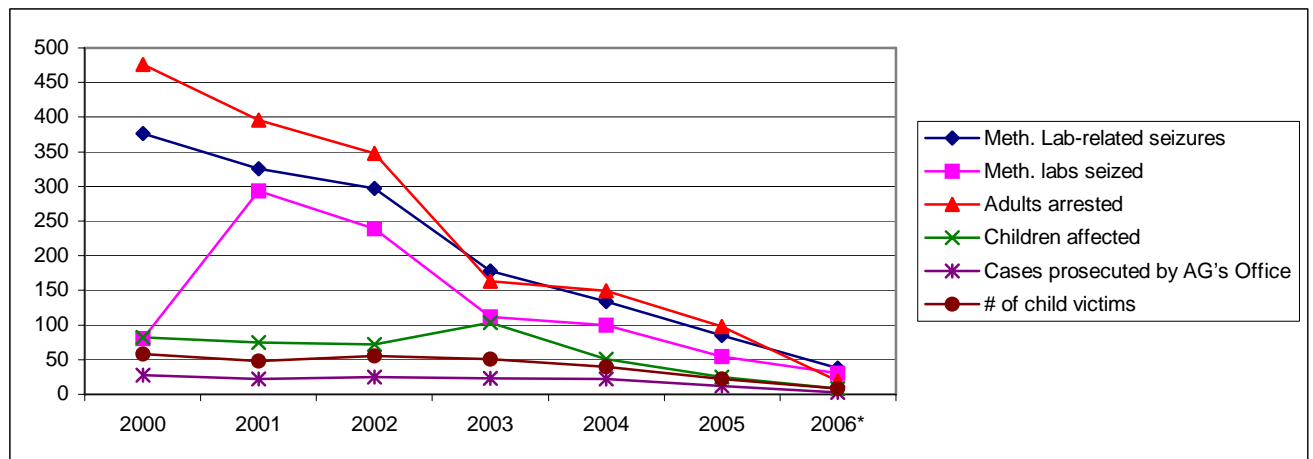
Table 4.76. Summary of Methamphetamine-Related Consequences, Arizona

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	YTD 2006*
Meth. lab-related seizures	376	326	97	178	134	85	38
Meth. labs seized	80	293	239	112	100	54	30
Adults arrested	476	396	348	163	149	98	19
Children affected	82	75	72	103	51	25	8
Disposal costs	\$1.57 M	\$1.22 M	\$760,068	\$239,744	\$163,772	\$127,552	\$36,818
Cases prosecuted by AG's Office	28	22	25	23	22	12	3
# of child victims	58	48	55	51	40	22	8

* Reflects calendar year data available through 9/30/06.

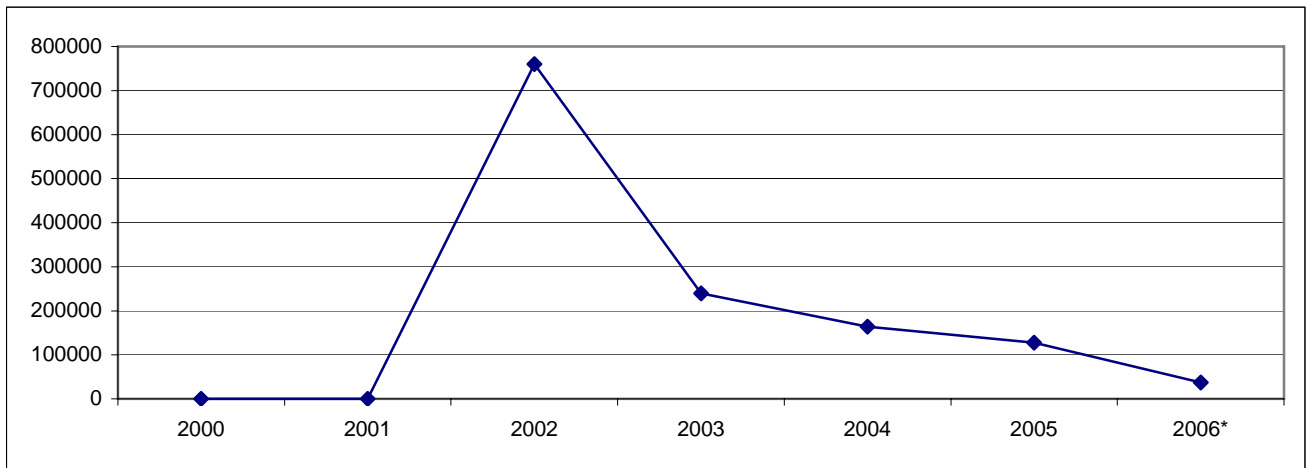
Source: Data for the table were derived from information provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties' Child Protective Services (CPS) and County Attorneys' Offices as compiled in the *2006 Annual Report, Arizona Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Program*, Arizona Attorney General's Office.

Figure 4.34. Trends in Incidences of Methamphetamine-Related Consequences, 2000 – 2006.



Source: Data for the table were derived from information provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties' Child Protective Services (CPS) and County Attorney's Offices as compiled in the *2006 Annual Report, Arizona Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Program*, Arizona Attorney General's Office.

Figure 4.35. Trends in Methamphetamine-Related Disposal Costs (in dollars), 2000 – 2006.



Source: Data for the table was derived from information provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration, DEA, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties' Child Protective Services (CPS) and County Attorney's Offices as compiled in the *2006 Annual Report, Arizona Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Program*, Arizona Attorney General's Office.

Trends in Substance Use and Education Consequences.

Due to methodological issues, analyses of trends in substance abuse-related educational consequences are not appropriate at this time.

Trends in Child Welfare Involvement Consequences.

Table 4.77 presents data from Families F.I.R.S.T., a substance abuse treatment program for families in Arizona's child welfare system. As with the public treatment system, methamphetamine has a disproportionate impact on families in Families F.I.R.S.T. compared to methamphetamine use's prevalence in the general population.

Finding: Within the Families F.I.R.S.T. population, methamphetamine use is even more prevalent than alcohol use.

Table 4.77. Substance Use Reported by Families F.I.R.S.T. Clients 30 Days Prior to Enrollment, Families F.I.R.S.T., Department of Economic Security, Arizona

	FY2004	Percent	FY2005	Percent
Clients Reporting Use	1,447	--	1,563	--
Alcohol	733	32.0	758	24.5
Cocaine	302	13.2	262	8.5
Marijuana	607	26.5	739	23.9
Heroin/Narcotics*	91	4.0	49	1.6
PCP/Hallucinogens*	64	2.8	54	1.7
Methamphetamine/Stimulants*	912	39.8	922	29.8
Barbiturates/Sedatives*	44	1.9	19	0.6
Inhalants	16	0.7	13	0.4
Other Drugs*	210	9.2	167	5.4

-- indicates non-applicable.

Note. Substance use refers to substance(s) used in the 30 days prior to enrollment in the Families F.I.R.S.T. program.

Note. Not all clients participating in the Families F.I.R.S.T. program indicated substance use in the 30 days prior to enrollment.

Note. Percentages do not equal 100 because participants could report the use of more than one substance.

* The drugs included in these categories changed between FY2004 and FY2005 reporting periods; therefore, values for FY2004 and FY2005 should not be compared.

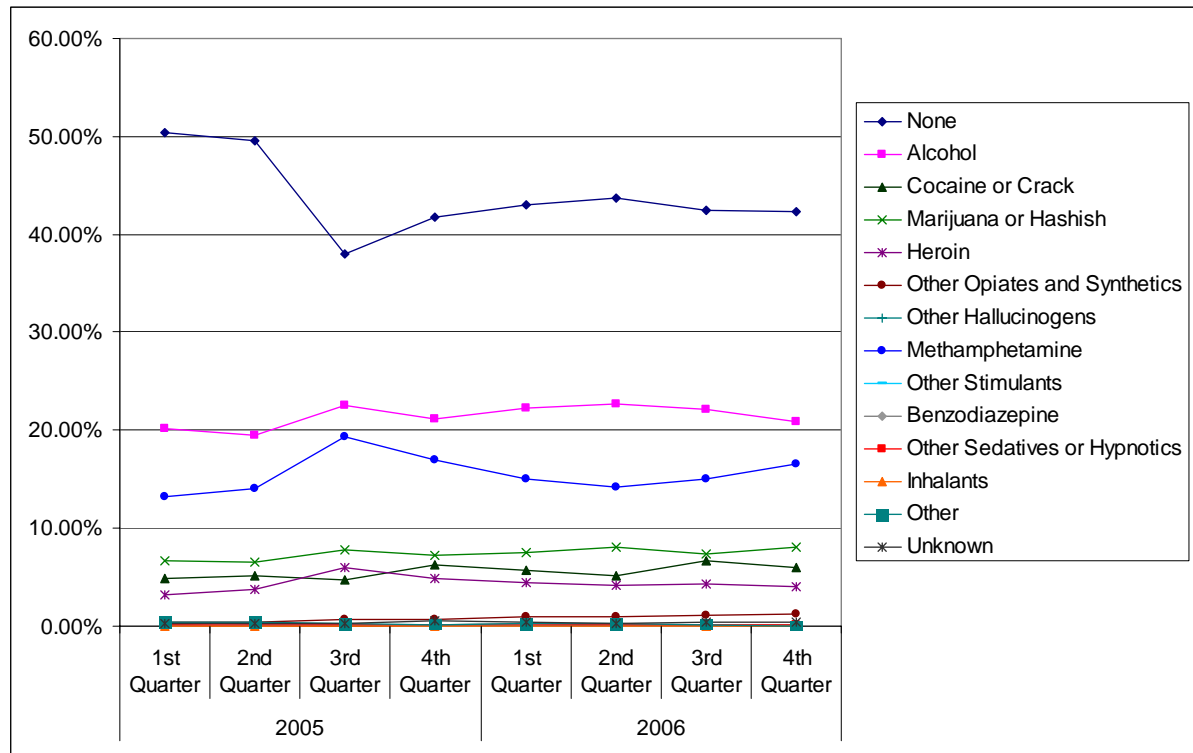
Source: *Arizona Families F.I.R.S.T. Program: Annual Evaluation Report for 2003-2004 and 2004-2005*. Applied Behavioral Health Policy, University of Arizona.

Trends in Treatment for Substance Abuse.***Table 4.78. Trends in Publicly-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Services by Primary Substance Reported Upon Admission, 2005 – 2006***

	2005				2006			
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
None	50.44%	49.52%	37.96%	41.79%	42.99%	43.75%	42.41%	42.27%
Alcohol	20.23%	19.45%	22.60%	21.22%	22.27%	22.71%	22.20%	20.84%
Cocaine or Crack	4.81%	5.20%	4.68%	6.20%	5.69%	5.13%	6.72%	5.98%
Marijuana or Hashish	6.71%	6.52%	7.76%	7.18%	7.48%	8.04%	7.35%	8.14%
Heroin	3.25%	3.73%	5.97%	4.80%	4.40%	4.23%	4.37%	4.02%
Other Opiates and Synthetics	0.35%	0.44%	0.70%	0.68%	0.97%	1.01%	1.04%	1.28%
Other Hallucinogens	0.11%	0.07%	0.10%	0.05%	0.07%	0.08%	0.03%	0.12%
Methamphetamine	13.17%	14.02%	19.36%	17.04%	14.99%	14.14%	15.02%	16.56%
Other Stimulants	0.05%	0.10%	0.09%	0.05%	0.05%	0.05%	0.03%	0.10%
Benzodiazepine	0.08%	0.06%	0.11%	0.09%	0.33%	0.20%	0.19%	0.14%
Other Sedatives or Hypnotics	0.09%	0.14%	0.10%	0.07%	0.11%	0.13%	0.10%	0.14%
Inhalants	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.04%	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%
Other	0.44%	0.45%	0.28%	0.20%	0.21%	0.21%	0.16%	0.06%
Unknown	0.23%	0.29%	0.23%	0.59%	0.43%	0.29%	0.35%	0.36%
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.36. Trends in Publicly-Funded Substance Abuse Treatment Services by Primary Substance Reported Upon Admission, 2005 – 2006.



Source: *Treatment Episodes Data Set (TEDS)*, 2006 Unpublished Data, Department of Health Services.

Substance Abuse-Related Consequences Summary: The effects of alcohol can be seen in the public health arena, the justice system, within families, and in our youth. Individuals who drink, including youth, put themselves at risk of perpetrating violence, becoming a victim of violence, or being a victim in a car crash (Hingson, Heeren, Jamanka, et al. 2000). Underage drinking also has deleterious effects on students' academic achievement. For example, Maricopa County and Pinal County had high numbers of students who were expelled during the 2005 – 2006 academic year for the distribution of illegal drugs at school and had almost equal numbers of students who were transferred to specialized schools for at least one year for the possession and use of alcohol at school. A greater number of students were expelled from schools in Pima County for the possession and use of alcohol at school than from schools in any other county. More than one out of five 10th and 12th grade students, and more than one out of eight 8th grade students, reported being drunk or high at school at least once in the last 12 months.

There has been a consistent decrease in the number of youth and adults reporting lifetime and 30-day methamphetamine use and a corresponding decrease in the number of methamphetamine-related lab seizures and overall arrests for the possession, distribution and production of methamphetamine. However, the economic, public health and social burdens of methamphetamine use upon the citizens of Arizona have increased. This is especially evident in the number of substance abuse treatment and hospital/emergency department admissions. Considering the increasing number of admissions to treatment services, current data suggest that methamphetamine use has a disproportionate impact on health care admissions and the public substance abuse treatment system; more methamphetamine users are seeking treatment from an already overburdened behavioral health system. Methamphetamine use may impact women differently than it does men. Indeed, differences by gender can be seen in the substance abuse treatment system, and there are clearly growing health care problems associated with the use of amphetamines/psychostimulants.

Select Problem Indicators by Age

An analysis of problem indicators by age is meant to describe the age groups that are experiencing the most substance abuse-related problems and age groups that might benefit the most from interventions.

Age breakdowns are provided for problem indicators that affect large numbers of people and for which age data are available.

The data presented in this section point to the age group that experiences a particular problem but do not describe when the antecedents to problem behaviors first appear or the age at which the presence of the antecedents is most critical in forming the problem behavior. The type of intervention will vary depending on how these age data are used. Interventions that seek to prevent the occurrence of a problem behavior might target individuals who are younger than those age groups already experiencing a high rate of the problem behavior. An intervention could also target an age group with high rates of the problem behavior with the intention of reaching individuals in the group who have not yet engaged in the problem behavior. If the intervention seeks to prevent a reoccurrence of the problem behavior, age groups already experiencing high rates of the problem behavior could be targeted.

Depending upon the objective of intervention funding, data on the age of people affected by the various consequence and consumption indicators consistently suggest three age groups. For most indicators, rates of consumption or consequences peaked among 18 to 25 year olds. Moreover, for some indicators, rates among age groups bracketing the 18 to 25 year olds (i.e., the age group preceding and the age group following the 18 – 25 year old category) were also relatively high and might be considered as part of the target range for intervention. For example, while youth under the age of 18 do not present with the highest rates of the problems analyzed, because interventions are designed to prevent the onset of consumption or problem behaviors, this age group should be the target of prevention efforts.

Consumption by Age.

Tables 4.79 through 4.81 present substance use consumption data from the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* by age group. Tables 4.82 through 4.85 present substance use consumption data from the *Arizona Youth Survey* by 8th, 10th, and 12th grade levels.

When examining the absolute number of individuals reporting past-month substance use, it appears that individuals aged 26 and older experienced the highest substance abuse. However, when looking at the percentage of individuals within each age category reporting substance use, a consistently higher percentage of individuals between the ages of 18 and 25 reported alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse. In addition, this 18 – 25 age group also reported the highest percentage of individuals needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol and illicit drug use and the highest percentage of individuals who reported smoking cigarettes.

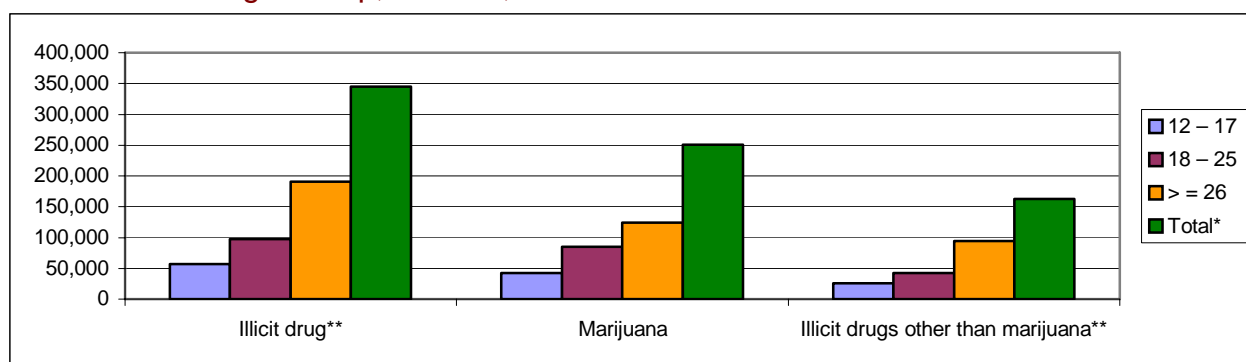
Table 4.79. Number of Individuals Reporting Past Month Substance Use by Substance and Age Group, Arizona, 2004 – 2005

	12 – 17	18 – 25	≥ 26	Total*
Illicit drug**	57,000	97,000	191,000	345,000
Marijuana	42,000	85,000	124,000	251,000
Illicit Drugs other than Marijuana**	26,000	43,000	94,000	163,000

* Total 12 or older

** Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit drugs other than marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

Source: *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004 and 2005*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Figure 4.37. Number of Individuals Reporting Past Month Substance Use by Substance and Age Group, Arizona, 2004 – 2005.

* Total 12 or older

** Illicit drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. Illicit drugs other than marijuana include cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically.

Source: *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004 and 2005*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

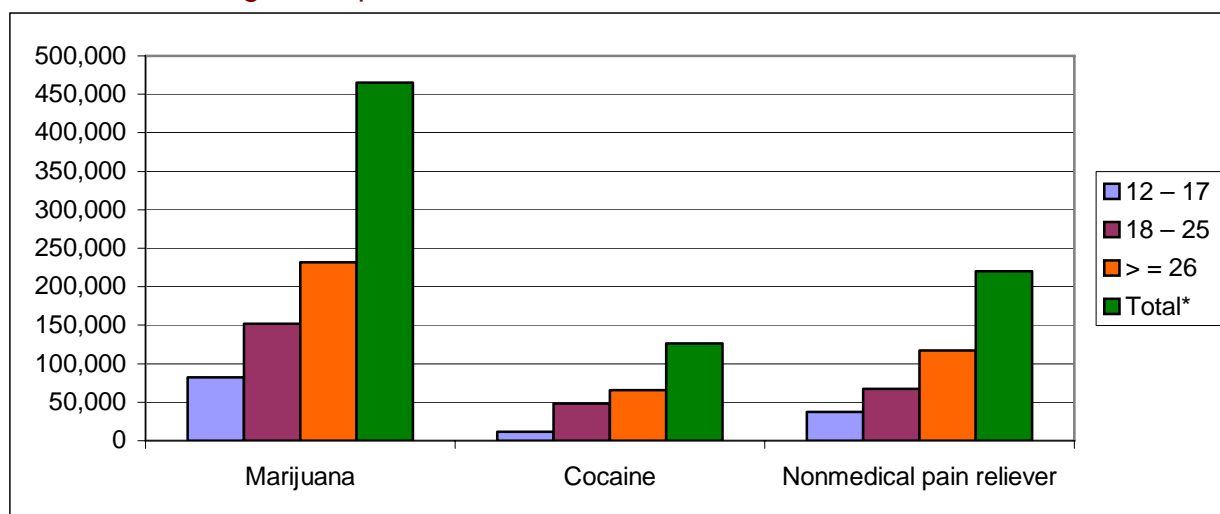
Table 4.80. Number of Individuals Reporting Past Year Substance Use by Substance and Age Group, Arizona, 2004 – 2005

	12 – 17	18 – 25	≥ 26	Total*
Marijuana	82,000	152,000	232,000	465,000
Cocaine	12,000	48,000	66,000	126,000
Nonmedical Pain Reliever	37,000	67,000	117,000	220,000

* Total 12 or older

Source: *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004 and 2005*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Figure 4.38. Number of Individuals Reporting Past Year Substance Use by Substance and Age Group, Arizona, 2004 – 2005.



* Total 12 or older

Source: *National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2004 and 2005*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Individuals who were 26 or older were less than half as likely as those aged 18 – 25 to indicate they had a variety of alcohol and drug-related problems: alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse; alcohol dependence or abuse; illicit drug dependence or abuse; needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol or illicit drug use; illicit drug use; or binge alcohol use.

In addition, this age group (18 – 25) also reported the highest percentage of individuals needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol and illicit drug use and the highest percentage of individuals who reported smoking cigarettes. This indicates that the time when an individual is between 18 and 25 years old is especially problematic. 12 to 17 year olds have lower percentages of individuals reporting substance use, which highlights the need for prevention efforts to be targeted at the years that precede this especially troublesome phase or during these years for those who have not yet engaged in these risky behaviors.

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)—that provided the data displayed in Figure 4.39—defines binge drinking as the consumption of five or more drinks on the same occasion on at least one day within the last 30 days. Further, SAMHSA defines alcohol dependence based on criteria specified in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th Edition (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 1994) based on questions related to health and emotional problems associated with alcohol use; attempts to cut down on use; and tolerance, withdrawal, and other symptoms associated with the consumption of alcohol. It is important to gauge the proportion of the population that is dependent upon alcohol as dependence is more indicative of a severe substance problem than alcohol abuse. In addition, we know that those that become dependent upon or abuse alcohol were more likely to have begun drinking before the age of 15 (Grant B.F. & Dawson, D.A., 1997). Finally, SAMHSA indicates that an individual who is needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol use meets the criteria for abuse of or dependence on alcohol according to the DSM-IV, but has not received specialty treatment for alcohol abuse/dependence in the past year.

Table 4.81. Selected Indicators of Drug Use and Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse, Estimated Percentages, by Age Group, Arizona, 2004 – 2005

	12-17	18-25	26+
Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse*	10.51	20.95	8.36
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse*	7.08	17.77	7.69
Alcohol Dependence*	2.68	8.24	3.57
Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse*	6.64	7.46	1.47
Illicit Drug Dependence*	3.69	5.07	0.99
Needing, but not Receiving, treatment for Alcohol Use*	6.83	17.76	7.17
Needing, but not Receiving, Treatment for Illicit Drug Use*	6.30	6.95	1.37
Illicit Drug Use**	11.16	15.14	5.37
Alcohol Use**	18.01	61.27	59.73
Binge Alcohol Use**+	11.54	44.03	22.31
Cigarette Use**	11.07	35.21	22.14

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the age group reporting the highest percentage of substance use, dependence or abuse and treatment need.

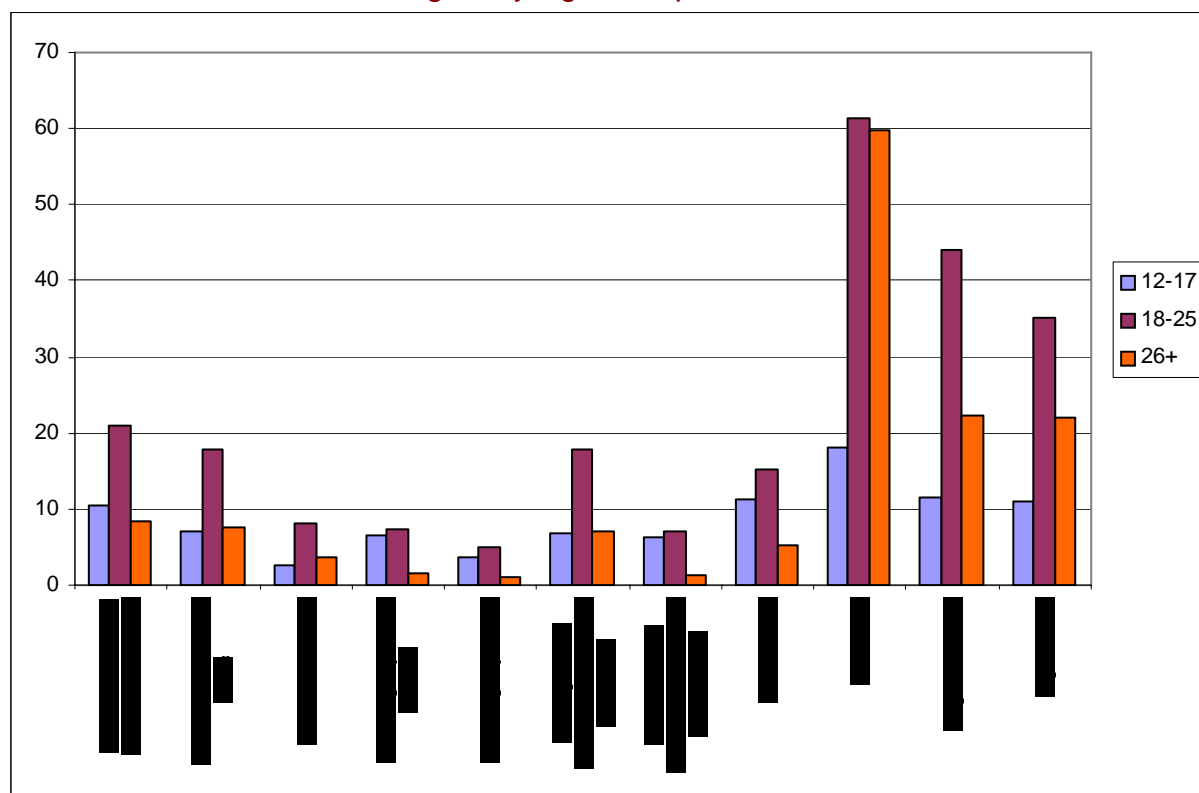
* Past year dependence/abuse/treatment need

** Past month use

+ Binge alcohol use is defined as consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day within the last 30 days.

Source: *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2004 – 2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Figure 4.39. Selected Indicators of Drug Use and Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse, Estimated Percentages, by Age Group, Arizona, 2004 – 2005.



Past year dependence/abuse/treatment need

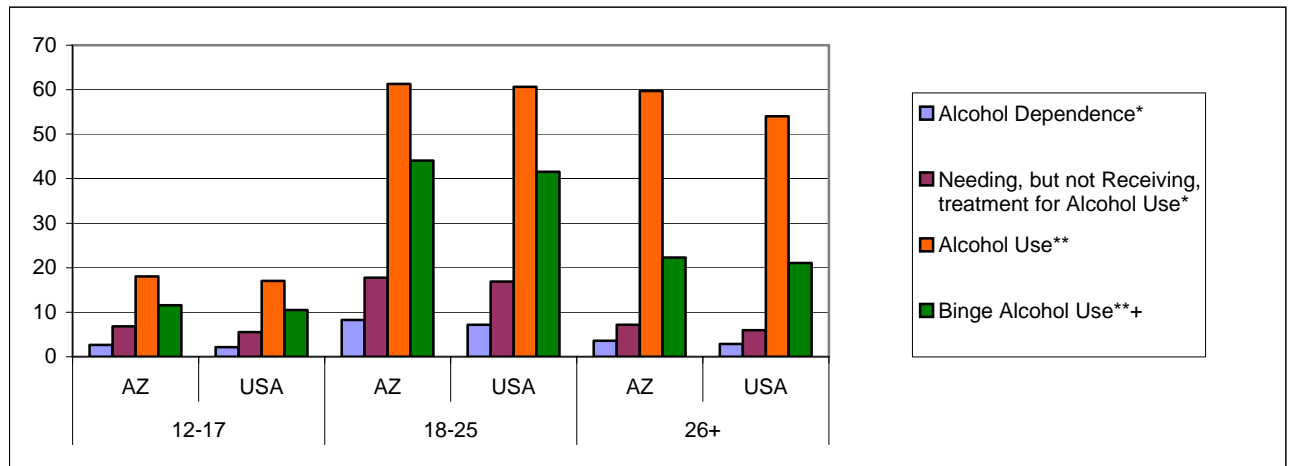
Past month use

Binge alcohol use is defined as consuming 5 or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day within the last 30 days.

Source: *State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2004 – 2005 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

Figure 4.40 compares Arizonans to the percentage of individuals in the nation estimated to drink alcohol, engage in binge drinking, be dependent upon alcohol or need, but not receive, treatment for alcohol use by age group. These data indicate that binge alcohol use and alcohol use should be of greater concern than alcohol dependence or needing, but not receiving, treatment for alcohol use. Further, Figure 4.40 indicates that while slightly higher percentages of Arizonans report alcohol use and binge alcohol use than do respondents across the nation, Arizona mirrors national alcohol use trends.

Figure 4.40. Comparison of Percentage of Arizonans to the Nation on Several Indicators of Alcohol Use and Consequences, 2004 – 2005.



* Past year dependence/treatment need

** Past month use

+ Binge alcohol use is defined as consuming five or more alcoholic drinks on the same occasion on at least 1 day within the last 30 days.

Source: *Changes in Prevalence Rates of Drug Use between 2002 – 2003 and 2004 – 2005 among States*. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

While merely a proxy for age, grade can also be used as a way to group youth into general age categories.

Finding: As might be expected, 12th graders had the highest percentage of students reporting past 30-day substance use for most indicators. However, 8th graders had the highest percentage of students reporting inhalant use, possibly due to its relatively easy access in comparison to other substances at this young age.

Finding: Almost one in four 8th graders reported being able to secure and consume alcohol. This figure almost doubles by the end of high school, when almost 1 in 2 12th graders report consuming alcohol in the 30 days preceding the survey.

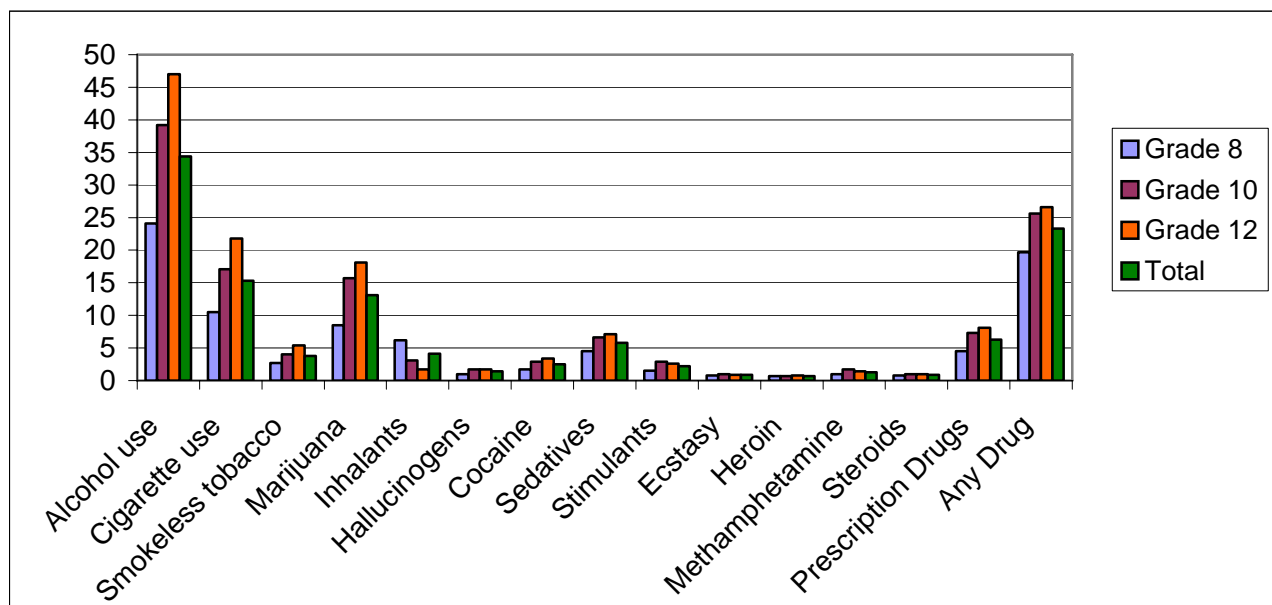
Table 4.82. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Substance Use by Substance and Grade, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Alcohol use	24.10	39.20	47.00	34.40
Cigarette use	10.50	17.10	21.80	15.30
Smokeless tobacco	2.70	4.00	5.40	3.80
Marijuana	8.50	15.70	18.10	13.10
Inhalants	6.20	3.10	1.70	4.10
Hallucinogens	1.00	1.70	1.70	1.40
Cocaine	1.70	2.90	3.40	2.50
Sedatives	4.50	6.60	7.10	5.80
Stimulants	1.50	2.90	2.60	2.20
Ecstasy	0.80	1.00	0.90	0.90
Heroin	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.70
Methamphetamine	1.00	1.70	1.40	1.30
Steroids	0.80	1.00	1.00	0.90
Prescription Drugs	4.50	7.30	8.10	6.30
Any Drug	19.70	25.60	26.60	23.30

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.41. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-day Substance Use by Substance and Grade, Arizona, 2006.



Source: Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Finding: Among 12th graders, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ (74.5%) have tried alcohol at some point in their life; $\frac{1}{2}$ have tried cigarettes; and over 40% have tried marijuana.

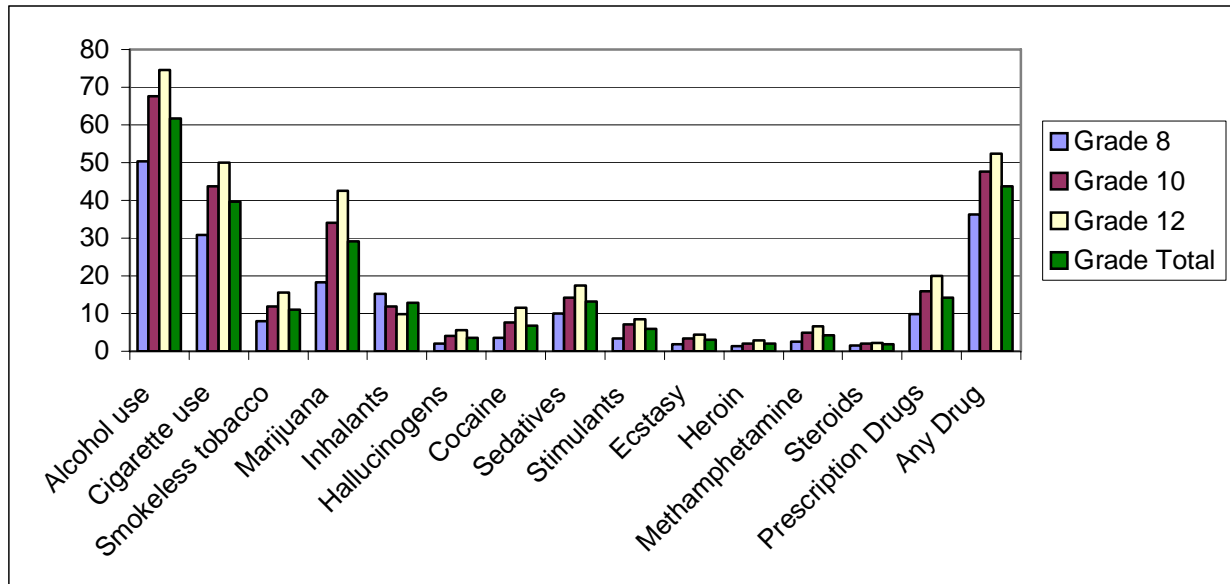
Table 4.83. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Substance Use by Substance and Grade, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Alcohol use	50.40	67.60	74.50	61.70
Cigarette use	30.80	43.80	50.00	39.60
Smokeless tobacco	8.00	11.80	15.60	11.00
Marijuana	18.30	34.00	42.60	29.20
Inhalants	15.20	11.90	9.80	12.90
Hallucinogens	2.10	4.10	5.60	3.60
Cocaine	3.60	7.60	11.60	6.80
Sedatives	10.00	14.30	17.40	13.20
Stimulants	3.40	7.10	8.50	5.90
Ecstasy	1.90	3.40	4.40	3.00
Heroin	1.40	2.10	2.80	2.00
Methamphetamine	2.60	5.00	6.60	4.30
Steroids	1.60	2.00	2.20	1.90
Prescription Drugs	9.80	16.00	20.00	14.30
Any Drug	36.20	47.60	52.30	43.80

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of lifetime substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.42. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Substance Use by Substance and Grade, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

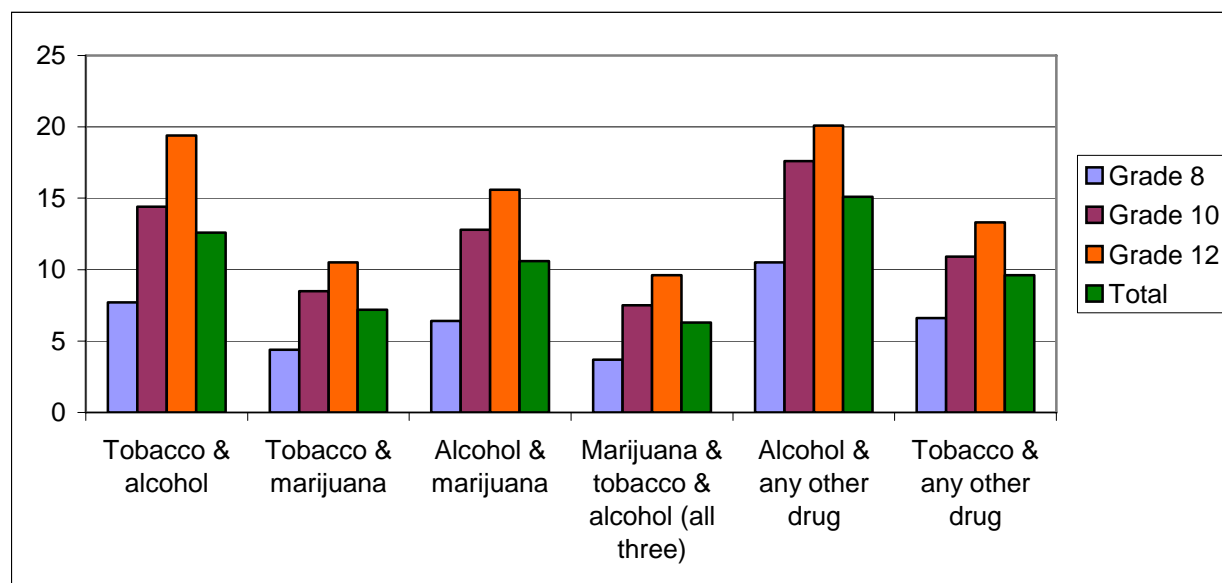
Table 4.84. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-day Multiple Drug Use by Grade and Substance, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Tobacco & Alcohol	7.70	14.40	19.40	12.60
Tobacco & Marijuana	4.40	8.50	10.50	7.20
Alcohol & Marijuana	6.40	12.80	15.60	10.60
Marijuana & Tobacco & Alcohol (all three)	3.70	7.50	9.60	6.30
Alcohol & Any Other Drug	10.50	17.60	20.10	15.10
Tobacco & Any Other Drug	6.60	10.90	13.30	9.60

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day multiple substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.43. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-day Multiple Drug Use by Grade and Substance, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

When examining individual ages (rather than age groupings), we note the higher percentage of 17-year olds who have used methamphetamine in the past 30 days and the higher percentage of 18-year olds who have used cigarettes, alcohol and binge alcohol use. With few exceptions, the percentage of youth who reported substance use increased for every year of age (i.e., a higher percentage of 18-year olds reported alcohol use than 17-year olds, a higher percentage of which reported alcohol use than 16-year olds, etc.).

Table 4.85. Numbers and Percentages of Students Reporting Past 30-day Substance Use by Substance and Age, Arizona, 2006

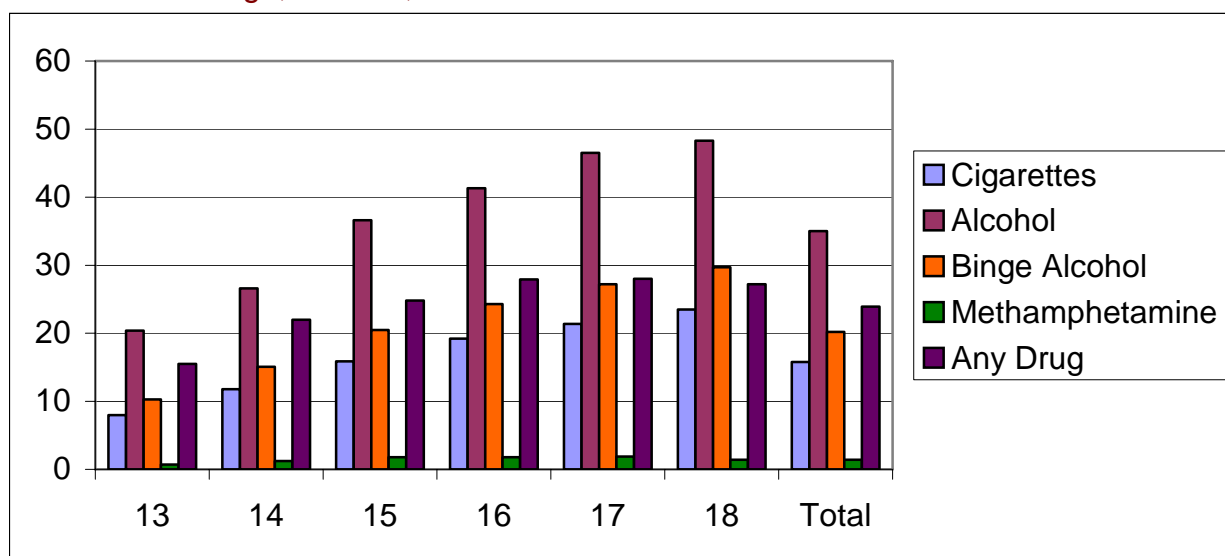
	13		14		15		16		17		18		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Cigarettes	8	867	11.80	1,637	15.90	1,610	19.20	2,153	21.40	1,877	23.50	1,569	15.80	9,713
Alcohol	20.40	2,239	26.60	3,735	36.00	3,707	41.30	4,634	46.50	4,067	48.30	3,218	35.00	21,600
Binge Alcohol*	10.30	1,059	15.10	1,987	20.50	2,010	24.30	2,650	27.20	2,339	29.70	1,950	20.20	11,995
Methamphetamine	0.70	69	1.20	149	1.80	168	1.80	191	1.90	158	1.40	85	1.4	820
Any Drug	15.50	1,373	22.0	2,499	24.80	2,140	27.90	2,655	28.00	2,144	27.20	1,564	23.90	12,375

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the age reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day substance use.

* Past 2-week binge alcohol use, which refers to consuming five or more drinks at one time.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: Unpublished Data, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.44. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-day Substance Use by Substance and Age, Arizona, 2006.



* Past 2-week binge alcohol use, which refers to consuming five or more drinks at one time.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: Unpublished Data, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department Visits by Age.

The number of hospital discharges and Emergency Department visits for alcohol/drug-related psychoses and neuroses are presented in Tables 4.86 and 4.87. The population in the mid-range group, ages 20 – 44, had the highest number of visits to hospitals for alcohol and drug-related psychoses, dependence, and abuse.

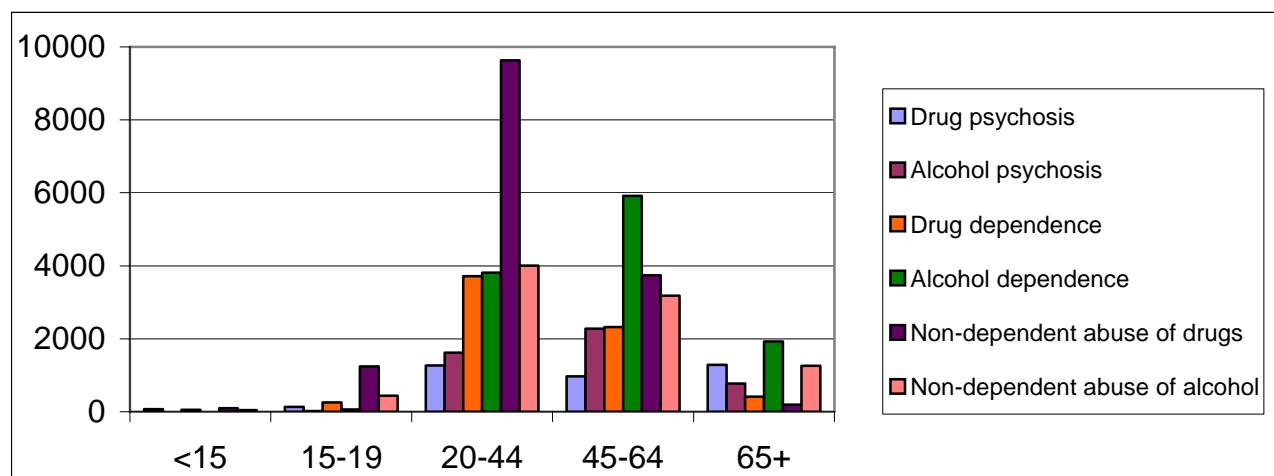
Table 4.86. Hospital Discharges by Age Group for Alcohol/Drug Psychoses and Neuroses (All Mentions), Arizona, 2005

	<15	15-19	20-44	45-64	65+	Unknown
Drug psychosis	72	129	1,270	972	1,287	0
Alcohol psychosis	1	14	1,625	2,280	767	0
Drug dependence	52	258	3,715	2,324	412	0
Alcohol dependence	2	62	3,815	5,917	1,928	0
Non-dependent abuse of drugs	100	1,241	9,634	3,741	192	1
Non-dependent abuse of alcohol	48	437	4,005	3,183	1,258	4

Note. Numbers in bold indicate the age group experiencing the highest number of hospital discharges for alcohol/drug psychoses and neuroses.

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005 data. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.45. Hospital Discharges by Age Group for Alcohol/Drug Psychoses and Neuroses, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005 data. Arizona Department of Health Services.

As is true for hospital discharges, the age group most frequently visiting the Emergency Department for alcohol/drug psychoses and neuroses is 20 – 44.

Table 4.87. Emergency Department Visits by Age Group for Alcohol/Drug Psychoses and Neuroses, Arizona, 2005

	<15	15-19	20-44	45-64	65+	Unknown
Drug psychosis**	15	87	1,021	509	96	0
Alcohol psychosis*	0	7	863	733	56	0
Drug dependence**	3	40	408	135	10	0
Alcohol dependence*	22	181	3,450	3,118	346	0
Non-dependent abuse of drugs**	280	1,615	7,254	2,973	305	5
Non-dependent abuse of alcohol*	261	1,651	10,791	5,632	794	4

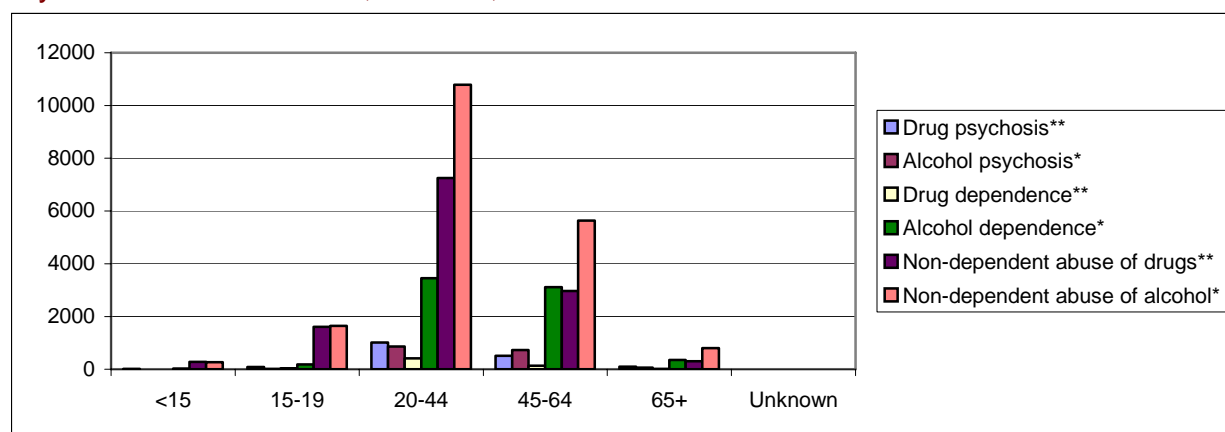
Note. Numbers in bold indicate the age group experiencing the highest number of Emergency Department visits for alcohol/drug psychoses and neuroses.

* All mentions

** First-listed diagnosis

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005 data. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.46. Emergency Department Visits by Age Group for Alcohol/Drug Psychoses and Neuroses, Arizona, 2005.



* All mentions

** First-listed diagnosis

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005 data. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by Age.

Table 4.88 presents age data for alcohol-related crashes.

Individuals between the ages of 25 and 34 had the most alcohol-related fatal accidents and accidents that caused injuries and property damage. However, it is important to note that this group is inclusive of 10 years, whereas the 21 – 24 year old age group comprises only 5 years. If we collapse the age categories that are inclusive of drivers between the ages of 0 and 20 and 21 and 24, we note that drivers between the ages of 0 and 24 had more alcohol-related accidents than did those between the ages of 25 and 34.

The number of alcohol-related accidents is highest for the 25 – 34 age cohort, are fewer for those drivers between 35 and 44 years old, and continue to decline as drivers become older.

Table 4.88. Number of Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Crashes by Age Group, Arizona, 2005.

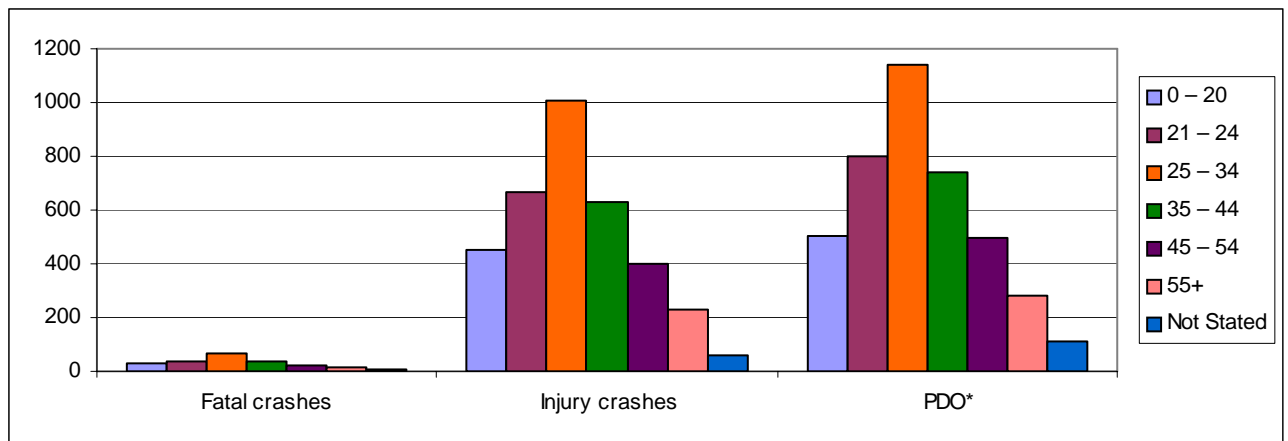
	0 – 20	21 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55+	Not Stated
Fatal crashes	31	38	66	38	24	13	7
Injury crashes	454	669	1,011	630	400	233	61
PDO*	503	799	1,142	739	498	281	113

* Property Damage Accidents

Note. Numbers in bold indicate the age group with the highest number of drivers involved in alcohol-related crashes.

Source: 2005 Arizona Crash Facts Summary, Arizona Department of Transportation.

Figure 4.47. Number of Drivers Involved in Alcohol-Related Crashes by Age Group, Arizona, 2005.



* Property Damage Accidents

Source: 2005 Arizona Crash Facts Summary, Arizona Department of Transportation.

Drug and Alcohol-Related Arrests by Age.

Table 4.89 presents data for substance abuse-related arrests, including arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Individuals between the ages of 18 and 25 had the most arrests for all substance abuse indicators—drug sale/manufacturing, drug possession, and driving under the influence. However, the number of arrests for drug possession and driving under the influence was high for all age groups.

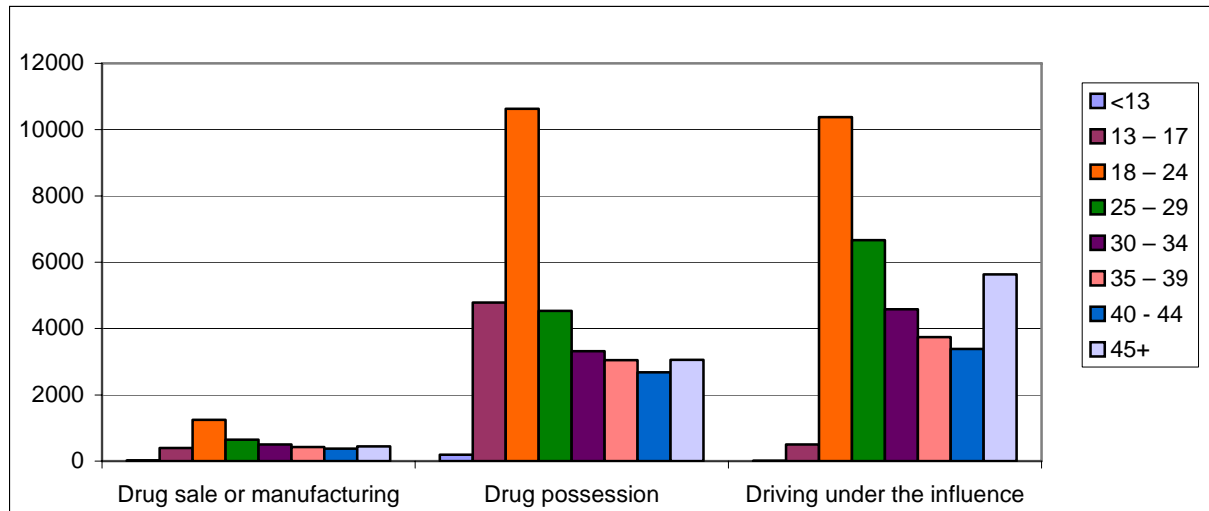
Table 4.89. Substance-Related Arrests by Age Group, Arizona, 2005.

	<13	13 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45+
Drug sale/ manufacturing	21	396	1,242	650	500	420	378	447
Drug possession	193	4,786	10,631	4,532	3,321	3,045	2,682	3,060
Driving under the influence	11	505	10,376	6,664	4,584	3,745	3,382	5,631

Note. Numbers in bold indicate the age group experiencing the highest number of substance-related arrests.

Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.48. Substance-Related Arrests by Age Group, Arizona, 2005



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Problem Indicators by Age Summary: While 12th graders had the highest percentage of students reporting past 30-day substance use for most indicators, 8th graders had the highest percentage of students reporting inhalant use, possibly due to its relatively easy access in comparison to other substances at this young age. Further, almost one in four 8th graders reported being able to secure and consume alcohol. This figure almost doubles by the end of high school, when almost half of 12th graders reported consuming alcohol in the 30 days preceding the survey. Among 12th graders, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ have tried alcohol at some point in their life; $\frac{1}{2}$ have tried cigarettes; and over 40% have tried marijuana. Among adults, the highest experimentation appears to occur during the ages between 18 and 25 and individuals in this age group also seem to experience the most substance abuse-related consequences.

Select Problem Indicators by Geography

This section presents data that are available at a sub-state level in order to determine geographic areas that experience higher rates of substance use-related problems. Several issues should be considered in this type of analysis.

First, the size of the population of the county and the absolute number of substance use-related events should be taken into account. A county might have a high rate of the problem compared to other counties but the county's population and the number of people experiencing the problem may be relatively small. An intervention may not be able to achieve sizable reductions in an already small audience. Population estimates in 2005 for each county are provided in Appendix C and demographic information about the population of Arizona is provided in Appendix D.

Secondly, looking at problems by county may mask high rates of problems in smaller geographic areas. For example, Maricopa County is so big that one rate to describe all of its constituent communities may understate a particular municipality's problems.

Finally, the relationship between problem prevalence and intervention need should be considered. A motor vehicle crash may not occur in the same place that the person became intoxicated or learned the behaviors that resulted in the crash. This is even more salient for prevention interventions where antecedents to the actual problem may have developed years before the problem event and in a different location.

In addition to this printed Substance Abuse Epidemiology Report, data for 14 demographic elements, 10 risk factor elements, and 8 consumption indicators are examined at a sub-county level known as a Community Health Analysis Area (CHAA). The CHAA is a geographic segment used by the Arizona Department of Health Services' Bureau of Public Health Statistics for public health surveillance. The community health analysis area is large enough to provide a population size meaningful for statistical analysis but small enough to capture geographic variations and maintain a sense of community or neighborhood. Data for the 126 CHAAs in Arizona are located in Appendix F.

Consumption by Geography.

Tables 4.90 through 4.95 present county level data from the *Arizona Youth Survey* on past 30-day alcohol use, past two-week binge alcohol use, past 30-day cigarette use, and past 30-day illicit drug use, including methamphetamine-specific information, for 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students.

Past 30-day alcohol use seems to be especially problematic for youth in rural areas, as higher percentages of youth in Gila, Greenlee, Mohave, Santa Cruz, and Yavapai reported such use. In addition, La Paz and Pinal counties also have high percentages of youth who reported underage drinking.

Table 4.90. Numbers and Percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Reported Drinking Alcohol During the Past 30 Days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006

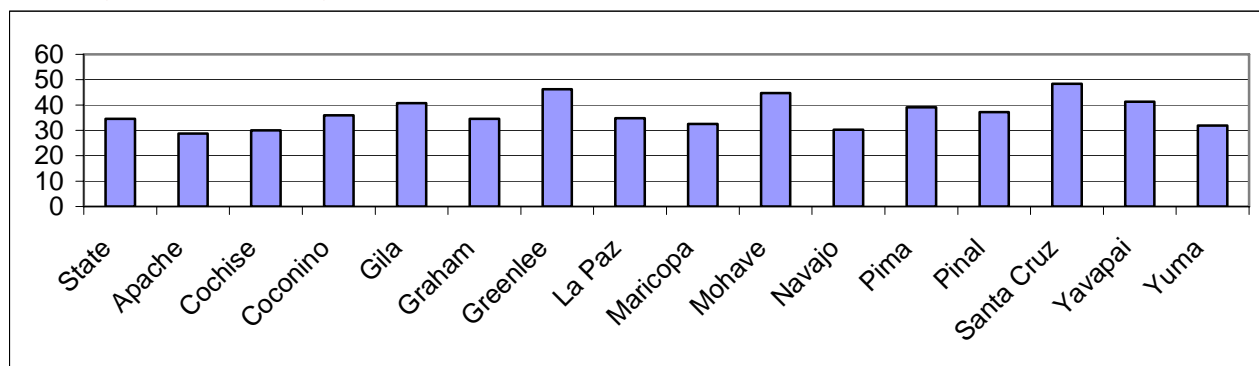
County	8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		All Grades Combined	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
State	24.10	5,914	39.20	7,284	47.00	6,330	34.50	19,528
Apache	17.90	61	30.70	80	43.20	96	28.80	237
Cochise	21.00	163	39.70	195	42.90	78	30.00	436
Coconino	26.70	120	37.90	120	48.10	137	35.90	377
Gila	34.30	116	48.10	126	42.10	75	40.70	317
Graham	25.70	74	38.20	102	40.20	115	34.60	291
Greenlee	37.60	32	48.10	39	55.40	36	46.30	107
La Paz	28.50	37	37.10	56	42.60	26	34.80	119
Maricopa	23.00	3,618	36.50	3,884	45.90	3,576	32.50	11,078
Mohave	34.60	149	46.20	365	50.70	266	44.70	780
Navajo	26.60	130	33.70	161	30.40	106	30.20	397
Pima	24.20	553	43.30	1,091	49.80	1,097	39.10	2,741
Pinal	30.30	300	44.10	193	51.10	136	37.20	629
Santa Cruz	28.00	89	49.70	267	61.20	276	48.40	632
Yavapai	24.20	137	49.00	304	55.00	194	41.30	635
Yuma	24.50	335	41.50	301	43.10	116	31.90	752

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the five counties by grade reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day alcohol use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Available at: http://azcjc.gov/pubs/home/2006_AYS_County_Reports.pdf

Figure 4.49. Percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Reported Drinking Alcohol During the Past 30 Days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Binge drinking may be indicative of youth problem drinking that could lead to dependence in youth or later in adulthood. Counties with the highest percentages (at or above 25%) of youth who reported binge drinking within the last two weeks were: Gila, Greenlee, Mohave, Santa Cruz and Yavapai, which were the same five counties with the highest percentages of youth who reported past 30-day alcohol use. In addition, youth in Apache, Graham and Yuma counties reported high percentages of youth who engaged in this risky behavior. Interestingly, neither of these three counties had the highest percentage of youth who reported past 30-day alcohol use, which may indicate that prevention efforts targeted at these counties focus on the harmful effects of binge drinking.

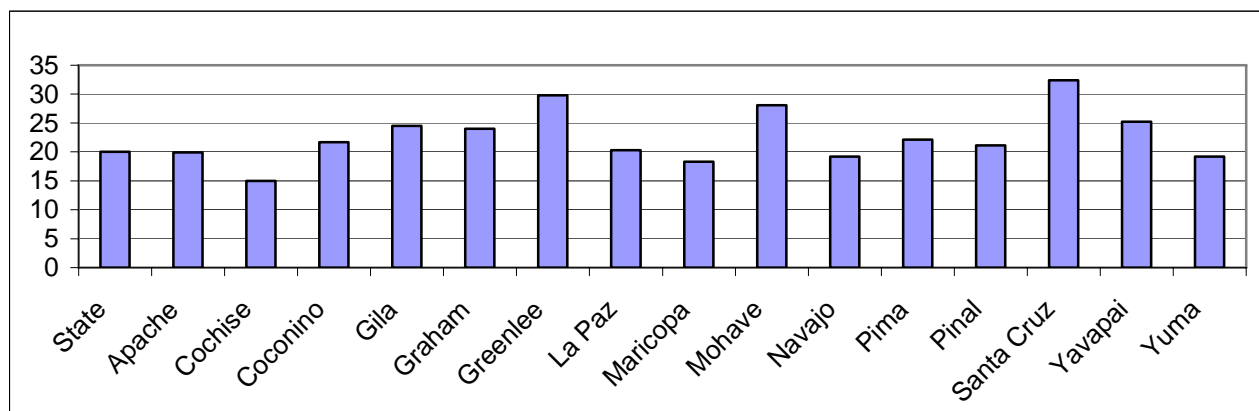
Table 4.91. Numbers and Percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Reported Binge Drinking in Past 2 Weeks, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006

County	8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		All Grades Combined	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
State	13.00	3,082	22.00	4,046	28.00	3,744	20.00	10,872
Apache	13.00	43	18.90	45	31.50	70	19.90	158
Cochise	10.40	78	19.10	92	23.20	42	15.00	212
Coconino	17.40	75	24.70	78	25.00	70	21.70	223
Gila	19.30	64	31.90	83	23.60	42	24.50	189
Graham	18.80	55	26.90	71	26.60	75	24.00	201
Greenlee	25.30	20	34.10	28	29.90	20	29.80	68
La Paz	15.70	19	22.70	34	23.70	14	20.30	67
Maricopa	12.30	1,807	20.40	2,108	26.80	2,061	18.30	5,976
Mohave	21.30	88	28.50	219	33.10	170	28.10	477
Navajo	15.70	72	22.40	108	19.40	68	19.20	248
Pima	14.00	302	22.10	539	30.00	649	22.10	1,490
Pinal	16.90	161	24.80	108	30.20	80	21.10	349
Santa Cruz	22.70	71	30.90	164	40.90	184	32.40	419
Yavapai	11.90	63	31.20	194	34.50	124	25.20	381
Yuma	13.10	164	26.60	175	30.70	75	19.20	414

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the five counties by grade reporting the highest percentage of past 2-week binge drinking.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.50. Percentage of Students Who Reported Binge Drinking in Past 2 Weeks, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006.



Note. 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

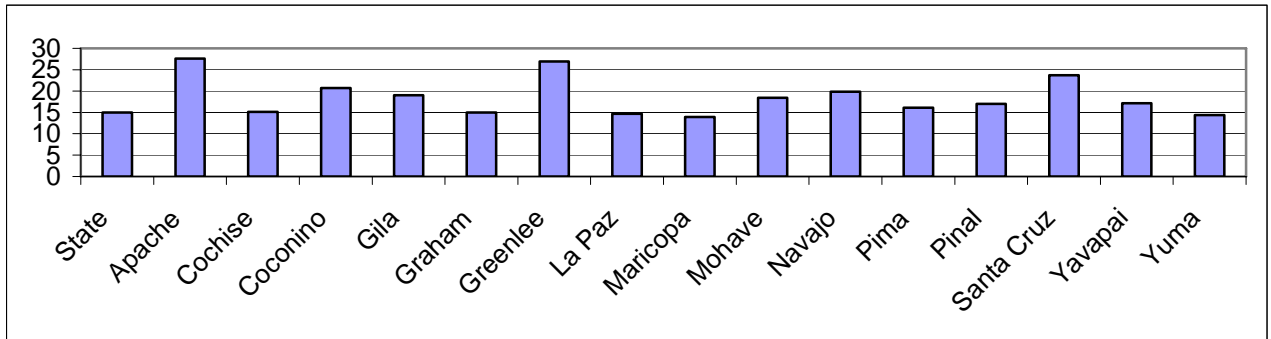
Table 4.92. Numbers and Percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Smoked Cigarettes During the Past 30 Days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006

County	8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		All Grades Combined	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
State	10.00	2,553	17.00	3,176	22.00	2,956	15.00	8,685
Apache	23.40	79	27.20	68	34.20	77	27.60	224
Cochise	10.20	79	19.70	97	23.40	43	15.10	219
Coconino	14.90	66	23.50	74	26.70	76	20.70	216
Gila	15.60	52	22.60	59	20.10	36	19.00	147
Graham	9.00	27	14.80	40	21.30	61	15.00	128
Greenlee	19.30	16	29.80	25	32.80	22	26.90	63
La Paz	8.70	11	19.90	30	14.30	9	14.70	50
Maricopa	9.30	1,444	15.30	1,620	21.30	1,665	13.90	4,729
Mohave	13.10	57	19.90	159	20.60	107	18.40	323
Navajo	20.40	100	20.40	99	18.30	64	19.80	263
Pima	11.50	263	16.40	411	20.50	452	16.10	1,126
Pinal	14.60	145	18.60	82	23.10	62	17.00	289
Santa Cruz	9.10	29	26.10	142	31.20	142	23.70	313
Yavapai	9.40	52	19.80	123	24.40	88	17.10	263
Yuma	9.90	133	20.70	147	19.80	52	14.40	332

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the five counties by grade reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day cigarette smoking.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.51. Percentage of Students Who Smoked Cigarettes During the Past 30 Days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006.



Note. 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Counties with especially high percentages of youth who reported using methamphetamine in the past 30-days were Apache, Graham, La Paz, Mohave and Navajo. High percentages of youth in Cochise, Pinal and Santa Cruz counties also reported methamphetamine use during the last 30 days. Anti-methamphetamine efforts should be targeted at youth in Graham County as the highest percentage of youth who reported methamphetamine use were those living in this county. Further, Graham County did not have the highest percentage of youth who reported cigarette smoking, alcohol use or binge drinking, indicating that the primary substance use among these youth may be methamphetamine. However, these data should be interpreted with caution, as a higher percentage of youth reporting methamphetamine use in Graham County does not translate into larger numbers of youth using methamphetamine than those using tobacco or alcohol. Further, the absolute number of youth who reported using methamphetamine is lower in Graham County than in other counties.

Finding: Over 5% of 12th graders in Graham and La Paz counties reported methamphetamine use within the last 30 days, which translates to the use of methamphetamine within the last 30 days by more than 1 in 20 12th graders in these counties.

Table 4.93. Percentage of Arizona Students* Who Reported Using Methamphetamine in the Past 30-days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006

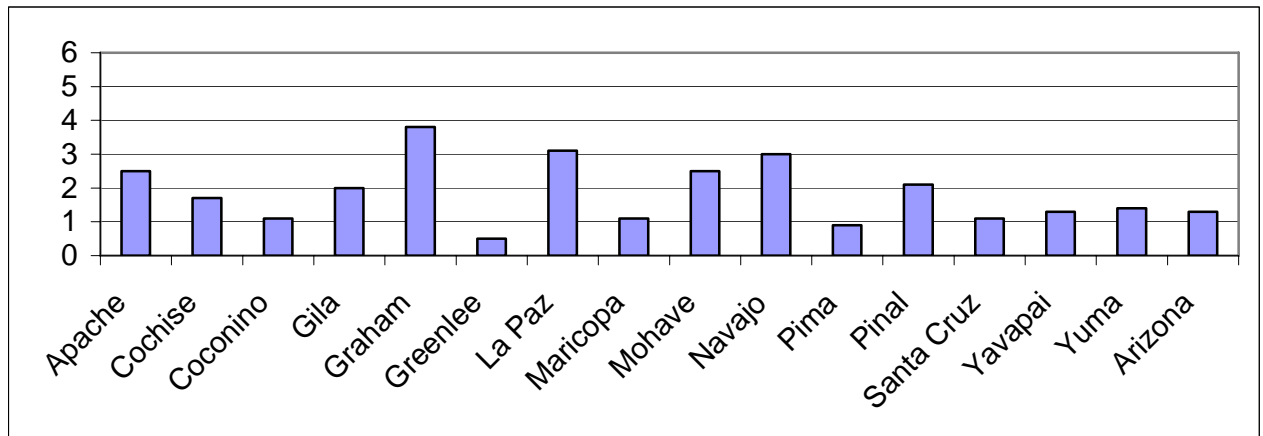
County	%
Apache	2.50
Cochise	1.70
Coconino	1.10
Gila	2.00
Graham	3.80
Greenlee	0.50
La Paz	3.10
Maricopa	1.10
Mohave	2.50
Navajo	3.00
Pima	0.90
Pinal	2.10
Santa Cruz	1.10
Yavapai	1.30
Yuma	1.40
State	1.30

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the five counties reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day youth methamphetamine use.

*Students in 8th, 10th and 12th grades combined.

Source: Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.52. Percentage of Arizona Students Who Reported Using Methamphetamine in the Past 30-days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006.



Note. 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students combined.

Source: Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

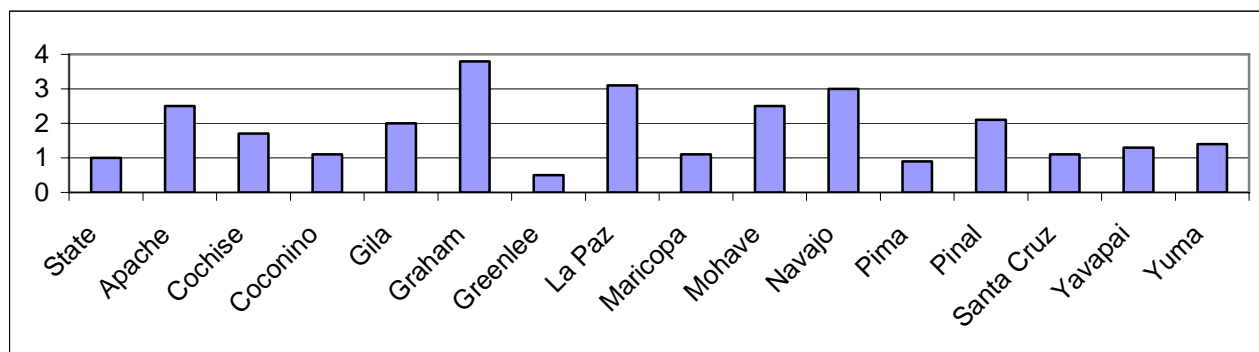
Table 4.94. Numbers and Percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Used Methamphetamine During the Past 30 Days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006

County	8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		All Grades Combined	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
State	1.00	223	2.00	292	1.00	182	1.00	697
Apache	2.20	7	2.90	7	2.80	6	2.50	20
Cochise	0.60	4	3.30	15	1.70	3	1.70	22
Coconino	1.00	4	1.40	4	1.10	3	1.10	11
Gila	1.20	4	2.90	7	2.30	4	2.00	15
Graham	1.80	5	4.50	11	5.10	13	3.80	29
Greenlee	0.00	0	1.30	1	0.00	0	0.50	1
La Paz	4.80	6	0.70	1	5.20	3	3.10	10
Maricopa	0.90	134	1.30	130	1.30	95	1.10	359
Mohave	0.80	3	3.60	26	2.40	12	2.50	41
Navajo	2.60	12	3.70	16	2.50	8	3.00	36
Pima	0.60	13	1.20	28	0.80	16	0.90	57
Pinal	1.10	10	4.60	19	1.60	4	2.10	33
Santa Cruz	1.30	4	0.80	4	1.40	6	1.10	14
Yavapai	0.80	4	2.00	11	0.90	3	1.30	18
Yuma	1.00	13	1.70	12	2.30	6	1.40	31

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the five counties by grade reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day methamphetamine use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.53. Percentages of Students Who Used Methamphetamine During the Past 30 Days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006.



Note. 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

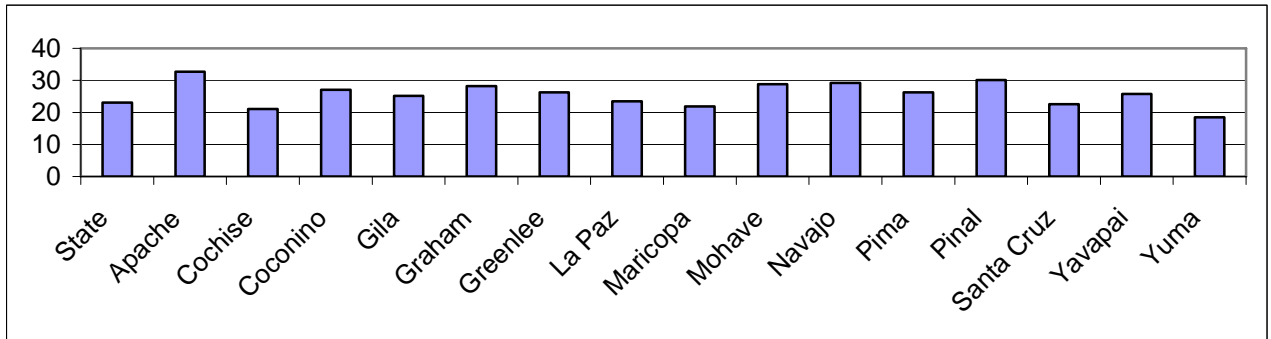
Table 4.95. Numbers and Percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Used Any Drug During the Past 30 Days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006

County	8 th Grade		10 th Grade		12 th Grade		All Grades Combined	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
State	20.00	3,917	26.00	4,049	26.00	3,115	23.00	11,081
Apache	30.10	90	32.70	74	36.20	76	32.70	240
Cochise	16.20	95	27.30	111	23.10	36	21.00	242
Coconino	24.30	90	28.70	74	29.20	73	27.00	237
Gila	20.30	60	32.40	72	23.90	37	25.10	169
Graham	18.30	42	33.70	70	33.10	78	28.20	190
Greenlee	20.60	14	26.60	17	32.20	19	26.20	50
La Paz	22.90	25	23.30	28	24.50	13	23.40	66
Maricopa	18.30	2,330	23.40	2,119	26.10	1,780	21.80	6,229
Mohave	23.30	78	31.00	200	29.70	133	28.80	411
Navajo	28.20	118	31.20	124	27.80	77	29.20	319
Pima	22.80	421	28.70	633	26.50	514	26.20	1,568
Pinal	28.10	215	34.80	127	29.30	68	30.10	410
Santa Cruz	21.00	60	24.80	115	21.00	86	22.50	261
Yavapai	18.60	86	31.30	163	27.10	82	25.70	331
Yuma	18.10	193	19.20	122	18.50	43	18.50	358

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the five counties by grade reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day any drug use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.54. Percentages of Students Who Used Any Drug During the Past 30 Days, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2006.



Note. 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Overall substance use appears to be most problematic in Greenlee, Mohave and Santa Cruz counties as these areas they were each one of the top five counties with the highest percentages of students who reported substance use for three of the four indicators: past 30-day alcohol use; past 30-day cigarette smoking; past 30-day use of any drug; and past 2-week binge drinking. In addition, 8th grade students in Gila, Greenlee and Mohave counties had the highest percentages of students who reported substance use for three of the four indicators. For 10th grade students, problematic geographic areas included Gila, Greenlee, Santa Cruz and Yavapai counties. 12th grade appears to be a more dangerous time in the lives of youth as Apache, Greenlee, Mohave, Santa Cruz and Yavapai counties each had the highest percentages of 12th grade students who reported substance use for three out of the four indicators.

Table 4.96. Number of Times a County Had One of the Five Highest Percentages of Use for Past 30-Day Alcohol, Past 30-Day Cigarette, Past 30-Day Any Drug, and Past 2-Week Binge Drinking, by Grade

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	All Grades Combined
Apache	2	2	3	2
Cochise	0	0	0	0
Coconino	2	1	1	1
Gila	3	4	0	2
Graham	1	1	1	1
Greenlee	3	3	3	3
La Paz	1	0	0	0
Maricopa	0	0	0	0
Mohave	3	2	3	3
Navajo	2	0	0	2
Pima	0	0	0	0
Pinal	2	1	2	1
Santa Cruz	1	3	3	3
Yavapai	0	3	3	2
Yuma	0	0	1	0

Note. Numbers in bold indicate that the county had one of the five highest percentages of youth (by grade) who reported 3 or 4 times.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.97. Number of Times a County Had One of the Five Highest Percentages of Use for Past 30-Day Alcohol and Past 2-Week Binge Drinking, by Grade

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	All Grades Combined
Apache	0	0	1	0
Cochise	0	0	0	0
Coconino	0	0	0	0
Gila	2	2	0	2
Graham	1	0	0	0
Greenlee	2	2	1	2
La Paz	1	0	0	0
Maricopa	0	0	0	0
Mohave	2	2	2	2
Navajo	0	0	0	0
Pima	0	0	0	0
Pinal	1	0	1	0
Santa Cruz	1	2	2	2
Yavapai	0	2	2	2
Yuma	0	0	1	0

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Table 4.98. Number of Times a County Had One of the Five Highest Percentages of Past 30-Day Any Drug Use, by Grade

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade	All Grades Combined
Apache	1	1	1	1
Cochise	0	0	0	0
Coconino	1	0	0	0
Gila	0	1	0	0
Graham	0	1	1	1
Greenlee	0	0	1	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	0	0	0	0
Mohave	1	0	1	1
Navajo	1	0	0	1
Pima	0	0	0	0
Pinal	1	1	1	1
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	0	1	0	0
Yuma	0	0	0	0

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

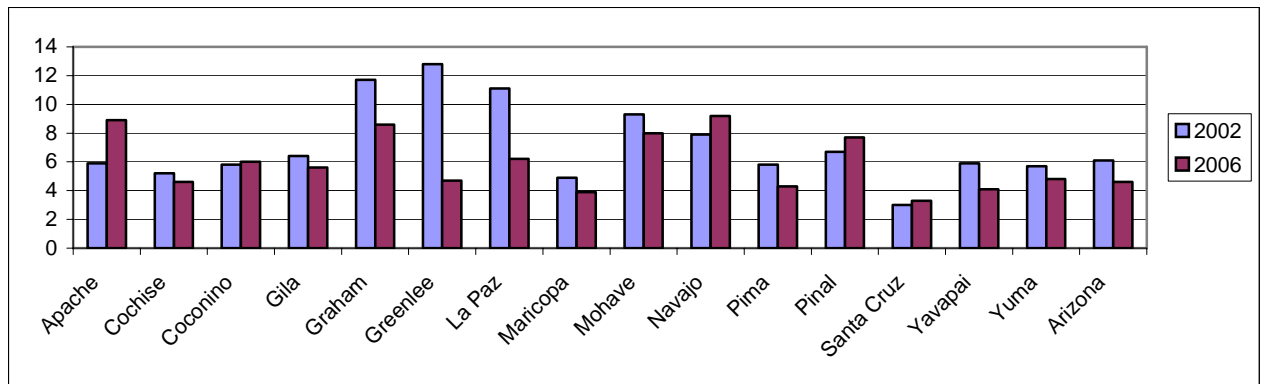
Table 4.99. Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures, Statewide and by County, Arizona, 2000 – 2006

County	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ²	Total
Apache	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cochise	0	2	2	4	0	0	1	9
Coconino	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Gila	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Graham	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Greenlee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maricopa ¹	284	201	146	85	71	32	2	821
Mohave	6	6	7	10	4	3	0	36
Navajo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pima ¹	15	19	12	9	5	10	1	71
Pinal	3	5	1	6	6	0	0	21
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	5	2	4	0	0	0	0	11
Yuma	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Total	319	235	176	115	87	46	4	982

¹ Information for Maricopa and Pima counties include data obtained from the El Paso Intelligence Center National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System.

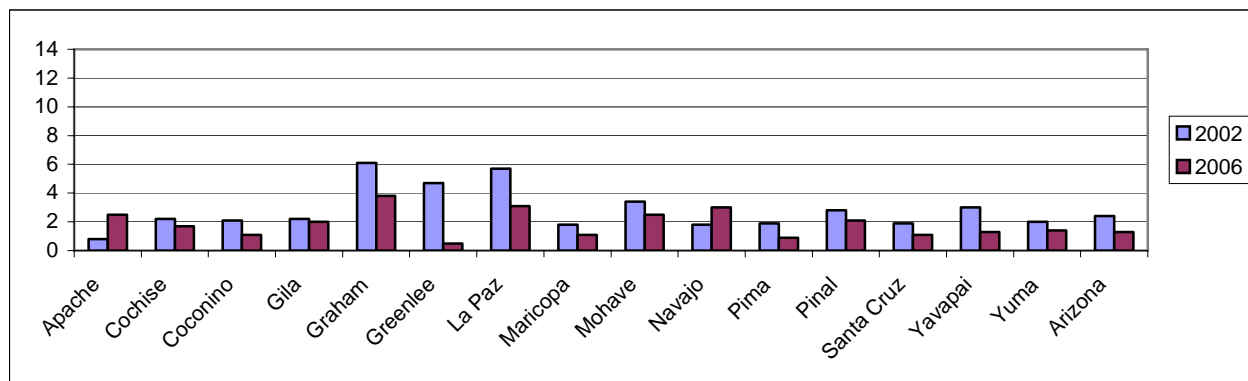
² 2006 data reflects lab seizures to date and is therefore incomplete.

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Arizona High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Intelligence Division, 2006.

Figure 4.55. Trends in Percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th Grade Youth Combined who Reported Past 30-Day Methamphetamine Use by County, 2002 & 2006.

Source: Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.56. Trends in Percentages of 8th, 10th and 12th Grade Youth Combined who Reported Lifetime Methamphetamine Use by County, 2002 & 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department Visits by Geography.

For this analysis, more important than the absolute number of hospital discharges and Emergency Department visits are the rates of these occurrences, as this information helps to determine whether any particular county is disproportionately affected by substance use.

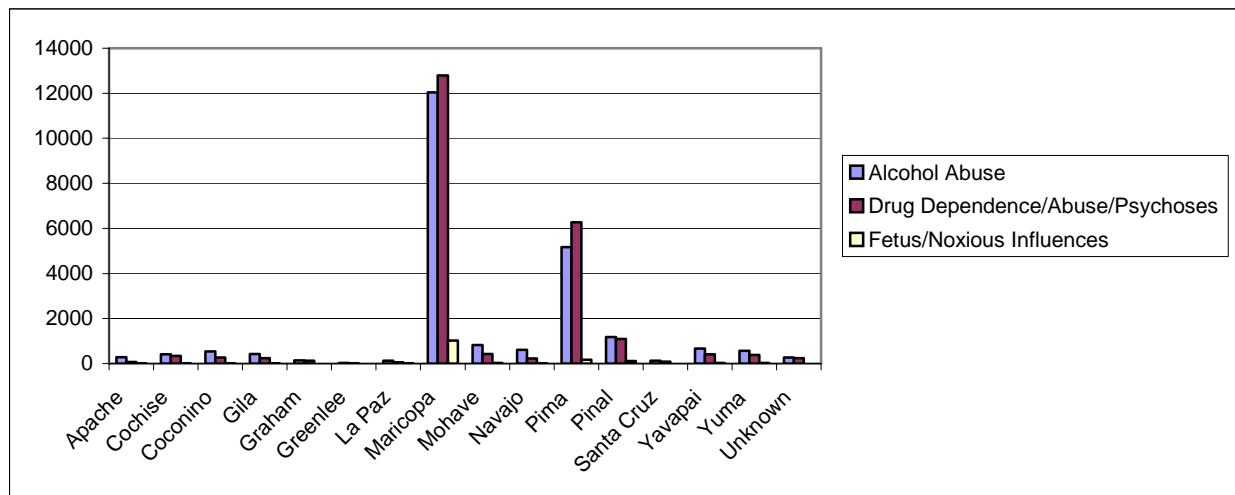
Table 4.100. Hospital Discharges by Disorder and County, Arizona, 2005

	Alcohol Abuse	Drug Dependence/Abuse/ Psychoses	Fetus/Noxious Influences
	N	N	N
Apache	290	66	8
Cochise	415	335	18
Coconino	539	268	19
Gila	429	238	15
Graham	139	121	6
Greenlee	27	19	--
La Paz	131	63	19
Maricopa	12,039	12,788	1,027
Mohave	822	432	24
Navajo	605	231	19
Pima	5,169	6,264	167
Pinal	1,175	1,093	120
Santa Cruz	133	90	4
Yavapai	661	409	25
Yuma	571	378	26
Unknown	263	237	7

-- No data provided for this county.

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.57. Hospital Discharges by Disorder and County, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Table 4.101. Emergency Department Visits for Drug or Alcohol Abuse/Dependence/Psychosis by County, Arizona, 2005

	Non-Dependent Abuse of Alcohol [*]	Alcohol Psychoses [*]	Alcohol Dependence [*]	Drug Dependence and Drug Abuse ^{**}
Apache	266	64	311	72
Cochise	438	30	197	450
Coconino	1,784	137	731	270
Gila	258	15	77	146
Graham	155	15	34	119
Greenlee	19	4	4	9
La Paz	86	6	17	32
Maricopa	8,222	748	2,365	7,949
Mohave	541	60	395	523
Navajo	823	56	219	231
Pima	4,419	326	1,999	3,155
Pinal	569	26	100	512
Santa Cruz	116	11	49	98
Yavapai	762	103	376	518
Yuma	423	41	163	346
Unknown	252	17	80	172

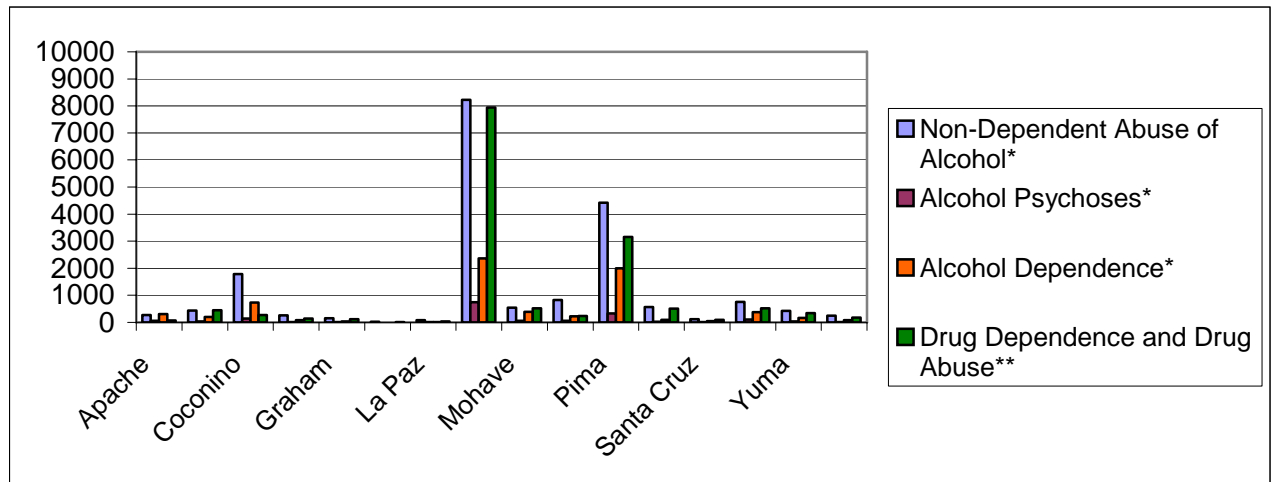
Note. Numbers in bold indicate the type of alcohol or drug abuse/dependence/psychoses most often requiring treatment in an Emergency Department by county.

^{*} All mentions

^{**} First-listed diagnosis

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.58. Emergency Department Visits for Drug or Alcohol Abuse/Dependence/Psychosis by County, Arizona, 2005



^{*} All mentions

^{**} First-listed diagnosis

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Table 4.102 indicates that the five counties with the highest rates (per 10,000 people) of hospital discharges for drug abuse and dependence are Pima, Gila, Pinal, Maricopa, and Mohave counties (in descending order). For the same indicator, Cochise County has the highest rate of Emergency Department visits followed by Graham, Pima, Mohave and Gila counties (respectively).

Table 4.102. Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department (ED) Visits and Rates per 10,000 Population with Mentions of Drug Abuse and Dependence as First-Listed Diagnosis by County, Arizona, 2005

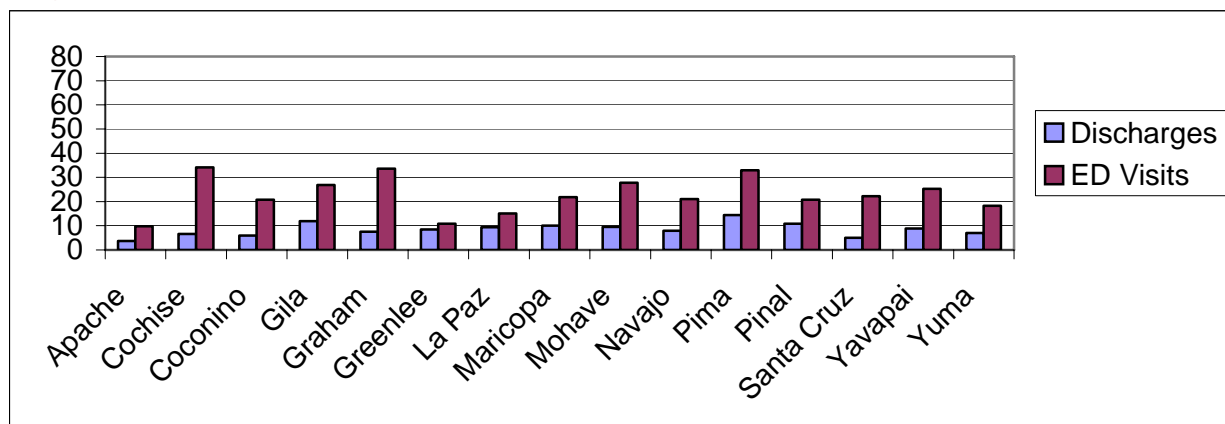
	Discharges		ED Visits	
	N	Rate	N	Rate
Apache	27	3.7	72	9.8
Cochise	87	6.6	450	34.1
Coconino	77	5.9	270	20.7
Gila	64	11.9	146	26.8
Graham	27	7.6	119	33.6
Greenlee	7	8.4	9	10.8
La Paz	20	9.4	32	15.1
Maricopa	3,694	10.1	7,949	21.8
Mohave	179	9.5	523	27.8
Navajo	87	7.9	231	21
Pima	1,375	14.4	3,155	32.9
Pinal	268	10.9	512	20.8
Santa Cruz	22	5	98	22.2
Yavapai	183	8.9	518	25.3
Yuma	133	7	346	18.3
Unknown	73	--	172	--

Note. Rates in bold indicate the five counties with the highest rates of hospital discharges and Emergency Department visits for drug abuse and dependence as the first-listed diagnosis.

-- indicates that rates cannot be calculated when county is unknown.

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.59. Hospital Discharge and Emergency Department (ED) Visit Rates per 10,000 Population with Mentions of Drug Abuse and Dependence as First-Listed Diagnosis by County, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Hospital Discharge Database, 2005.* Arizona Department of Health Services.

As the data in Table 4.103 indicate, the counties with the highest rates of Emergency Department visits for alcoholic psychosis in 2005 were Apache, Coconino, Greenlee, Yavapai and Navajo. The counties with the highest rates were Coconino, Apache, Navajo, Mohave and Pima. Finally, Coconino, Navajo, Graham, Apache and Gila counties had the highest rates of Emergency Department visits for the non-dependent abuse of alcohol. Three counties had one of the top five rates for all three indicators of alcohol abuse: Apache, Coconino and Navajo, indicating that these counties are especially in need of alcohol intervention efforts. Most notable is the high rate (almost 75 of every 10,000 individuals) of Emergency Department visits for the non-dependent abuse of alcohol in Coconino County.

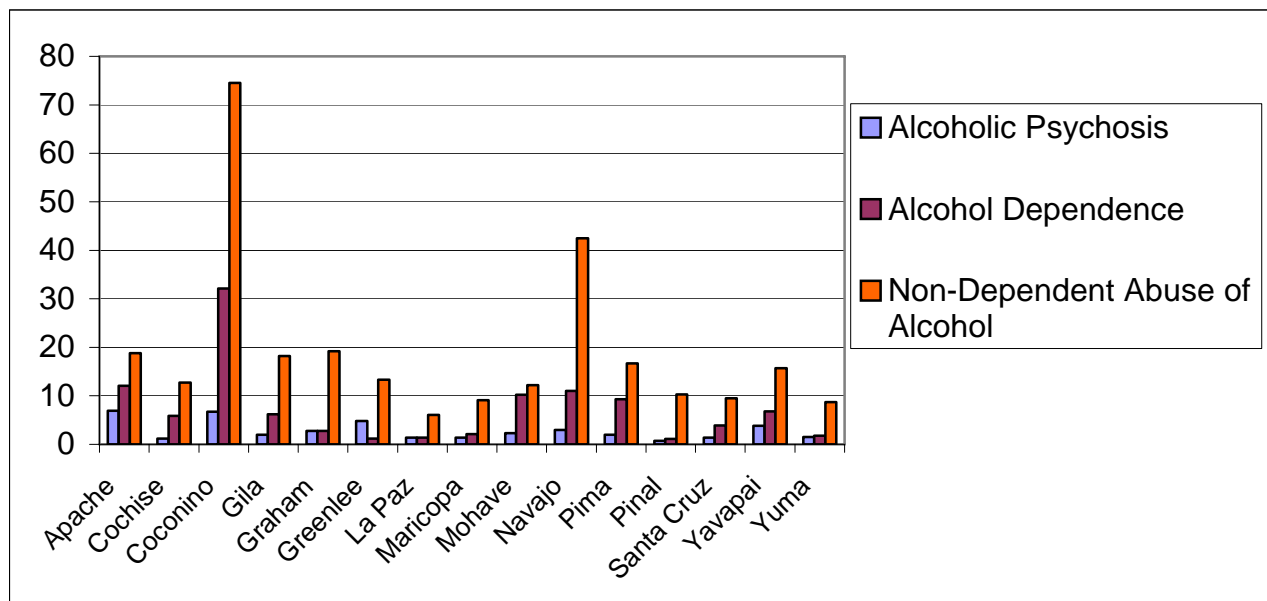
Table 4.103. Emergency Department (ED) Visits and Rates (per 10,000 Population) for Selected Diagnoses Related to Alcohol Abuse and Dependence as First-Listed Diagnosis by County, Arizona, 2005

	Alcoholic Psychosis		Alcohol Dependence		Non-Dependent Abuse of Alcohol	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Apache	51	6.90	89	12.10	139	18.80
Cochise	16	1.20	78	5.90	168	12.70
Coconino	88	6.70	419	32.10	973	74.50
Gila	11	2.00	34	6.20	99	18.20
Graham	10	2.80	10	2.80	68	19.20
Greenlee	4	4.80	1	1.20	11	13.30
La Paz	3	1.40	3	1.40	13	6.10
Maricopa	521	1.40	777	2.10	3,311	9.10
Mohave	44	2.30	191	10.20	230	12.20
Navajo	33	3.00	121	11.00	467	42.50
Pima	194	2.00	886	9.30	1,603	16.70
Pinal	18	0.70	27	1.10	253	10.30
Santa Cruz	6	1.40	17	3.90	42	9.50
Yavapai	77	3.80	139	6.80	322	15.70
Yuma	28	1.50	34	1.80	164	8.70
Unknown	12	--	36	--	120	--

Note. Rates in bold indicate the five counties with the highest rates of Emergency
 -- indicates that rates cannot be calculated when county is unknown.

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.60. Emergency Department (ED) Visit Rates (per 10,000 Population) for Selected Diagnoses Related to Alcohol Abuse and Dependence as First-Listed Diagnosis by County, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Hospital Discharge Database, 2005*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by Geography.***Table 4.104. Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes* by County in which the Crash Occurred, Arizona, 2005***

	Incident Counts			Person Counts		
	Total	Fatalities	Injury Accidents	Property Damage	Killed	Injured
Apache	54	7	28	19	8	68
Cochise	88	5	39	44	6	60
Coconino	224	8	105	111	9	185
Gila	65	4	30	31	4	51
Graham	26	0	10	16	0	13
Greenlee	8	1	3	4	1	6
La Paz	27	7	11	9	8	24
Maricopa	5,149	103	2,244	2,802	111	3,856
Mohave	267	12	122	133	14	207
Navajo	79	6	38	35	6	78
Pima	980	22	473	485	23	741
Pinal	236	19	93	124	21	182
Santa Cruz	44	3	23	18	3	29
Yavapai	250	10	108	132	12	165
Yuma	188	6	98	84	7	131
Total	7,685	213	3,425	4,047	233	5,796

* Excludes motorcycle, motorscooter, and moped drivers.

Source: Arizona Department of Transportation, unpublished data, 2005.

Drug and Alcohol-Related Arrests by Geography.

Table 4.105. Drug and Alcohol-Related Arrests by County, Arizona, 2005

	DUI	Drug Possession	Drug Sale/ Manufacturing
	N	N	N
Apache ¹	96	96	24
Cochise ²	671	746	93
Coconino ³	1,249	1,079	117
Gila ⁴	196	145	52
Graham ⁵	65	45	8
Greenlee ⁶	31	69	4
La Paz	189	207	30
Maricopa ⁷	23,897	15,099	1,867
Mohave ⁸	838	1,090	146
Navajo ⁹	599	296	69
Pima	4,574	10,262	1,203
Pinal ¹⁰	987	904	130
Santa Cruz ¹¹	161	122	3
Yavapai ¹²	1,373	1,083	267
Yuma ¹³	449	1,005	41

¹ Apache County Sheriff's Office did not provide complete data.

² Tombstone Marshal's Office did not provide complete data.

³ Williams Police Department did not provide complete data.

⁴ Hayden and Miami police departments did not provide complete data.

⁵ Graham County Sheriff's Office, Pima Police Department, and Safford Police Department did not provide complete data.

⁶ Clifton Police department did not provide complete data.

⁷ Avondale Police Department and AZ State Capitol Police Department did not provide complete data.

⁸ Colorado City Marshal's Office did not provide complete data.

⁹ Navajo County Sheriff's Office and Pinetop-Lakeside Police Department did not provide complete data.

¹⁰ Superior Police Department did not provide complete data.

¹¹ Santa Cruz County Sheriff's Office and Patagonia Marshall's Office did not provide complete data.

¹² Jerome Police Department and Sedona Police Department did not provide complete data.

¹³ AZ Western College Police Department and San Luis Police Department did not provide complete data.

Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Finding: Overall, Coconino County had the highest or second-highest rate for three of the five indicators: drug dependence/abuse hospital discharges; drug dependence/abuse Emergency Department visits; alcohol dependence Emergency Department visits; non-dependent abuse of alcohol Emergency Department visits; or alcoholic psychosis Emergency Department visits. Further, Apache County had the highest or second-highest rate on two of the five indicators.

Table 4.106. Counties with the Highest Rates for Select Problem Indicators

County	Drug Dependence/ Abuse Discharges	Drug Dependence/ Abuse ED Visits	Alcohol Dependence ED Visits	Non-Dependent Abuse of Alcohol ED Visits	Alcoholic Psychosis ED Visits
Apache					
Cochise					
Coconino					
Gila					
Graham					
Greenlee					
La Paz					
Maricopa					
Mohave					
Navajo					
Pima					
Pinal					
Santa Cruz					
Yavapai					
Yuma					

Note. Black cells indicate either highest or 2nd-highest rate; gray cells indicate 3rd, 4th, or 5th-highest rate.

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Problem Indicators by Geography Summary: Higher percentages of youth in Graham and La Paz counties reported methamphetamine use within the 30 days preceding the survey than youth in other counties, with more than 1 in 20 12th graders reporting use of the substance in these counties. Overall, rural counties appear to experience more a greater proportion of problems with substance abuse than do metropolitan counties. Three rural counties had one of the top five rates for all three indicators of alcohol abuse: Apache, Coconino and Navajo, indicating that these counties are especially in need of alcohol intervention efforts.

Select Problem Indicators by Gender

According to a report by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Colombia University entitled, *The Formative Years: Pathways to Substance Abuse Among Girls and Young Women Ages 8 – 22*, girls may be more vulnerable to becoming addicted to substances (2003). Girls and young women have weight concerns and unhealthy dieting behaviors that may increase their risk for substance abuse, they are more frequently the victims of sexual and physical abuse—another factor that may increase the risk for substance use—and girls that use substances are more likely to be depressed and suicidal. The report also notes that amphetamines leave the body more quickly in the presence of testosterone, which could indicate differential consequences for girls, as the drug may be present in their bodies for longer periods after use. For these reasons, it is imperative to understand differences in the prevalence of substance use in Arizona by gender so that our prevention, treatment and enforcement efforts can account for the differential needs of female and male users.

Consumption by Gender.

Interesting differences in past 30-day substance abuse by gender are noted in this report. In 8th grade, a higher percentage of girls than boys reported the use of numerous substances: alcohol, cigarettes, inhalants, sedatives, stimulants, heroin, methamphetamine, and prescription drugs. However, by 10th grade, the number of substances that a higher percentage of girls reported using was reduced to sedatives, stimulants, methamphetamine, and prescription drugs and by 12th grade, only one substance was used by a higher percentage of girls than boys: methamphetamine. However, when the surveys of respondents from all grades are combined, overall, a higher percentage of girls reported alcohol use, inhalants, sedatives, stimulants, methamphetamine, and prescription drugs than boys. Conversely, a higher percentage of boys reported the use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, Ecstasy, heroin, and steroids.

It appears that among both girls and boys, as youth progress to higher grades, the percentage of students who reported substance use increased. However, several noteworthy exceptions were seen. The percentage of girls in 8th grade who reported the use of smokeless tobacco was greater than the percentage of 10th graders, which was higher than the percentage of 12th graders who reported such use. In addition, a higher percentage of both boys and girls reported the use of inhalants in 8th grade than they did in 10th and 12th grades. Finally, heroin use among girls appears to be more pervasive in 8th grade than in the 10th and 12th grades.

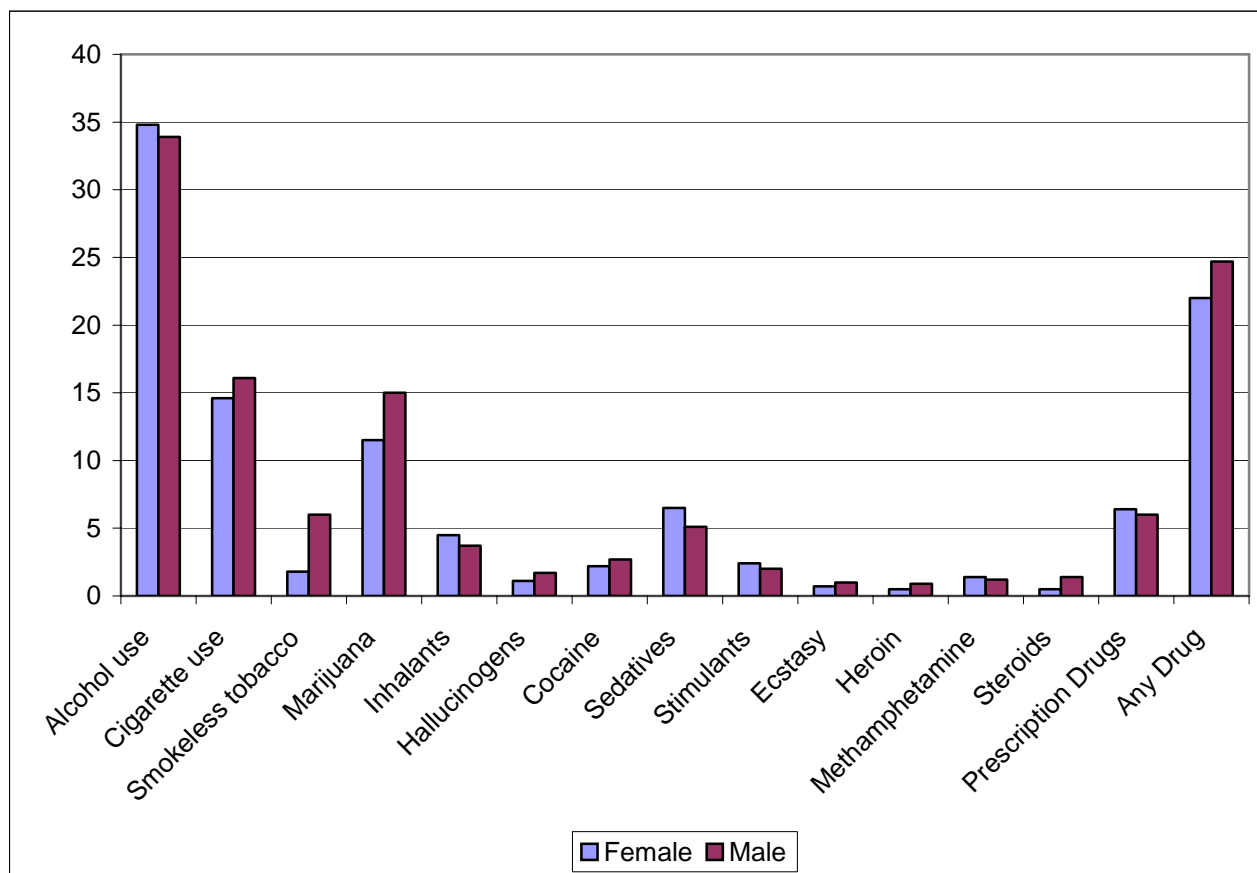
Table 4.107. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-day Substance Use by Substance, Grade and Gender, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Alcohol use	25.30	22.70	39.80	38.40	45.70	48.50	34.80	33.90
Cigarette use	10.80	10.10	16.20	18.10	19.40	24.40	14.60	16.10
Smokeless tobacco	2.00	3.40	1.70	6.70	1.50	9.60	1.80	6.00
Marijuana	7.90	9.20	13.80	17.80	14.70	21.80	11.50	15.00
Inhalants	7.30	5.00	3.00	3.20	1.30	2.00	4.50	3.70
Hallucinogens	1.00	1.10	1.30	2.20	1.20	2.30	1.10	1.70
Cocaine	1.60	1.60	2.70	3.10	2.70	4.00	2.20	2.70
Sedatives	5.70	3.20	7.50	5.70	6.60	7.60	6.50	5.10
Stimulants	1.80	1.20	3.10	2.70	2.30	2.80	2.40	2.00
Ecstasy	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.30	0.70	1.10	0.70	1.00
Heroin	0.70	0.60	0.50	1.10	0.40	1.10	0.50	0.90
Methamphetamine	1.00	0.90	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.30	1.40	1.20
Steroids	0.60	1.00	0.50	1.60	0.30	1.70	0.50	1.40
Prescription Drugs	5.00	3.90	7.60	6.70	7.40	8.80	6.40	6.00
Any Drug	20.00	19.10	23.80	27.40	22.80	30.40	22.00	24.70

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the gender (within each grade) reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.61. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Substance Use by Substance and Gender, Arizona, 2006.



Note. 8th, 10th, and 12th grades combined.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Trends seen in lifetime substance use were different than past 30-day substance use. In addition to the substances that a higher percentage of 8th grade girls reported using during the 30 days preceding the survey, a higher percentage of girls also reported hallucinogen, cocaine, and Ecstasy use during their lifetime than did 8th grade boys. Among respondents in the 10th grade, in addition to a higher percentage of girls reporting past 30-day use of sedatives, stimulants, methamphetamine, and prescription drugs, a higher percentage of girls also reported the use of alcohol, inhalants, cocaine, and Ecstasy than did boys. Finally, among 12th grade respondents, in addition to past 30-day methamphetamine use, a higher percentage of girls reported the use of alcohol, sedatives, stimulants, and prescription drugs in their lifetime. These findings could indicate that girls are more likely to try different substances in their lifetime but not as likely to continue to use them (or at least not as likely to use them in the 30 days prior to the survey).

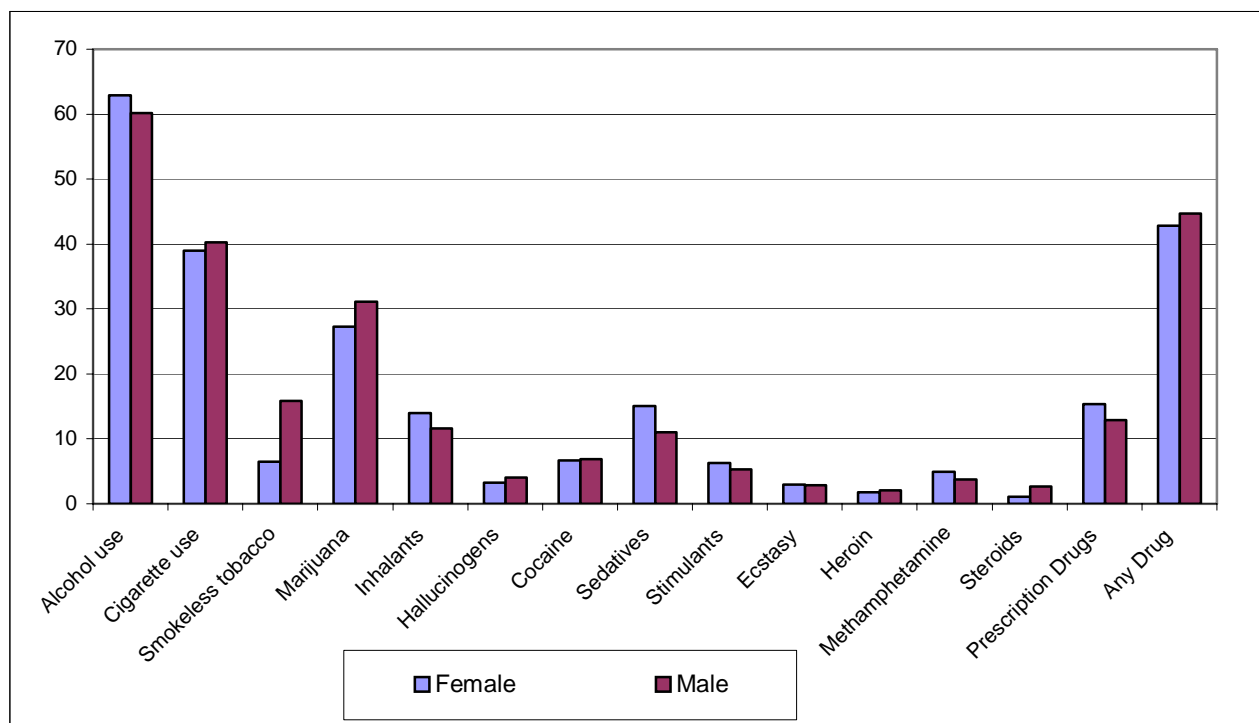
Table 4.108. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Substance Use by Substance, Grade and Gender, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Alcohol use	51.70	48.80	69.20	65.80	75.10	73.80	62.90	60.20
Cigarette use	30.90	30.60	43.10	44.80	48.20	51.70	39.00	40.30
Smokeless tobacco	6.10	9.80	6.50	17.60	7.00	24.70	6.50	15.90
Marijuana	17.10	19.40	31.90	36.30	39.70	45.60	27.30	31.10
Inhalants	17.50	12.70	12.80	10.80	9.20	10.60	14.00	11.60
Hallucinogens	2.10	2.00	3.80	4.50	4.40	6.80	3.20	4.00
Cocaine	3.80	3.40	7.70	7.50	10.80	12.30	6.70	6.90
Sedatives	12.30	7.40	16.40	11.80	18.50	16.30	15.10	11.00
Stimulants	4.10	2.70	7.60	6.50	8.60	8.40	6.30	5.30
Ecstasy	2.10	1.60	3.40	3.30	4.00	4.70	3.00	2.90
Heroin	1.60	1.30	1.90	2.30	2.10	3.50	1.80	2.10
Methamphetamine	2.90	2.10	5.60	4.40	7.40	5.70	4.90	3.70
Steroids	1.20	2.10	1.20	2.90	1.00	3.50	1.10	2.70
Prescription Drugs	11.20	8.10	17.60	14.0	20.10	19.70	15.40	12.90
Any Drug	36.60	35.40	45.40	48.50	50.20	55.30	42.80	44.70

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the gender (within each grade) reporting the highest percentage of lifetime substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.62. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Substance Use by Substance, Grade and Gender, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

In 8th grade, differences are seen between girls and boys in terms of the percentage of youth who reported the simultaneous use of multiple drugs in the past 30 days. Specifically, a higher percentage of girls reported the combined use of tobacco and alcohol, alcohol and any other drug, and tobacco and any other drug in the past 30 days while a higher percentage of 8th grade boys reported combined tobacco and marijuana use, alcohol and marijuana use, and marijuana/tobacco/alcohol use, indicating that 8th grade boys may be more likely to use several substances at once and to use marijuana. Among 10th and 12th grade youth, a higher percentage of boys than girls reported the combined use of tobacco and alcohol; tobacco and marijuana; alcohol and marijuana; marijuana, tobacco and alcohol; alcohol and any other drug; and tobacco and any other drug. The same difference in gender patterns was found for lifetime multiple drug use.

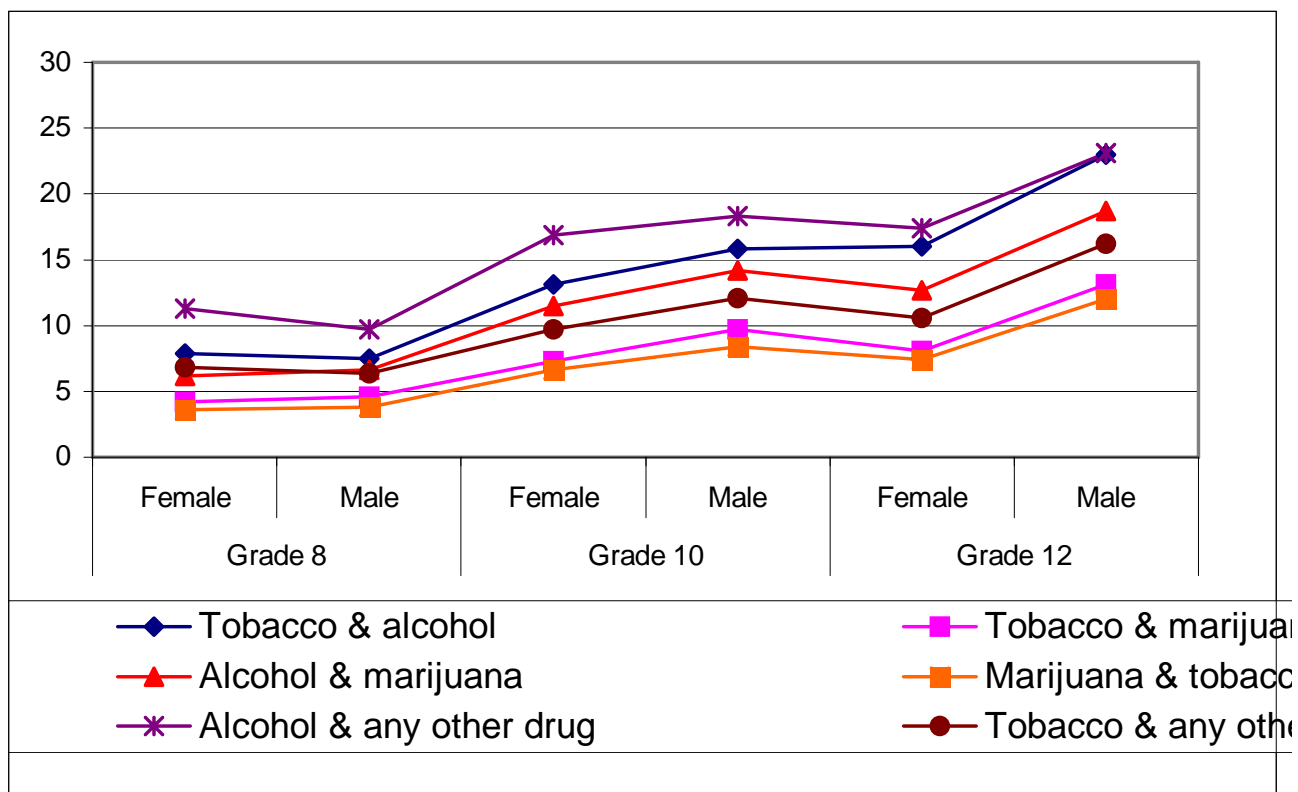
Table 4.109. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Multiple Drug Use by Substance, Grade and Gender, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Tobacco & Alcohol	7.90	7.50	13.10	15.80	16.00	23.00
Tobacco & Marijuana	4.20	4.60	7.30	9.70	8.10	13.10
Alcohol & Marijuana	6.20	6.60	11.50	14.20	12.70	18.70
Marijuana & Tobacco & Alcohol	3.60	3.80	6.60	8.40	7.40	12.00
Alcohol & Any Other Drug	11.30	9.70	16.90	18.30	17.40	23.10
Tobacco & Any Other Drug	6.80	6.40	9.70	12.10	10.60	16.20

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the gender (within each grade) reporting the highest percentage of past 30-day substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.63. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Multiple Drug Use by Substance, Grade and Gender, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

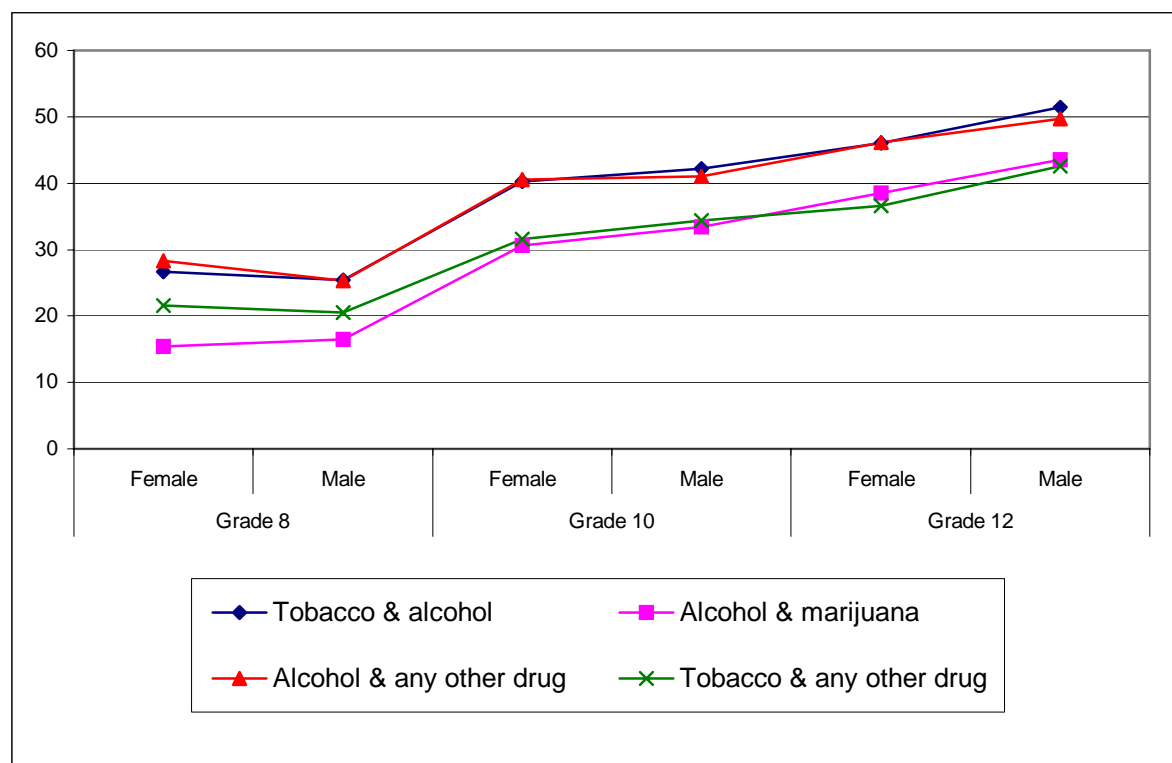
Table 4.110. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Multiple Drug Use by Substance, Grade and Gender, Arizona, 2006

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Tobacco & Alcohol	26.70	25.40	40.30	42.20	46.00	51.40
Tobacco & Marijuana	13.90	14.70	25.70	29.40	32.30	38.60
Alcohol & Marijuana	15.40	16.50	30.60	33.40	38.50	43.50
Marijuana & Tobacco & Alcohol	12.90	13.10	25.00	27.70	31.60	37.40
Alcohol & Any Other Drug	28.30	25.30	40.50	41.00	46.10	49.70
Tobacco & Any Other Drug	21.60	20.50	31.60	34.40	36.60	42.60

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the gender (within each grade) reporting the highest percentage of lifetime substance use.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

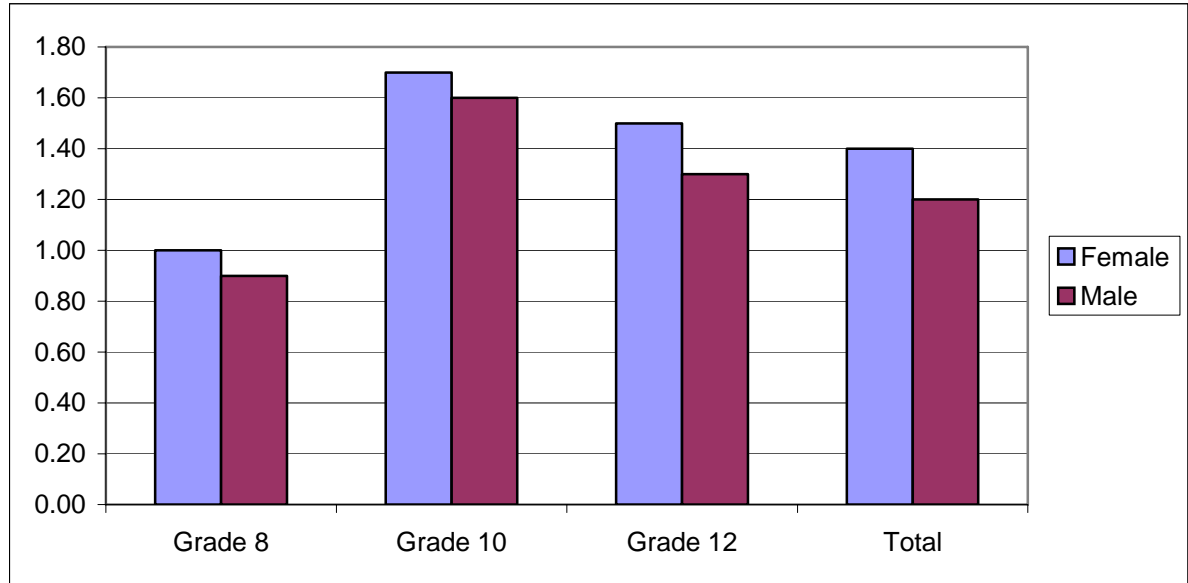
Figure 4.64. Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Multiple Drug Use by Substance, Grade and Gender, Arizona, 2006



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

We find that while higher percentages of boys in Arizona report overall substance use, higher percentages of girls reported past 30-day use of methamphetamine at 8th, 10th and 12th grades (Figure 4.65) (*Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*). Not only are higher percentages of girls reporting methamphetamine use but they may be more susceptible to becoming addicted to the substance than boys (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Colombia University, 2003).

Figure 4.65. Percentage of Students Reporting Past 30-Day Methamphetamine Use by Substance, Grade and Gender, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department Visits by Gender.

Finding: With the exception of a first-diagnosis listing of drug dependence and drug abuse for both hospital discharges and Emergency Department visits, more males than females were visiting hospitals and Emergency Departments for alcohol and drug disorders.

Table 4.111. Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department (ED) Visits by Disorder and Gender, Arizona, 2005

	Female	Male
Hospital Discharges	N	N
Non-dependent abuse of alcohol [*]	2,482	6,453
Alcohol dependence [*]	3,263	8,461
Alcoholic psychoses [*]	1,172	3,515
Non-dependent abuse of drugs [*]	6,368	8,541
Drug dependence [*]	3,196	3,565
Drug psychoses [*]	1,848	1,882
Drug dependence and drug abuse ^{**}	3,429	2,894
Total Hospital Discharges	21,578	35,311
ED Visits	N	N
Non-dependent abuse of alcohol [*]	5,667	13,465
Alcohol dependence [*]	1,624	5,493
Alcoholic psychoses [*]	324	1,335
Drug dependence and abuse ^{**}	7,326	7,276
Total ED Visits	14,941	27,569

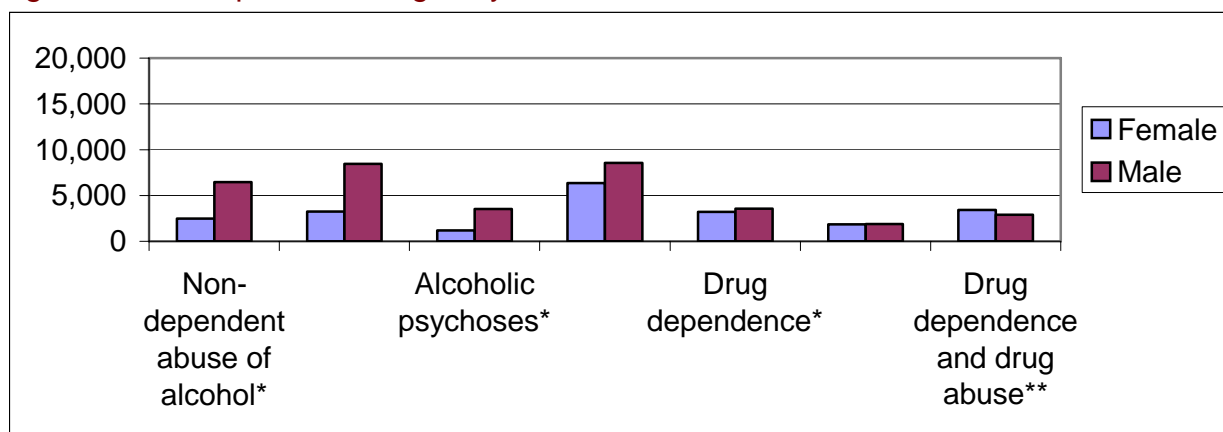
Note. Numbers in bold indicate the gender reporting the highest incidence of hospital discharges and Emergency Department visits.

^{*} All mentions

^{**} First-listed diagnosis

Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.66. Hospital Discharges by Disorder and Gender, Arizona, 2005.

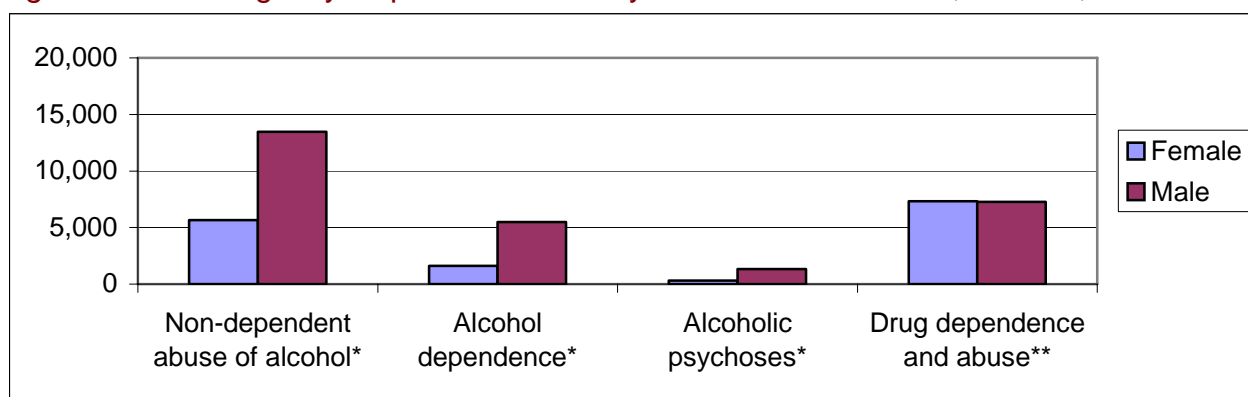


* All mentions

** First-listed diagnosis

Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.67. Emergency Department Visits by Disorder and Gender, Arizona, 2005.



* All mentions

** First-listed diagnosis

Source: *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, Arizona Department of Health Services.

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by Gender.

Four times as many males were involved in alcohol-related fatalities and injury and property damage-causing accidents than were females. When examining just those alcohol-related crashes caused by females, we note that a higher percentage of women were involved in accidents causing property damage than those involving fatalities or injuries. More males were involved in alcohol-related fatalities than those causing injuries or property damage.

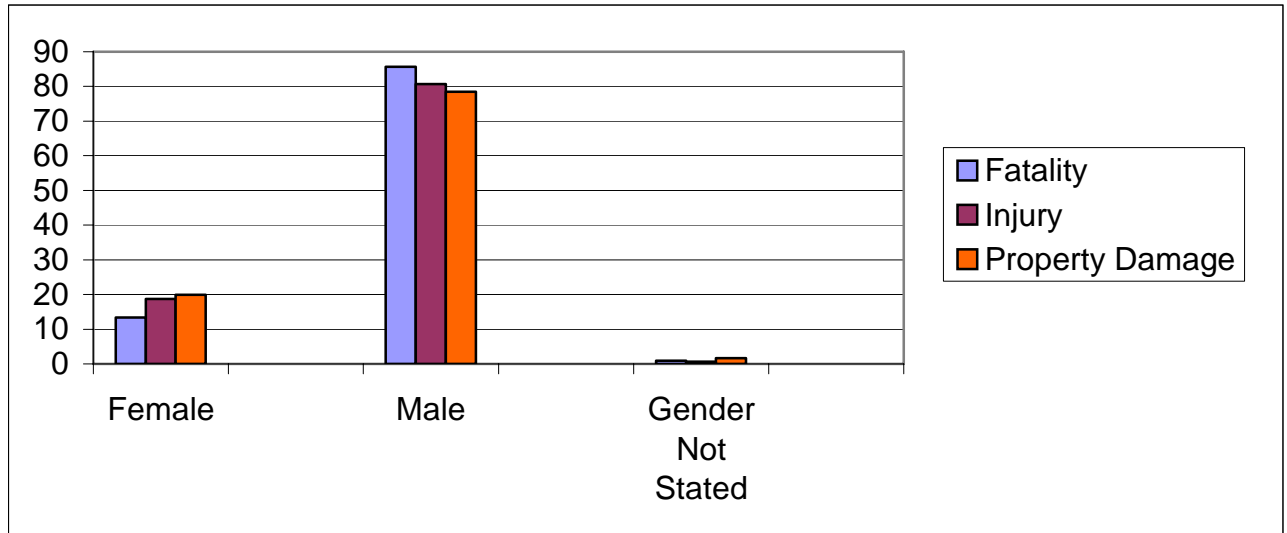
Table 4.112. Alcohol-Related Crashes by Type of Accident and Driver Gender, Arizona, 2005

Type of Accident	Driver Gender				Gender Not Stated	
	Female		Male			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fatality	29	13.36	186	85.71	2	0.92
Injury	648	18.74	2,789	80.65	21	0.61
Property Damage	810	19.88	3,196	78.43	69	1.69

Note. Numbers in bold indicate the gender involved in the highest percentage of alcohol-related fatal, injury, and property damage-causing accidents.

Source: *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts*, 2005, Arizona Department of Transportation.

Figure 4.68. Alcohol-Related Crashes by Type of Accident and Driver Gender, Percentages, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts*, 2005, Arizona Department of Transportation.

Drug and Alcohol-Related Arrests by Gender.

Finding: There were almost four times as many male youth arrested for substance-related crimes as female youth, the same pattern as that for adult offenders.

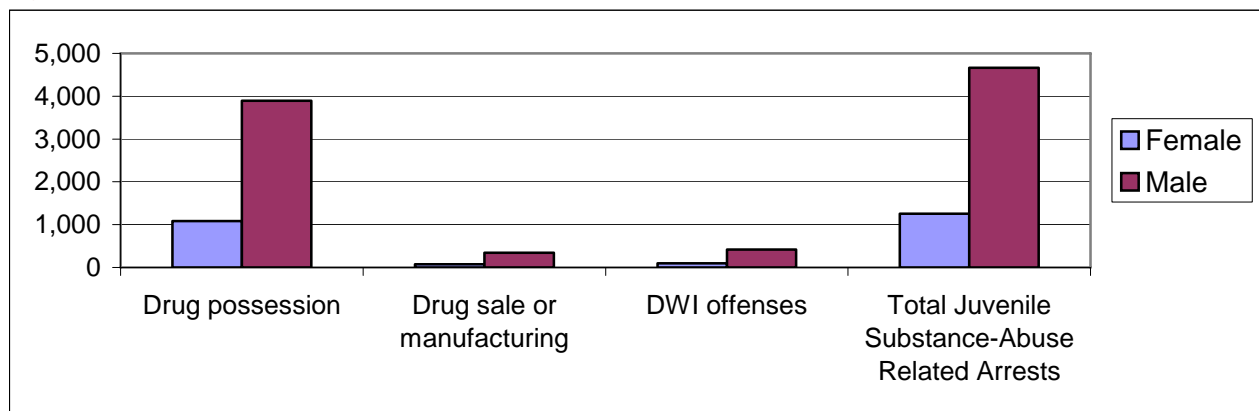
Table 4.113. Youth and Adult Arrests by Arrest Offense and Gender, Arizona, 2005

	Gender of Offender	
	Female	Male
	N	N
Juveniles		
Arrests		
Drug possession	1,085	3,894
Drug sale or manufacturing	72	345
DWI offenses	95	421
Total Juvenile Substance-Abuse Related Arrests	1,252	4,660
Adults		
Arrests		
Drug possession	5,674	21,597
Drug sale or manufacturing	701	2,936
DWI offenses	6,598	28,261
Total Adult Substance-Abuse Related Arrests	12,973	52,794

Note. Numbers in bold indicate the gender with the highest incidence of substance-related arrests.

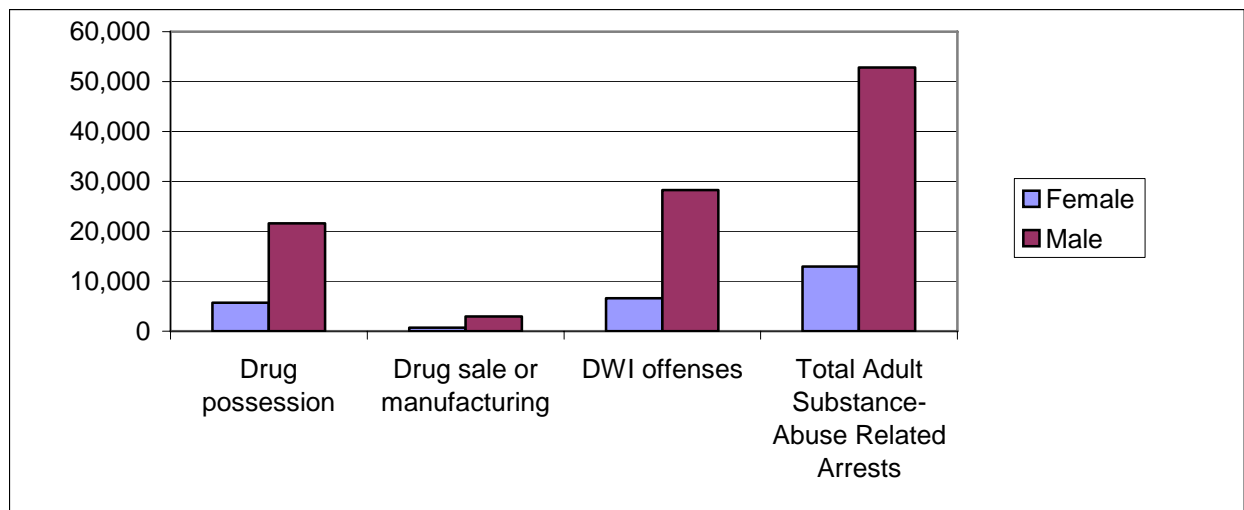
Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.69. Youth Arrests by Arrest Offense and Gender, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.70. Adult Arrests by Arrest Offense and Gender, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Problem Indicators by Gender Summary: With the exception of a first-diagnosis listing of drug dependence and drug abuse for both hospital discharges and Emergency Department visits, more males than females were seeking hospital or ED treatment for alcohol and drug disorders. In addition, more male youth were arrested for substance-related crimes than female youth, a pattern that was also true for adult offenders.

Select Problem Indicators by Race/Ethnicity

Consumption by Race/Ethnicity.

The data indicate that higher percentages of American Indian/Native American 8th, 10th and 12th grade students reported past 30-day cigarette, methamphetamine and any drug use than students in other racial/ethnic categories. Further, higher percentages of Pacific Islander students reported past 30-day alcohol and binge alcohol use than did other students. However, it is important to note that because there are relatively few ethnic minority students included in the sample, the inclusion of greater numbers of minority students might have altered these findings.

Table 4.114. Percentage of Students (8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Combined) Who Reported Substance Use During the Past 30 Days, by Substance and Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2006

Indicator	White (non- Hispanic)		Black/ African American		American Indian/ Native American		Spanish/ Hispanic/ Latino		Asian		Pacific Islander		Other		All Ethnic Groups	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Cigarettes	15.20	3,927	8.70	207	25.80	798	14.60	2,845	10.00	127	16.10	70	18.30	454	15.30	8,428
Alcohol	33.40	8,622	27.50	653	34.90	1,088	36.80	7,256	23.10	292	37.00	161	36.80	920	34.40	18,992
Binge Alcohol**	18.00	4,514	13.30	300	23.20	691	23.00	4,286	10.70	131	23.90	102	22.30	526	19.90	10,550
Methamphetamine	1.10	260	1.00	23	3.60	105	1.30	235	0.50	6	1.00	4	1.60	38	1.30	671
Any Drug	21.80	4,770	20.70	399	36.30	965	22.90	3,780	14.30	148	24.10	90	27.30	570	23.10	10,722

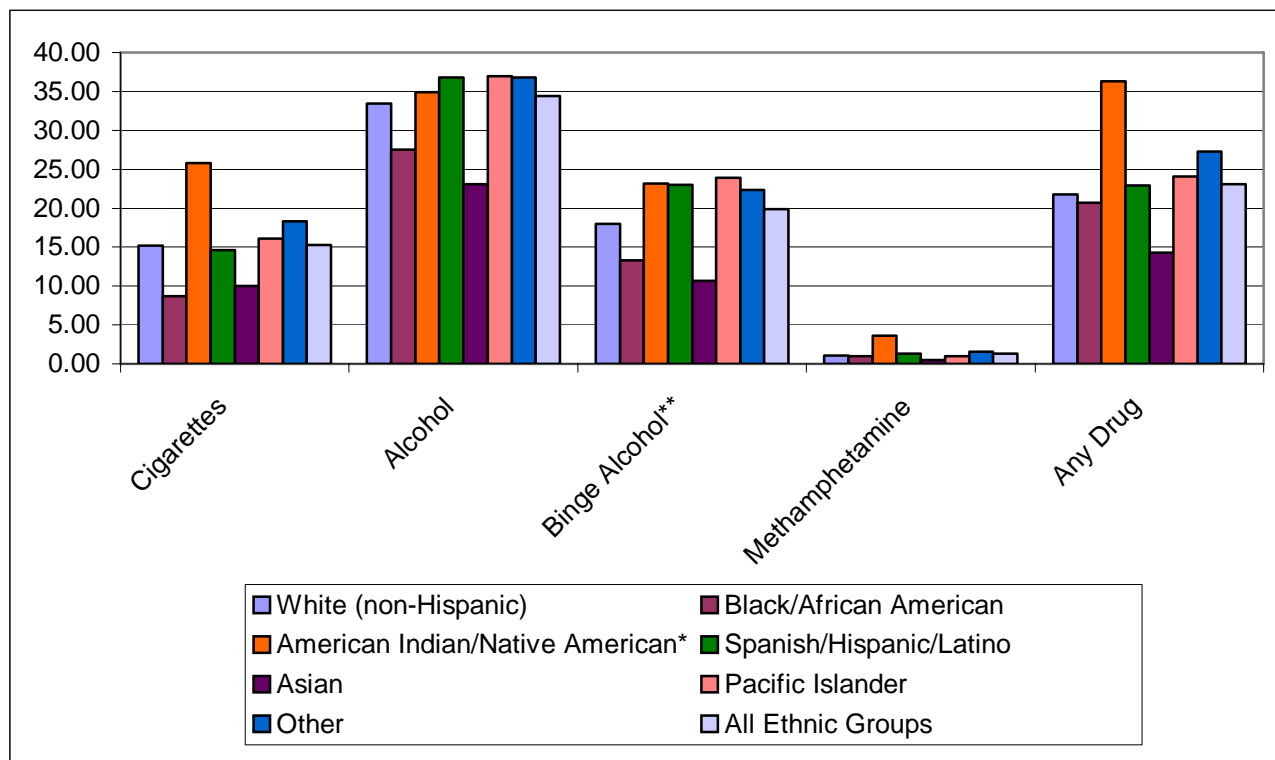
Note. Percentages in bold indicate the racial/ethnic category with the highest percentage of respondents reporting past 30-day substance use.

* Includes Eskimo and Aleut.

** Past 2-week binge alcohol use, which refers to consuming five or more drinks at one time.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 4.71. Percentage of Students (8th, 10th and 12th Grade Students Combined) Who Reported Substance Abuse During the Past 30 Days, by Substance and Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2006.



* Includes Eskimo and Aleut.

** Past 2-week binge alcohol use, which refers to consuming five or more drinks at one time.

Source: Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

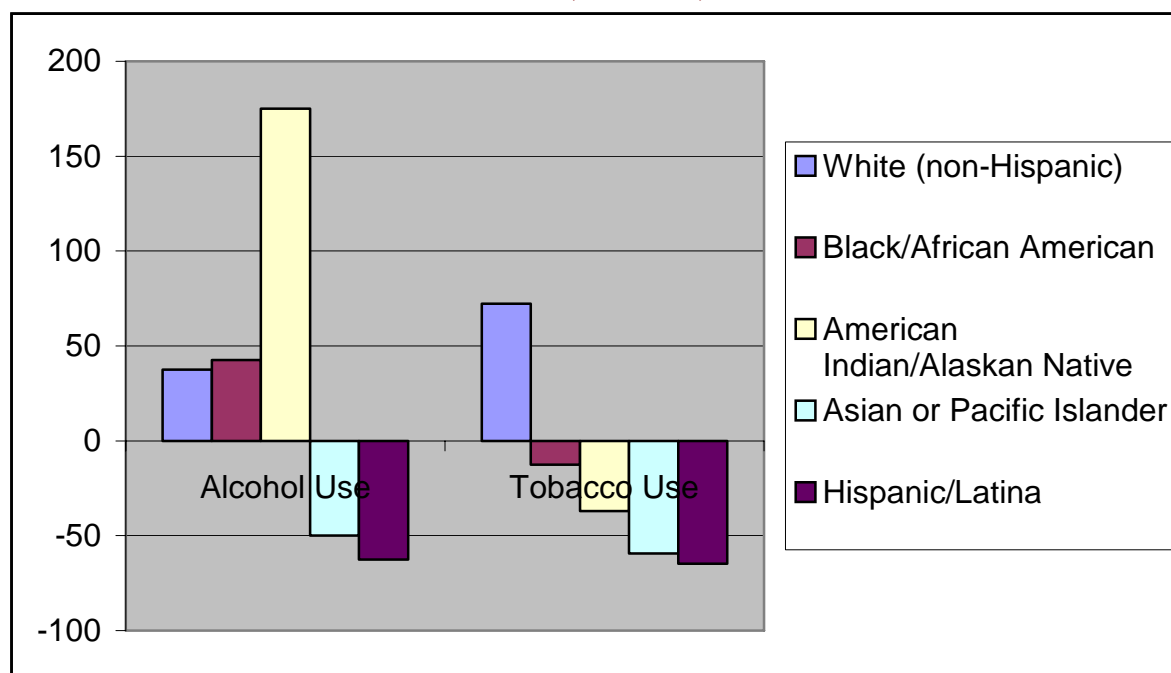
Hispanic/Latinas were the farthest below the state mean on alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy while American Indian/Alaskan Natives were the highest above the mean for alcohol use during pregnancy and Non-Hispanic Whites were the farthest above the state mean for tobacco use during pregnancy.

Table 4.115. Alcohol and Tobacco Use During Pregnancy by Racial/Ethnic Category: Percent Above or Below the State Mean, Arizona, 2005

	Alcohol Use	Tobacco Use
White (non-Hispanic)	37.50	72.20
Black/African American	42.60	-12.50
American Indian/Alaskan Native	175.00	-37.00
Asian or Pacific Islander	-50.00	-59.30
Hispanic/Latina	-62.50	-64.80

Source: *Differences in the Health Status Among Race/Ethnic Groups, Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.72. Alcohol and Tobacco Use During Pregnancy by Racial/Ethnic Category: Percent Above or Below the State Mean, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Differences in the Health Status Among Race/Ethnic Groups, Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Hospital Discharges and Emergency Department Visits by Race/Ethnicity.

Finding: American Indian/Alaskan Natives had the highest rates of hospital discharges for alcohol abuse with rates over twice as high as those of Non-Hispanic Whites and Black/African Americans and three times as high as those of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic/Latinos.

Finding: Black/African Americans had higher rates of hospital discharges for drug dependence and drug abuse than all other racial/ethnic categories. However, rates for Non-Hispanic Whites were almost as high as those for Black/African Americans.

Table 4.116. Hospital Discharges and Rates by First-Listed Diagnosis per 10,000 population by Disorder and Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005

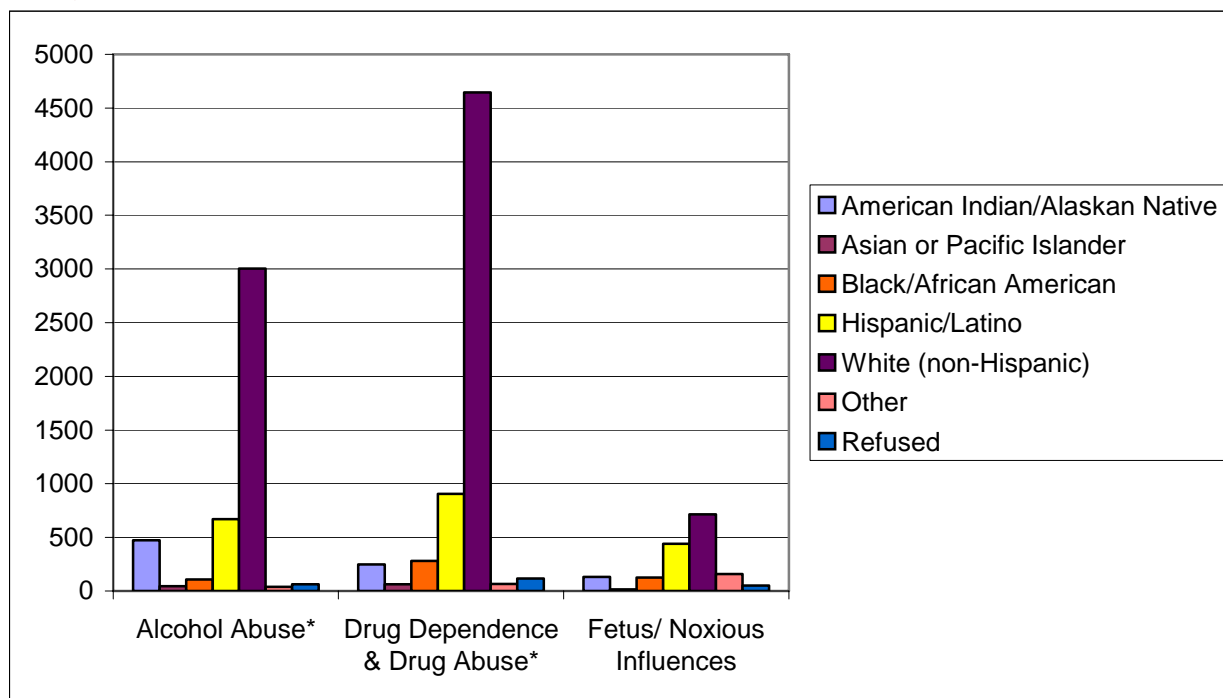
	Alcohol Abuse		Drug Dependence & Drug Abuse		Fetus/ Noxious Influences
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N
American Indian/Alaskan Native	475	16.30	248	8.50	131
Asian or Pacific Islander	44	3.80	62	5.30	14
Black/African American	106	5.70	280	14.90	126
Hispanic/Latino	670	4.40	905	5.90	441
White (non-Hispanic)	3,004	7.70	4,646	11.80	714
Other	39	--	65	--	157
Refused	64	--	117	--	52

Note. Numbers in bold indicate the racial/ethnic category with the highest rates of hospital discharges for alcohol abuse and drug dependence/drug abuse.

-- indicates that rates cannot be calculated when racial/ethnic category is unknown.

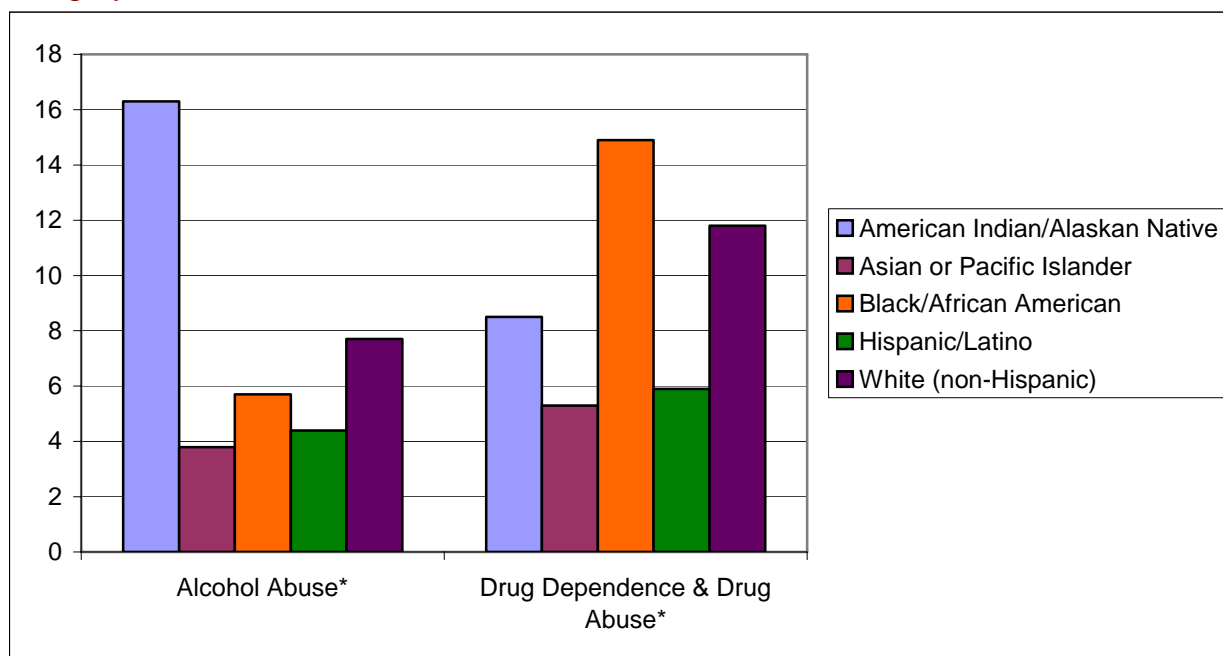
Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.73. Hospital Discharges by First-Listed Diagnosis and Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Hospital Discharge Database, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.*

Figure 4.74. Hospital Discharge Rates by First-Listed Diagnosis and Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



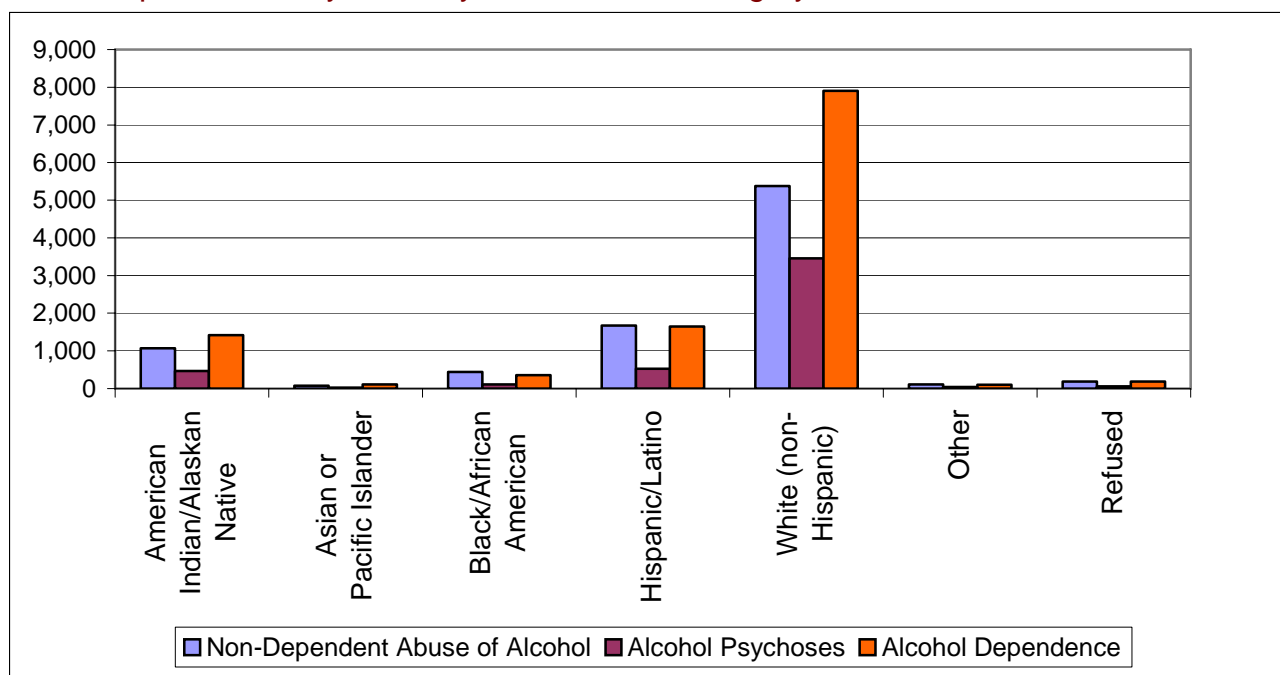
Source: *Hospital Discharge Database, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.*

Table 4.117. Emergency Department Visits for Alcohol Abuse/Dependence/Psychosis by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005

	Non-Dependent Abuse of Alcohol	Alcohol Psychoses	Alcohol Dependence
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1,070	466	1,420
Asian or Pacific Islander	75	29	107
Black/African American	443	108	353
Hispanic/Latino	1,676	523	1,650
White (non-Hispanic)	5,377	3,454	7,903
Other	111	44	102
Refused	183	63	189

Source: Hospital Discharge Database, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Figure 4.75. Emergency Department Visits for All Mentions of Alcohol Abuse/Dependence/Psychosis by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



* All mentions

Source: Hospital Discharge Database, 2005. Arizona Department of Health Services.

Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by Race/Ethnicity.

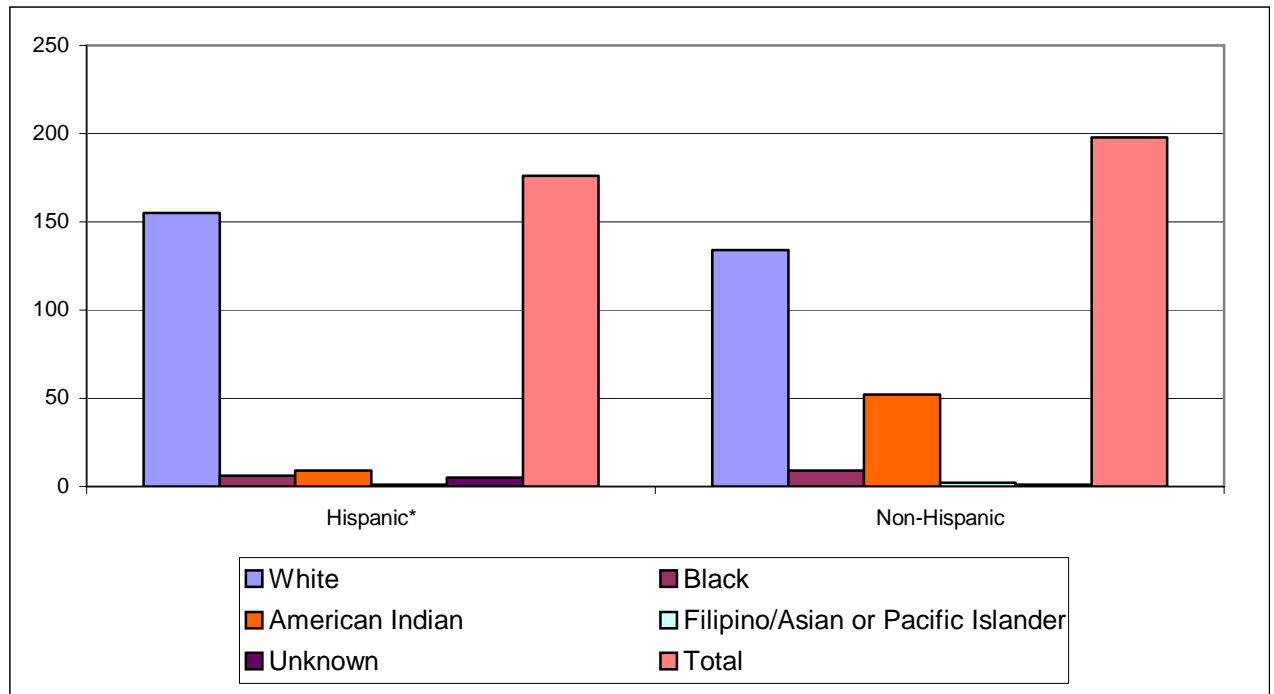
Hispanic Whites had a slightly higher number of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities than did non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 4.118. Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005

	Hispanic*	Non-Hispanic
White	155	134
Black	6	9
American Indian	9	52
Filipino/Asian or Pacific Islander	1	2
Unknown	5	1
Total	176	198

*Includes alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities in which Hispanic ethnicity was unknown.
Source: Arizona Department of Transportation, unpublished data, 2005.

Figure 4.76. Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.

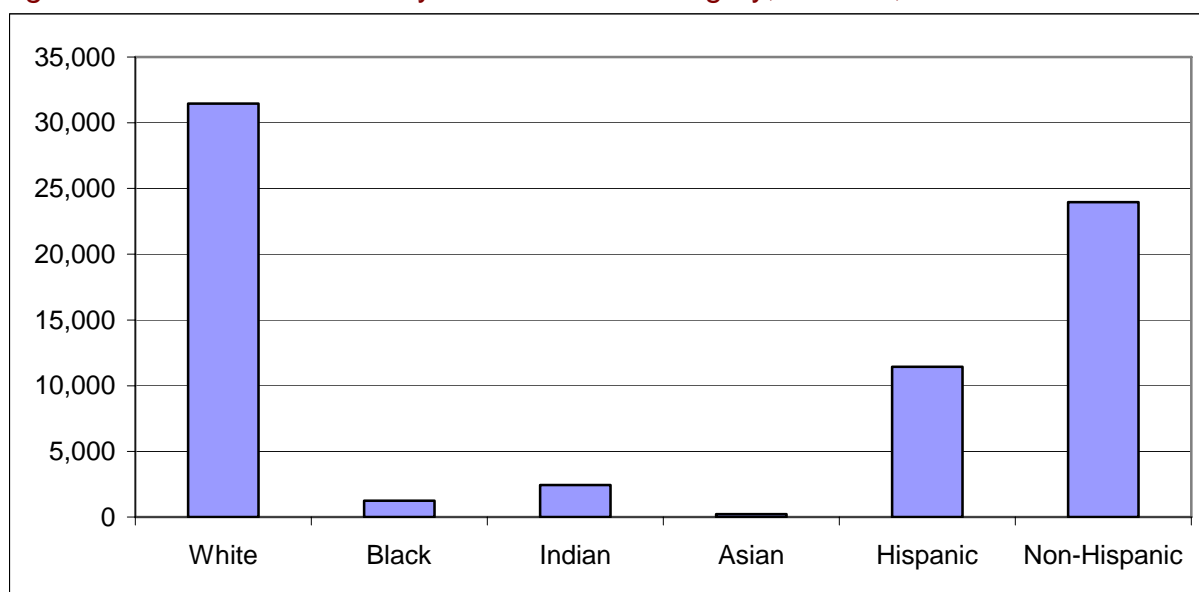


*Includes alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities in which Hispanic ethnicity was unknown.
Source: Arizona Department of Transportation, Unpublished Data, 2005.

Drug and Alcohol-Related Arrests by Race/Ethnicity.***Table 4.119. Drug and Alcohol-Related Arrests by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005***

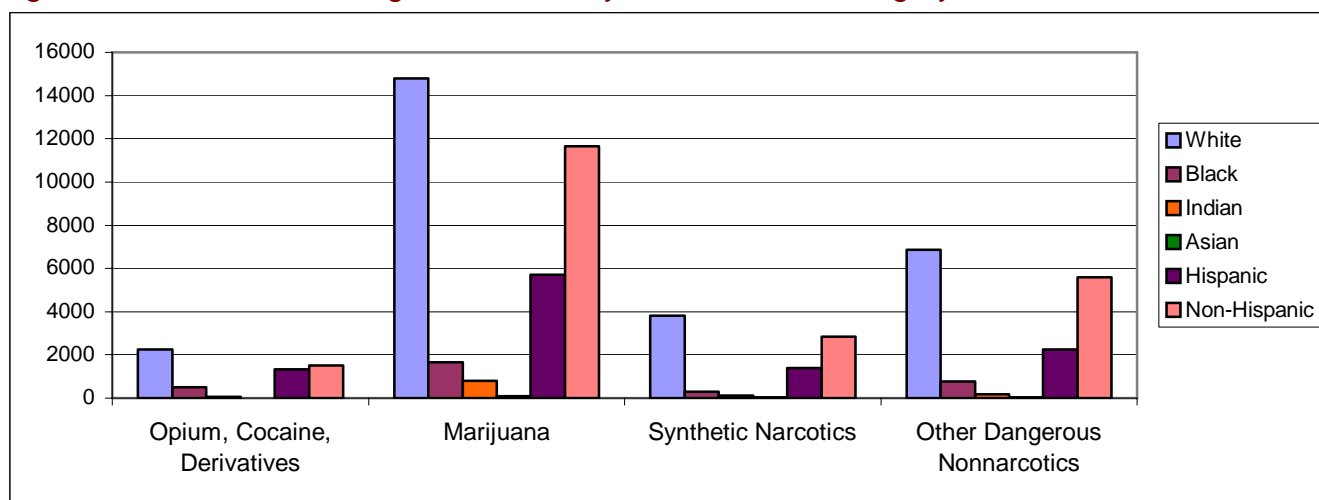
	DUI	Drug Possession	Drug Sale/ Manufacturing
	N	N	N
White	31,460	27,727	3,361
Black	1,246	3,214	512
Indian	2,444	1,162	162
Asian	225	147	19
Hispanic	11,420	10,676	1,665
Non-Hispanic	23,955	21,574	2,389

Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.77. Arrests for DUI by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.

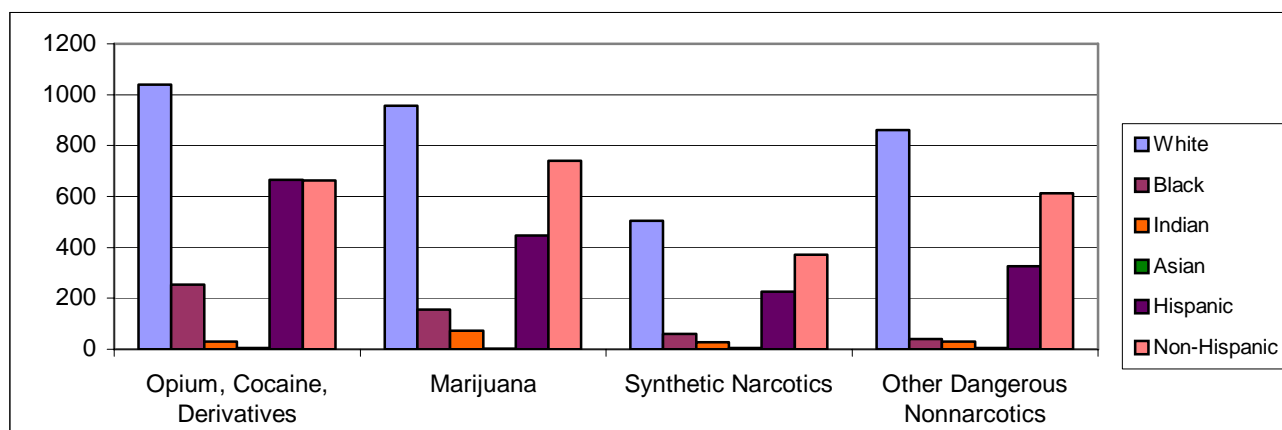
Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.78. Arrests for Drug Possession by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Figure 4.79. Arrests for Drug Sale/Manufacturing by Racial/Ethnic Category, Arizona, 2005.



Source: *Crime in Arizona, 2005*. Arizona Department of Public Safety.

Problem Indicators by Race/Ethnicity Summary: American Indian/Alaskan Natives had the highest rates of hospital discharges for alcohol abuse. Black/African Americans had higher rates of hospital discharges for drug dependence and drug abuse than all other racial/ethnic categories.

5. Risk and Protective Factors

Another way to assess substance abuse prevention need is to measure the prevalence of characteristics that have been shown to predict substance use. A high prevalence of these risk factors suggests a greater potential for developing substance abuse problems and hence, a greater need for prevention interventions.

In addition to measuring substance abuse consumption patterns among Arizona's 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students, the *Arizona Youth Survey* also measures a variety of risk and protective factors at an individual, family, school, and community level. These risk and protective factors are listed in Appendix E.

Risk Factors

Community Domain.

The percentage of youth reporting high levels of risk within the community domain varied by grade. For example, a larger percentage of 8th graders reported a belief that handguns were easily accessible than did 10th and 12th grader students while a higher percentage of 10th graders reported high community disorganization, transitions and mobility and norms that favor drug use; a higher percentage of 12th graders reported low neighborhood attachment and the perceived availability of drugs.

These findings could point to a need for differential interventions by grade level. The overall percentage of students by grade who reported these various risk factors was shockingly high. For example, over one-half of 12th graders reported a perception that they could access drugs and approximately 1 in 3 students across grade levels reported that they could access a handgun.

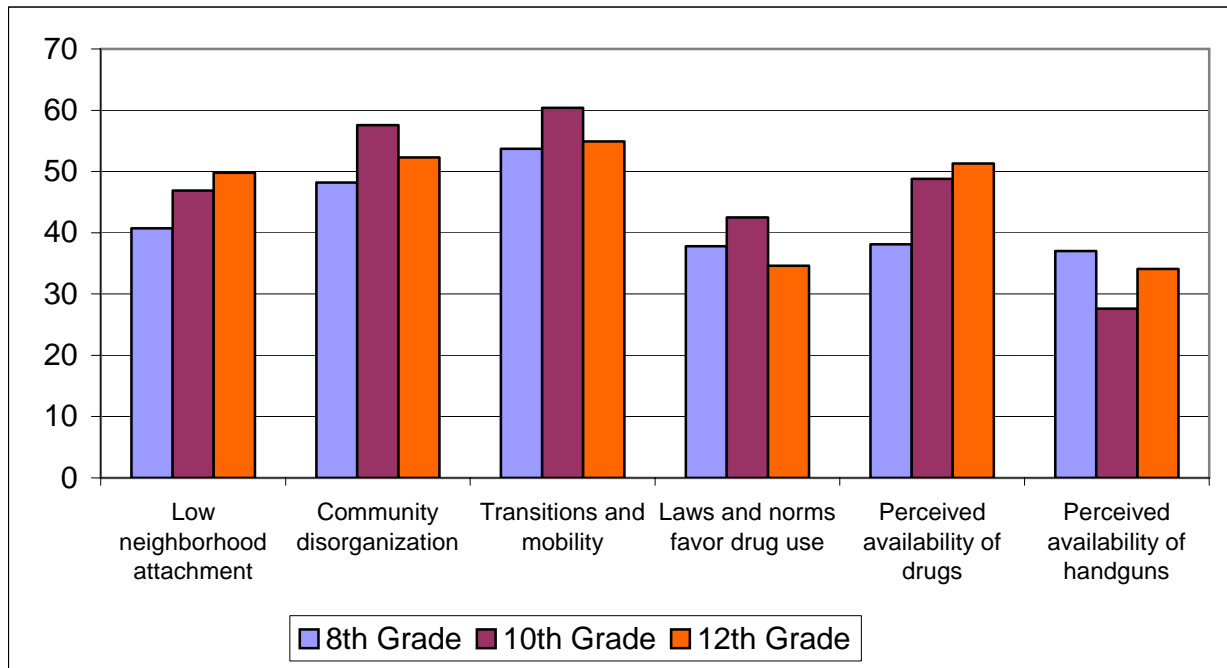
Youth reported high levels of transitions and mobility in all three grades, indicating a great deal of movement into and out of communities, which may help to explain the high percentage of students who reported low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization.

Table 5.1. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Risk within the Community Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Low neighborhood attachment	40.70	46.90	49.80
Community disorganization	48.20	57.60	52.30
Transitions and mobility	53.70	60.40	54.90
Laws and norms favor drug use	37.80	42.50	34.60
Perceived availability of drugs	38.10	48.80	51.30
Perceived availability of handguns	37.00	27.60	34.10

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of students experiencing each risk factor.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

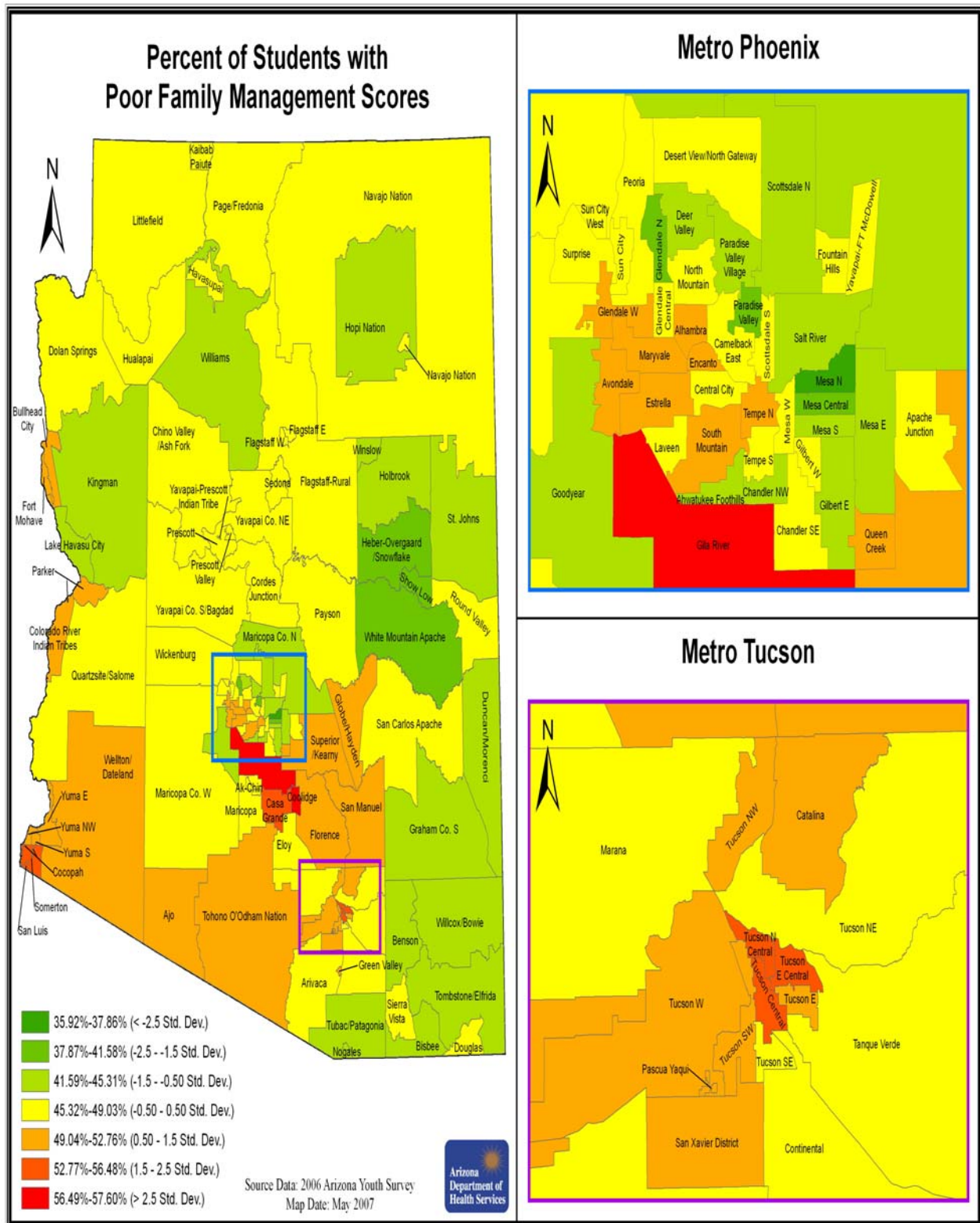
Figure 5.1. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Risk within the Community Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

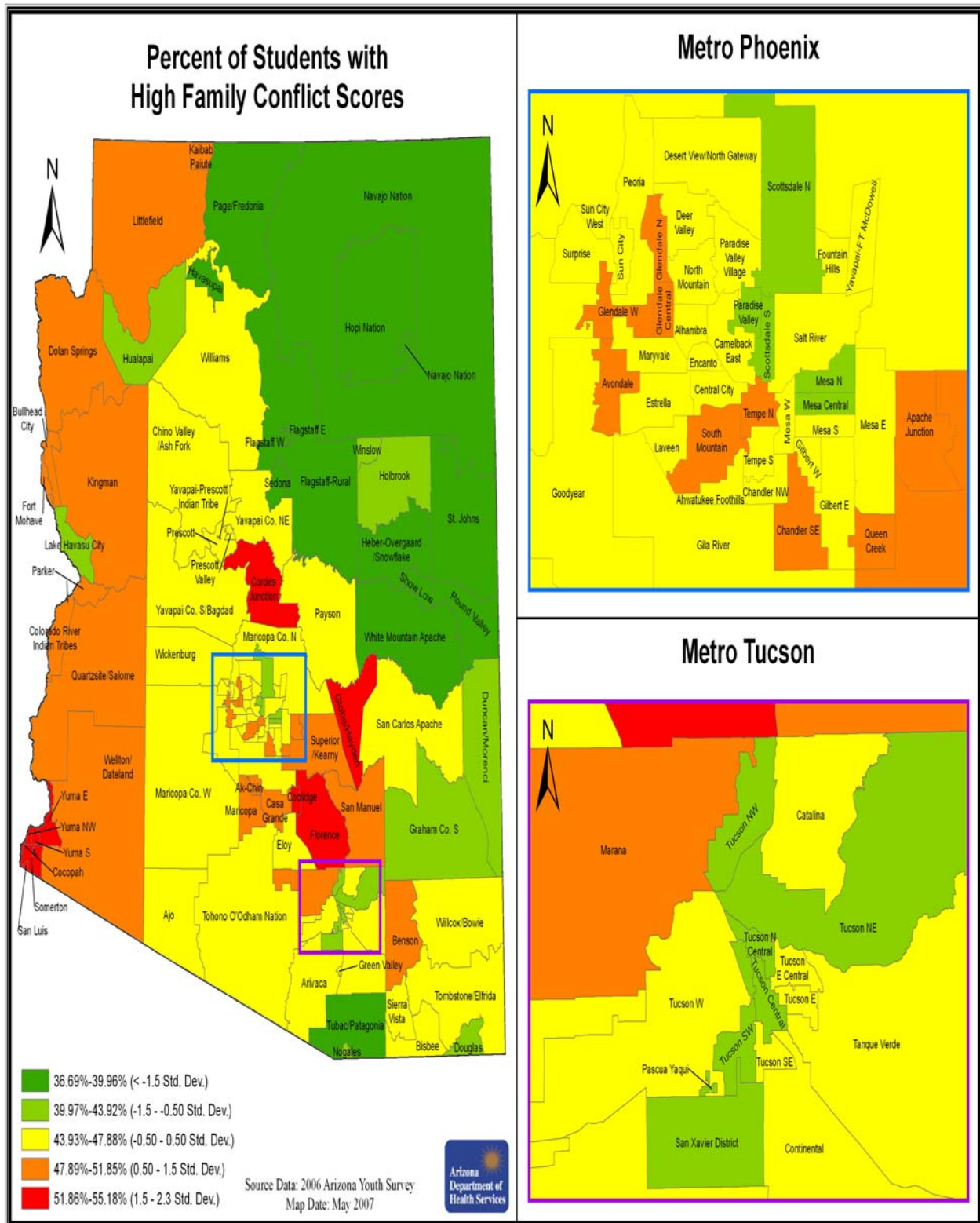
Family Domain.

The percentage of youth reporting high levels of risk within the family domain also varied by grade. For example, a larger percentage of 8th graders reported poor family management and family conflict but a higher percentage of 10th grade students reported a family history of antisocial behavior and parental attitudes that favor antisocial behavior and drug use. As was true for community risk factors, the overall percentage of students by grade who reported these various risk factors was surprising. For almost all risk factors, between 38% and 52% of students reported high levels of these risk factors.

Map 5.1.



Map 5.2.



Map 5.3.

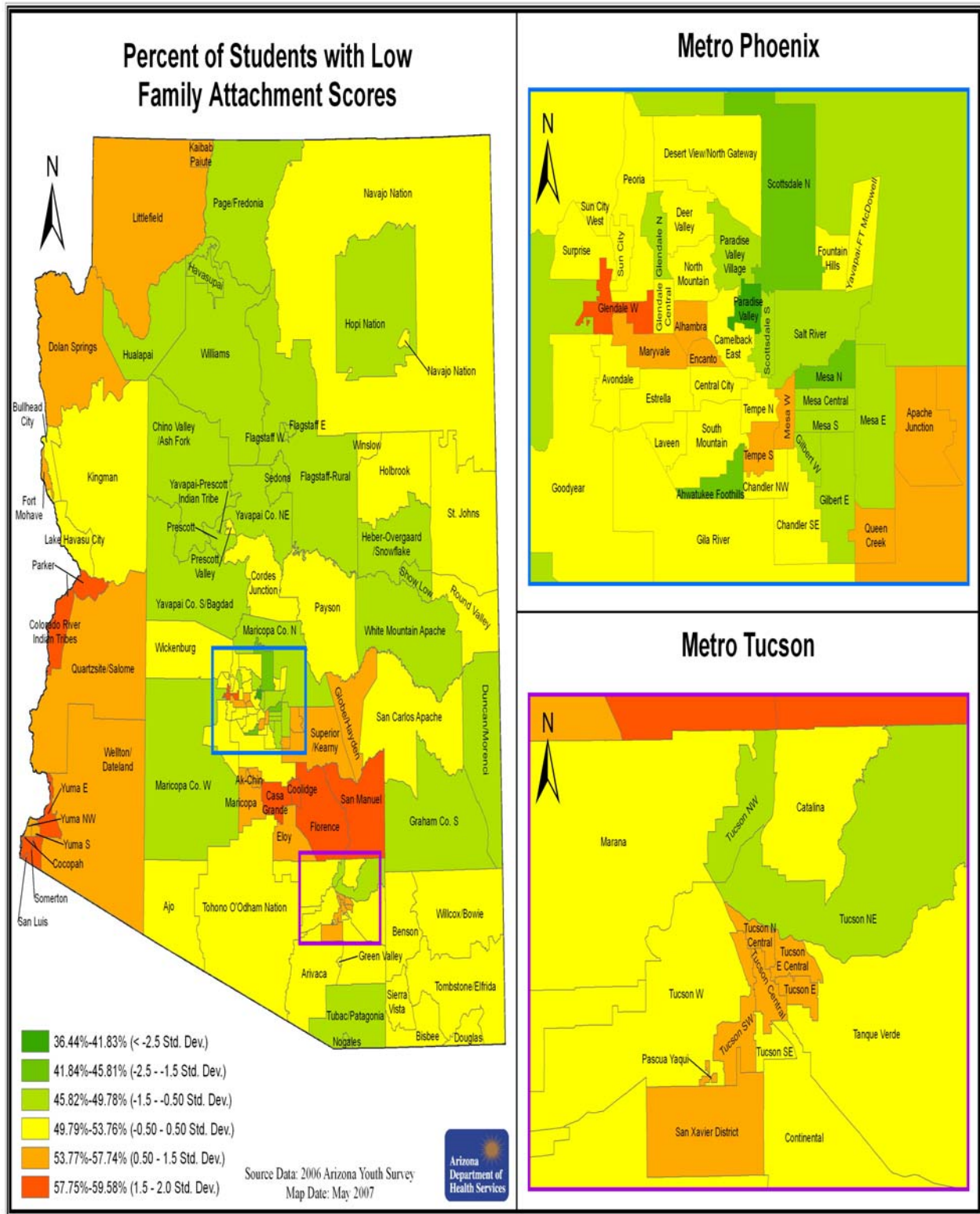
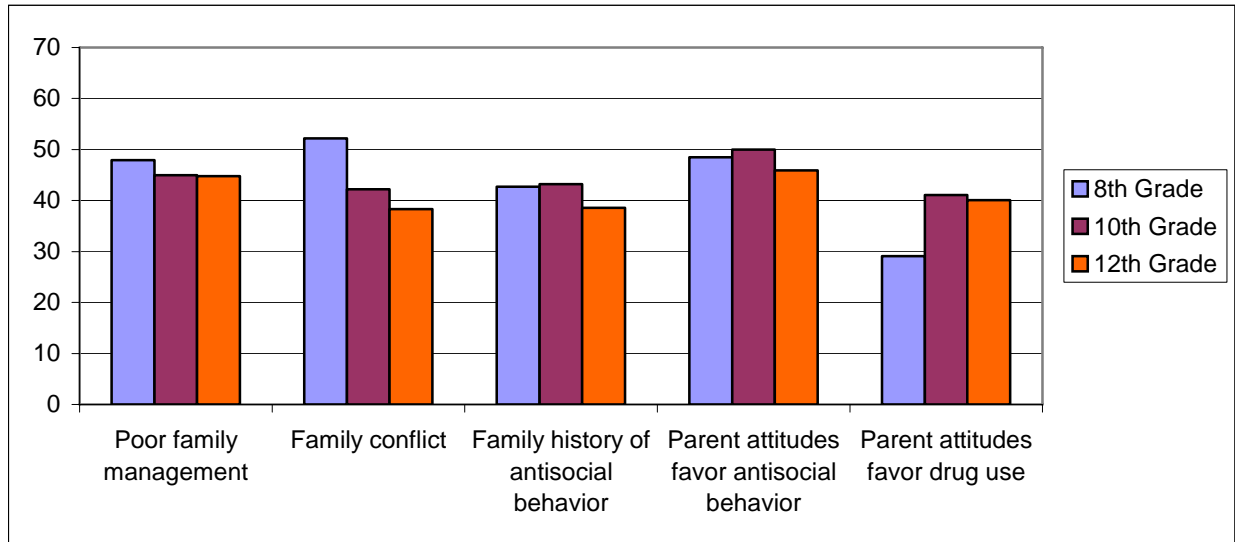


Table 5.2. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Risk within the Family Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Poor family management	47.90	45.00	44.80
Family conflict	52.20	42.20	38.30
Family history of antisocial behavior	42.70	43.20	38.60
Parent attitudes favor antisocial behavior	48.50	50.00	45.90
Parent attitudes favor drug use	29.10	41.10	40.10

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of students experiencing each risk factor.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 5.2. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Risk within the Family Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

School Domain.

With the school risk factors, a higher percentage of 10th graders reported academic failure than did 8th or 12th grade students; with slightly over half reporting this academic risk factor. Additionally, a higher percentage of 12th graders reported a low commitment to school compared with 8th and 10th graders.

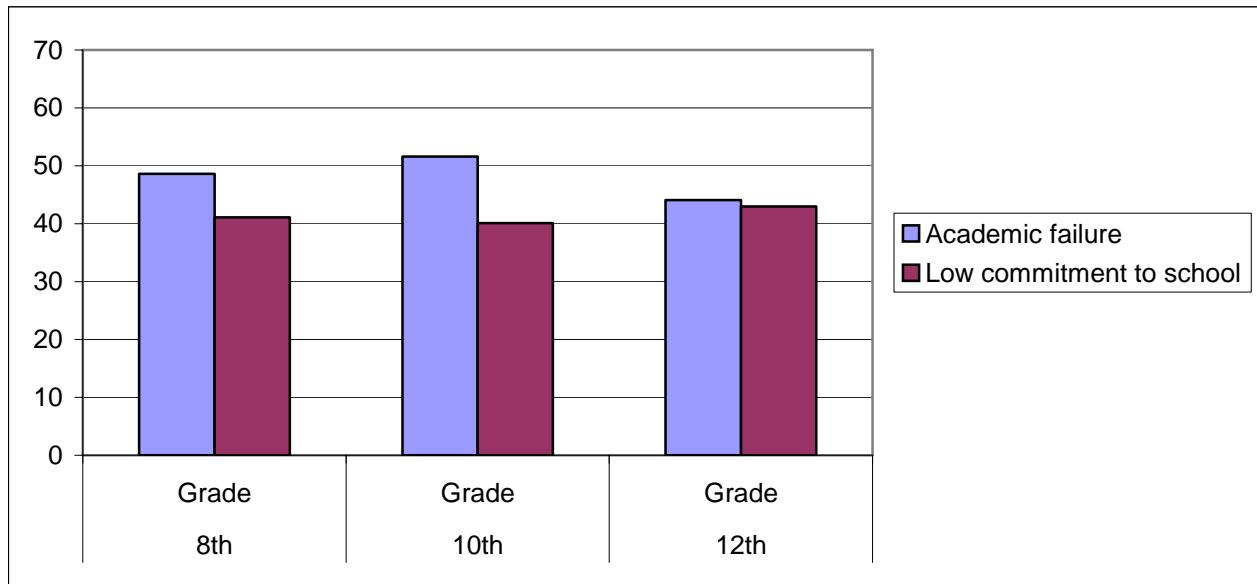
Table 5.3. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Risk within the School Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Academic failure	48.60	51.60	44.10
Low commitment to school	41.10	40.10	43.00

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of students experiencing each risk factor.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 5.3. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Risk within the School Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006.



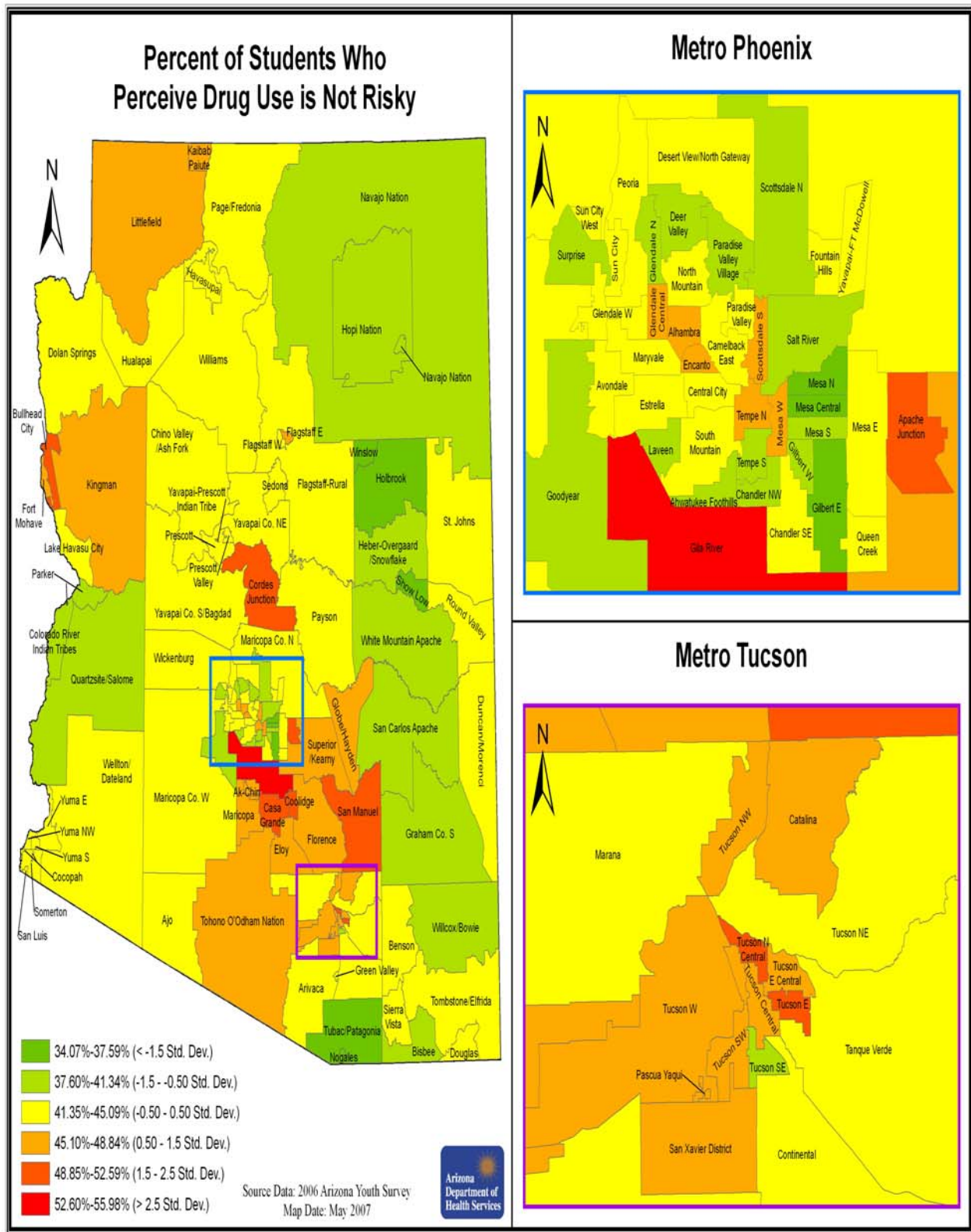
Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Peer/Individual.

As can be seen in Table 5.4, a higher percentage of 10th graders reported high levels of risk within the peer/individual domain. A higher percentage of these students reported rebelliousness, early initiation of antisocial behavior and drug use, and attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior and drug use; a higher percentage also reported drug use by their friends and their own intent to use drugs than did 8th and 12th graders. Eighth grade students reported four of these risk factors at higher percentages than their 10th and 12th grade peers: perceived risk of drug use; interactions with antisocial peers; depression; and gang involvement. A higher percentage of 12th graders reported rewards for antisocial behavior.

Overall, a higher percentage of students reported high levels of interaction with antisocial peers and rewards for antisocial behavior. Intervention efforts may be most effective if they stress interactions with peers who engage in healthy behaviors.

Map 5.4.



Map 5.5.

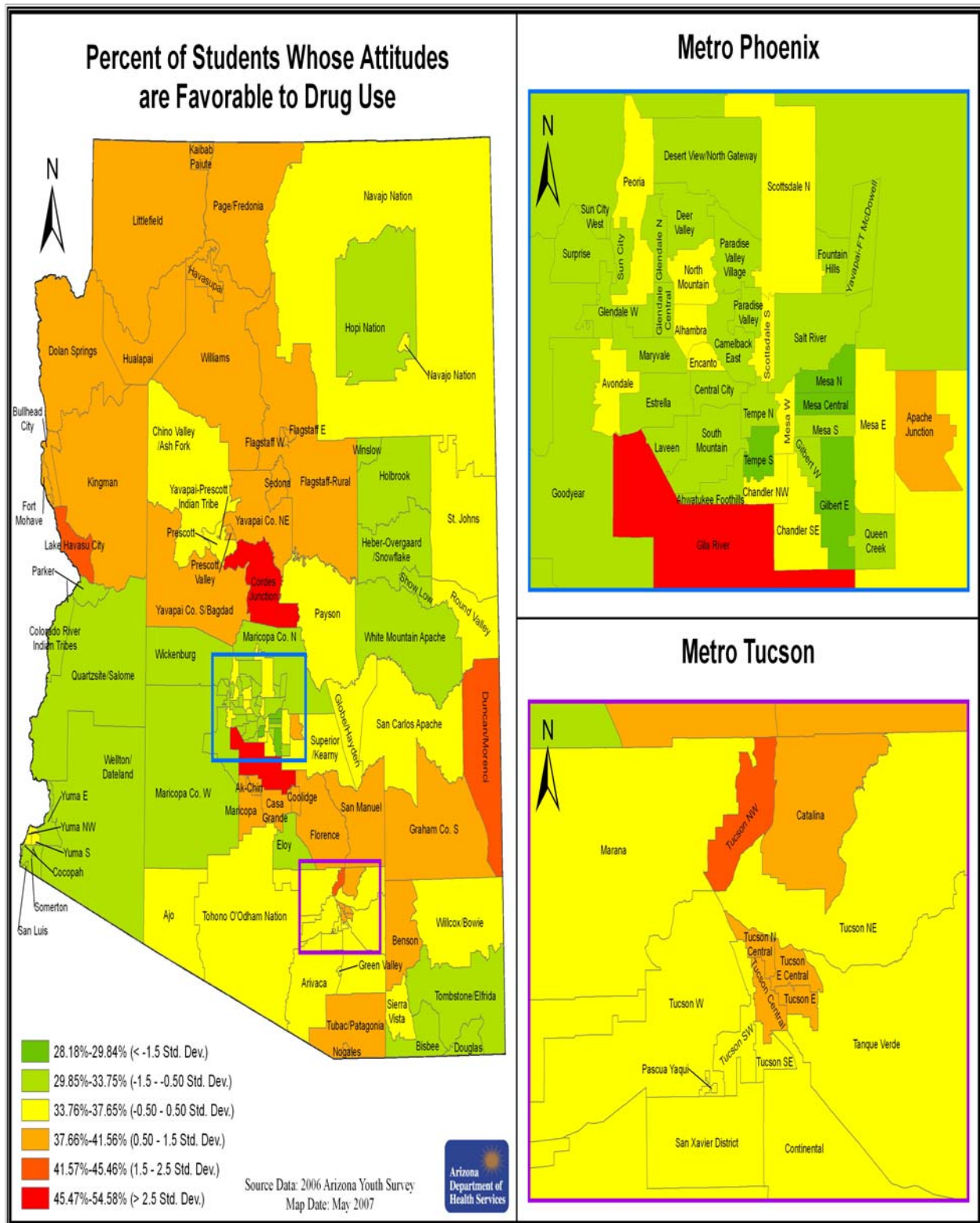
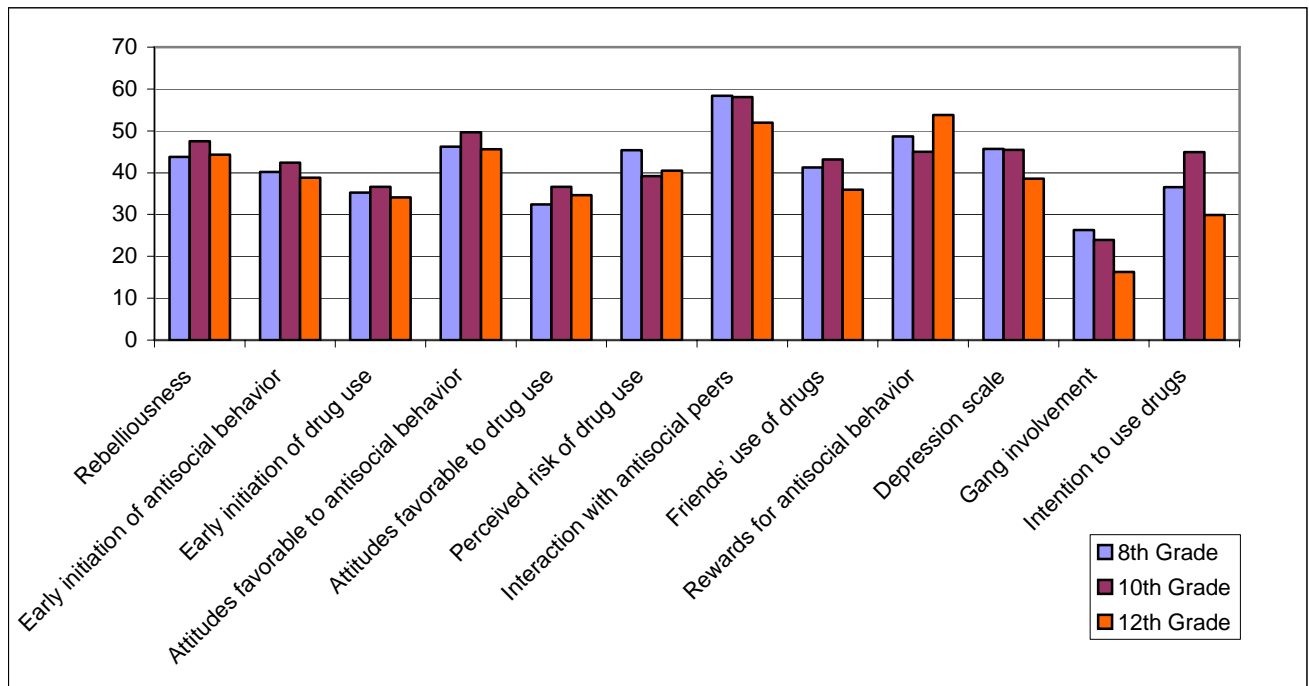


Table 5.4. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Risk within the Peer/Individual Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Rebelliousness	43.80	47.50	44.30
Early initiation of antisocial behavior	40.20	42.40	38.80
Early initiation of drug use	35.20	36.60	34.10
Attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	46.20	49.70	45.60
Attitudes favorable to drug use	32.40	36.60	34.60
Perceived risk of drug use	45.40	39.20	40.50
Interaction with antisocial peers	58.40	58.10	52.00
Friends' use of drugs	41.30	43.20	35.90
Rewards for antisocial behavior	48.70	45.00	53.80
Depression scale	45.70	45.50	38.60
Gang involvement	26.30	23.90	16.30
Intention to use drugs	36.50	44.90	29.90

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of students experiencing each risk factor.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 5.4. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Risk within the Peer/Individual Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Protective Factors

Community Domain.

A higher percentage of 8th graders reported that they had opportunities for prosocial involvement and a higher percentage of 10th graders reported that they were rewarded for prosocial involvement in their communities. Differences by grade for Community Domain protective factors were small; almost equal percentages reported the presence of these protective factors in their lives.

Finding: Overall, lower percentages of students reported high protection in this domain than reported high risk.

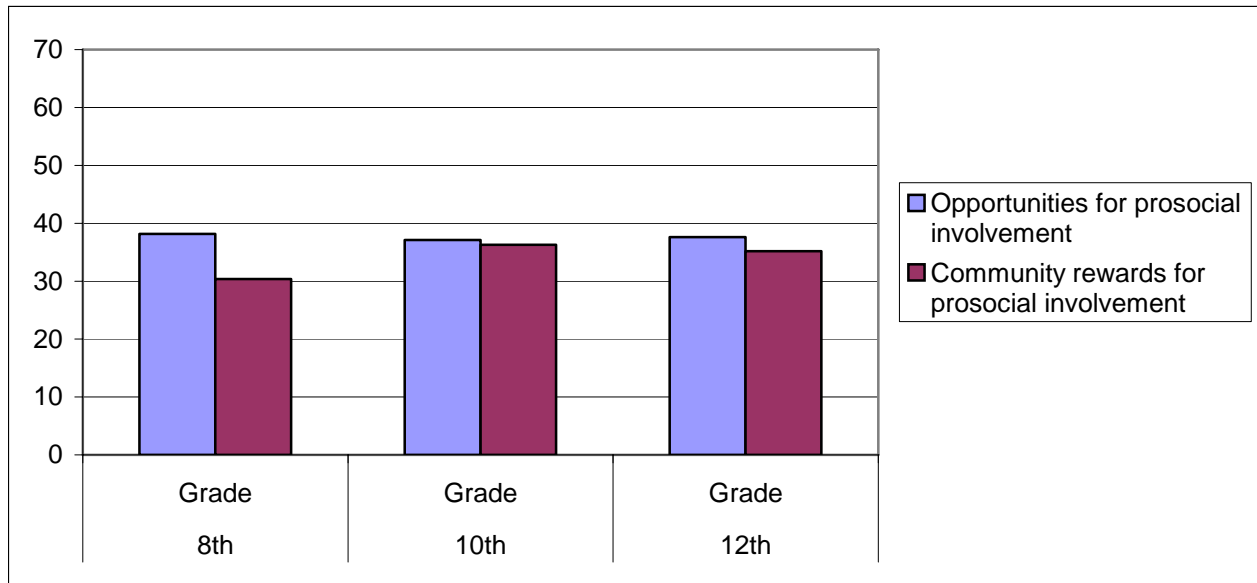
Table 5.5. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Protection within the Community Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Opportunities for prosocial involvement	38.20	37.10	37.60
Community rewards for prosocial involvement	30.40	36.30	35.20

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of students experiencing each protective factor.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 5.5. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Protection within the Community Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Family Domain.

Within the family domain, a high percentage (almost 60%) of 12th graders reported family attachment, which was higher than 8th and 10th graders. Among 8th graders, a higher percentage reported family opportunities and rewards for prosocial involvement than 10th or 12th graders. Large percentages of students reported high protection in most protective factors in this domain.

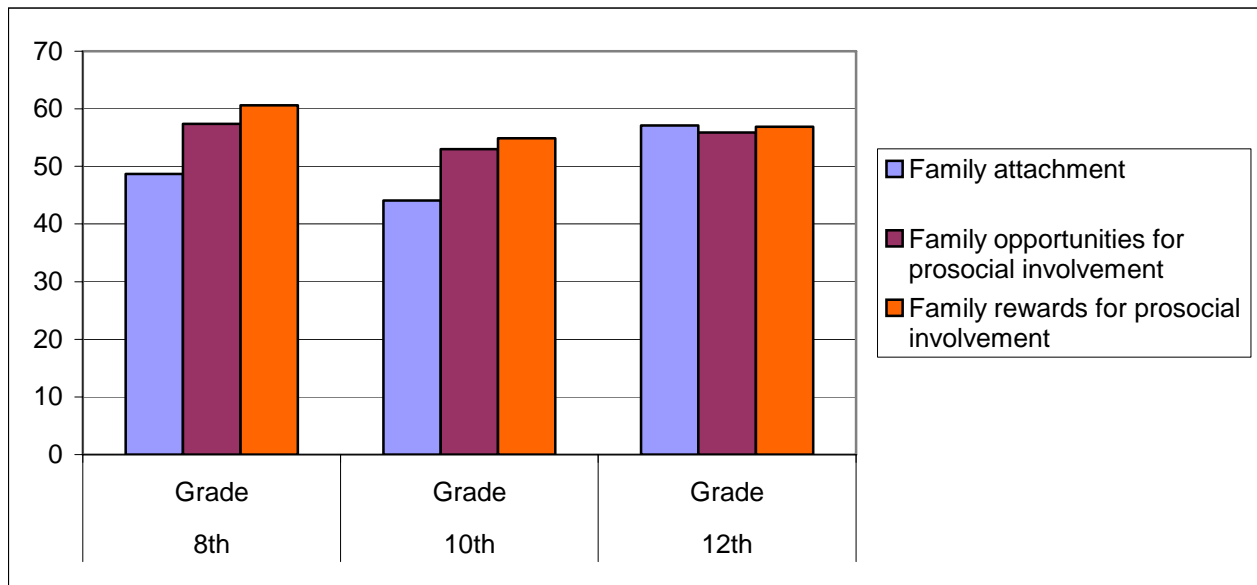
Table 5.6. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Protection within the Family Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Family attachment	48.70	44.10	57.10
Family opportunities for prosocial involvement	57.40	53.00	55.90
Family rewards for prosocial involvement	60.60	54.90	56.90

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of students experiencing each protective factor.

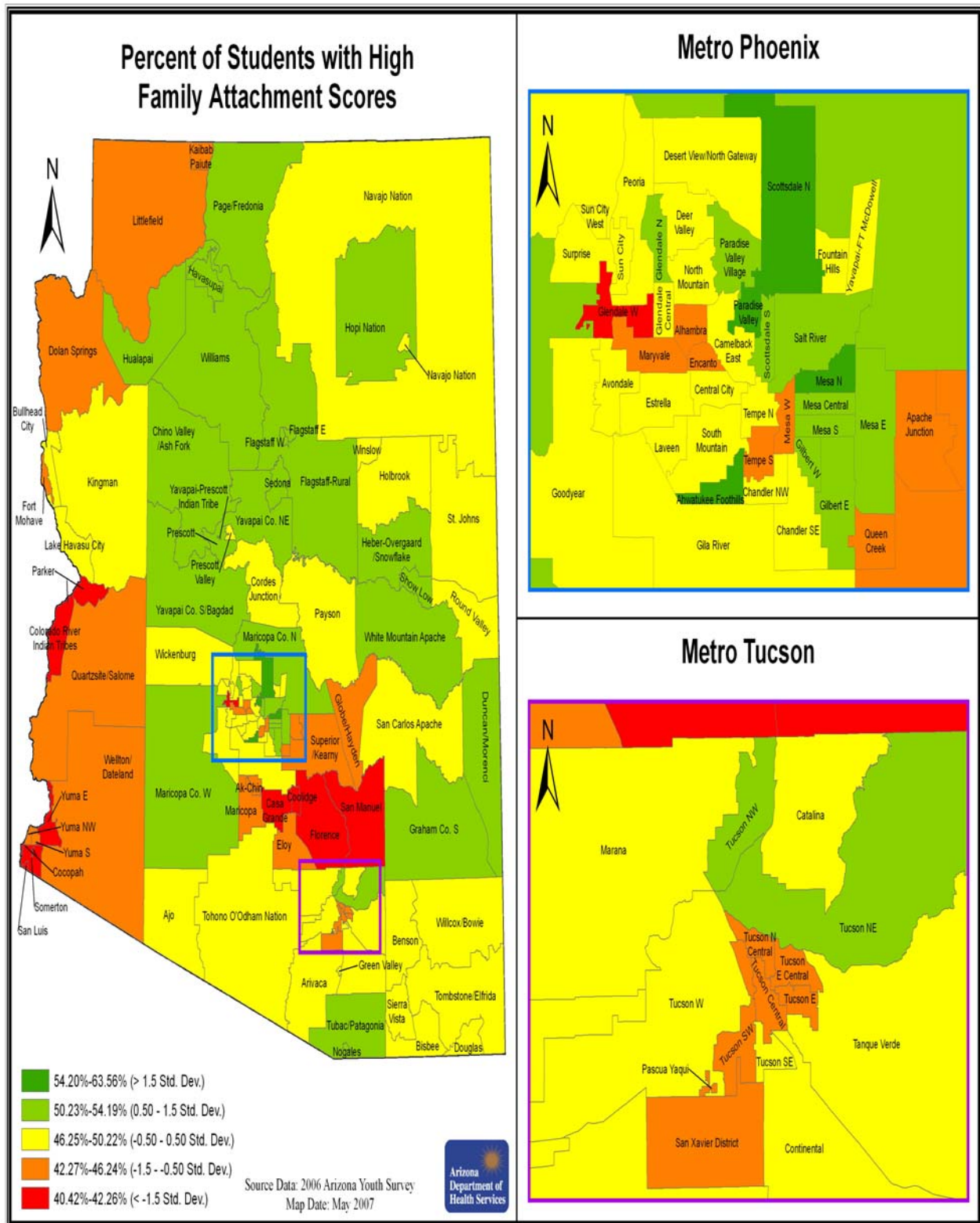
Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 5.6. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Protection within the Family Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Map 5.6.



School Domain.

Within the school domain, large percentages of students reported opportunities and rewards for prosocial involvement; almost two-thirds of 12th graders reported opportunities for prosocial involvement in the school domain.

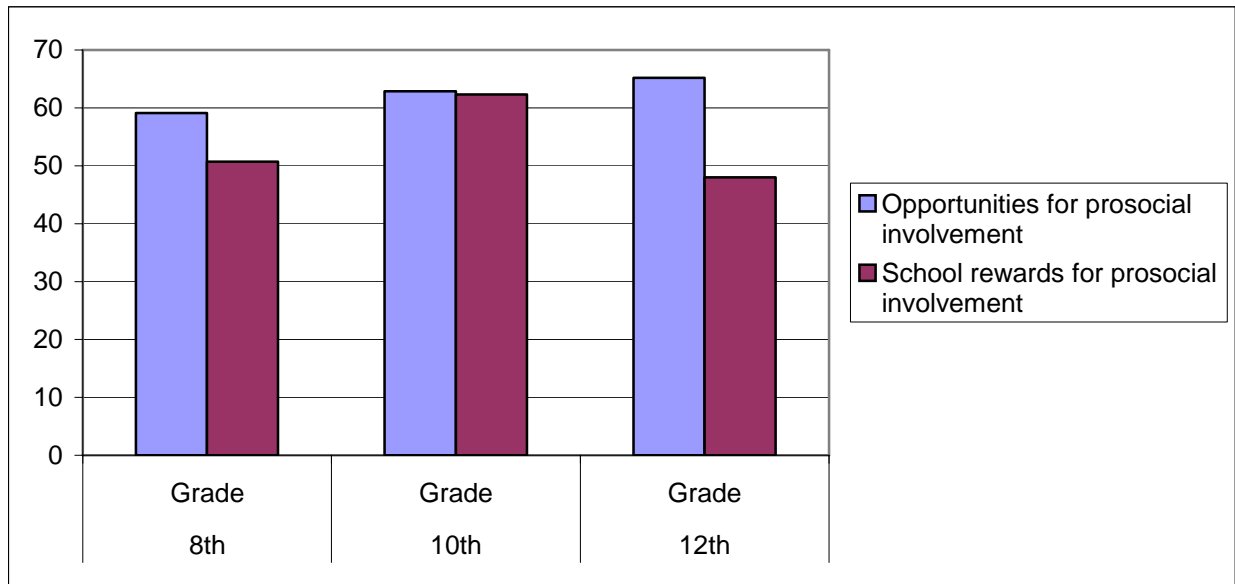
Table 5.7. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Protection within the School Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Opportunities for prosocial involvement	59.10	62.90	65.20
School rewards for prosocial involvement	50.70	62.30	48.00

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of students experiencing each protective factor.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 5.7. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Protection within the School Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006.



Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Peer/Individual.

Interestingly, a large difference between youth reporting high religiosity is found by grade level, with less than half of 8th and 10th grade students but 70% of 12th graders reporting high protection. A larger percentage of 12th grade students also reported social skills than did 8th and 10th graders.

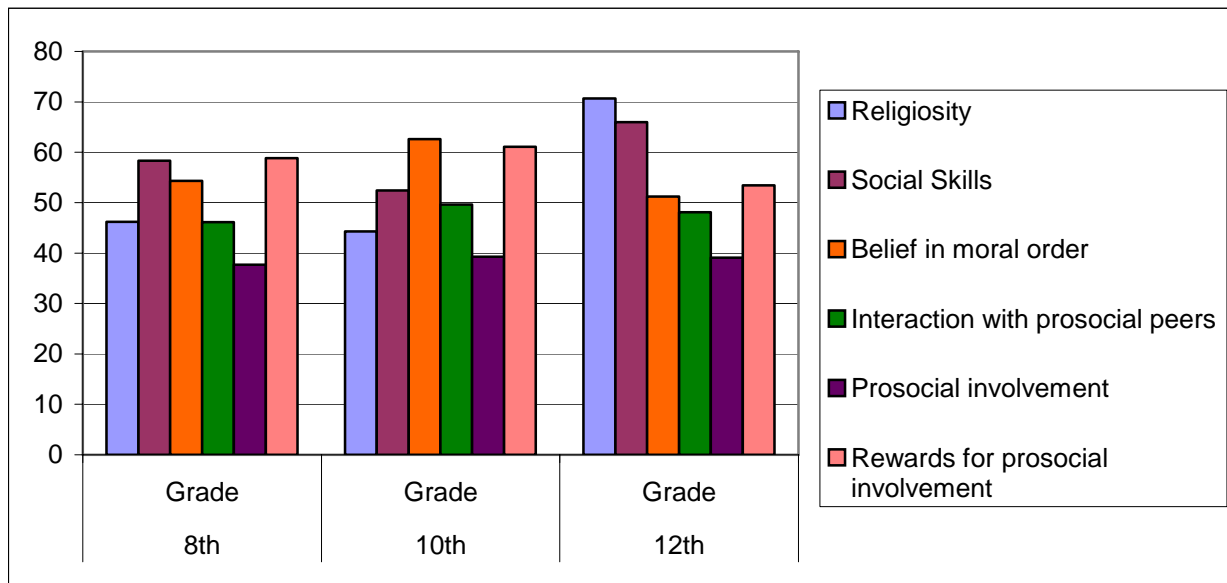
A higher percentage of 10th graders did report a belief in moral order, interaction with prosocial peers and prosocial involvement and rewards for such involvement.

Table 5.8. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Protection in the Peer/Individual Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006

	8 th Grade	10 th Grade	12 th Grade
Religiosity	46.20	44.30	70.70
Social Skills	58.30	52.40	66.00
Belief in moral order	54.30	62.60	51.20
Interaction with prosocial peers	46.10	49.60	48.10
Prosocial involvement	37.70	39.30	39.10
Rewards for prosocial involvement	58.80	61.10	53.40

Note. Percentages in bold indicate the grade reporting the highest percentage of students experiencing each protective factor.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Figure 5.8. Percentage of Youth Reporting High Protection within the Peer/Individual Domain, by Grade, Arizona, 2006.

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2006*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission.

Risk and Protective Factors Summary: Approximately half of students reported the following risk factors: community disorganization; transitions and mobility, indicating a high level of movement into and out of communities and possibly explaining the high percentage of students who reported low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization; family conflict (8th grade); parental attitudes favoring antisocial behavior; academic failure (10th grade); interaction with antisocial peers; and rewards for antisocial behavior (12th grade). In contrast, roughly half of students reported the following protective factors: family attachment (12th grade); family opportunities/rewards for prosocial involvement; religiosity (12th grade); social skills; and a belief in a moral order.

6. Assessment of Community Assets and Resources

To better understand the gaps that may exist between the problems identified and the resources allocated by the state to the prevention of these problems, an Arizona resource assessment was conducted. This analysis outlines the resources that address Arizona's most pressing substance abuse-related problems. The Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention Resource Center at Arizona State University conducted this *2006 Arizona Resource Assessment* in the spring of 2007.

The collection of substance abuse-related resource data began in 1990 and has been conducted on an annual basis since that time. However, as part of producing the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile every two years, resource assessment data were not collected in 2004 – 2005, but were collected again in 2005 – 2006 for inclusion in the 2007 Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile. Data for this assessment were collected from agencies, rather than from individual providers. While this is consistent with the reporting practices of some years, it differs from the way data were collected from agencies and providers in recent years. Improving the overall assessment is the first-time inclusion of data on alcohol prevention-related funding from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety.

The *2006 Arizona Resource Assessment* is a measurement of publicly-funded substance abuse prevention services in Arizona and captures state and federal funds administered by state agencies. Federal funds contracted or granted directly to agencies and funds from private institutions such as private foundations or United Ways are not included. The resource assessment details the amount of funding allocated to prevention services, the number of people being served, and the geographic location of services and examines program participants, analyze the types of substance abuse and prevention services, and offers a glimpse into the statewide distribution of resources by geographic area that may raise awareness of serving the needs of various populations. For this Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, per capita prevention spending is used to assess the amount of resources directed to communities to address substance abuse prevention needs.

Funding Levels

During fiscal year 2005 – 2006, total expenditures of **\$72,020,740** for substance abuse-related prevention services were reported by 1,054 prevention programs across Arizona (Table 6.1, Figure 6.1). In Arizona, monies from federal programs or state appropriations are often combined with additional state funding and allocated to state agencies and programs.

**Table 6.1. Arizona Substance Abuse Prevention Funding 2005 – 2006
Highlights of Funding Sources**

	Funding Amounts	Number of Programs	
AZ Prevention Totals FY '05-'06	\$72,020,740	1,054	
Arizona Department of Health Services			
Tobacco Education & Prevention Programs (state)	21,147,245	31	
Prevention (federal & state)	9,486,240	94	
Department of Economic Security - Healthy Families (state)	17,292,846	14	
Governor's Office of Highway Safety (federal & state)	8,496,846	169	*
Governor's Office of Children, Youth and Families (federal & state)	6,650,250	51	
Arizona Department of Education			
Safe and Drug Free Schools (Title IV) (federal)	5,616,064	244	
State Chemical (state)	616,600	236	**
School Based Parenting Initiative (state)	153,222	10	**
Federal-CSAP: Drug Free Communities (federal)	1,598,585	14	
RICO - Anti-Racketeering funds (state)	962,842	191	

* This is the number of programs by county that distribute Governor's Office of Highway Safety funds.

** Source: Arizona Department of Education Grants Management web page:
<https://www.azed.gov/gme/>.

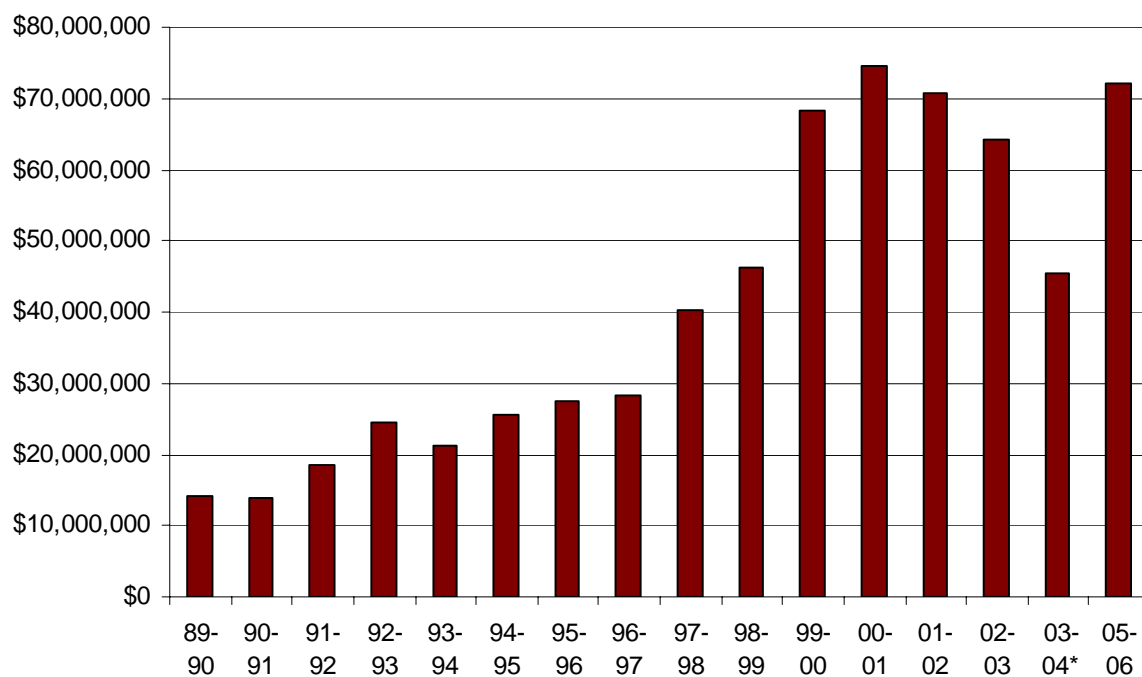
Note. Approximately half of the Safe and Drug Free Schools funds distributed to school districts are for violence prevention.

The collection of data over a 16-year period allows an examination of trends in funding patterns. Prevention-related programs have been captured on a regular basis during this time and the questions on funding, location, services and participants have remained steady. In addition, data analysis methods have remained consistent. However, it is important to note that data items/questions have been added or deleted as state agency needs have warranted; sometimes the data have been submitted via hard copy and sometimes electronically; the agencies providing data have sometimes changed in order to follow the funding streams for prevention dollars; and the person submitting the data has vacillated between the agency manager and the agency providers. In all cases, agency managers verified the data before and after analyses and again before publication. Continued standardization of the process has resulted in increased accuracy and data inclusion and has facilitated more valid trend analyses.

The reported \$72,020,740 is within the expected or normal range of expenditures, yet some funding pattern changes across the past several years are noted. For example, the decrease in expenditures reported in 2003 – 2004 was due mainly to a loss of almost \$39 million in the funds allocated by the federal government for the Safe and Drug Free Schools (SDFS) Program (Title IV) to the Arizona Department of Education; over the last several years, the funding level has been about \$5.6 million.

The Governor's Office of Highway Safety reported its numerous state-level substance abuse-related funding streams (such as DUI enforcement) for inclusion in this resource assessment, which includes several federal grants that address underage drinking, including youth alcohol education and enforcement components. Funding for the Arizona Healthy Families, through the Arizona Department of Economic Security, has increased over the past several years and the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families has secured additional federal funding (e.g., State Prevention Framework - State Incentive Grant); funding levels for the Arizona Department of Health Services and other Arizona Department of Education programs have remained relatively steady.

Figure 6.1. Trends in Prevention Funding.



*Arizona Department of Education Safe and Drug Free School funds decreased from \$44,007,987 in 2002 – 2003 to \$5,029,591 in 2003 – 2004
 Note. No data were collected for 2004-2005.

Funding and Participants by County

The Arizona Department of Health Services' prevention programs and the Department of Economic Security's Healthy Families programs reported on the number of participants served; across the state, these 108 programs served 293,727 people.

The amount of funds and the number of people served can be compared at the county level. Table 6.2 presents data on the total amount of funds by county that were spent on all prevention programs, ranks the counties from highest to lowest in amount of expenditures, and presents the number of people served by county and the ranking for number of people served.

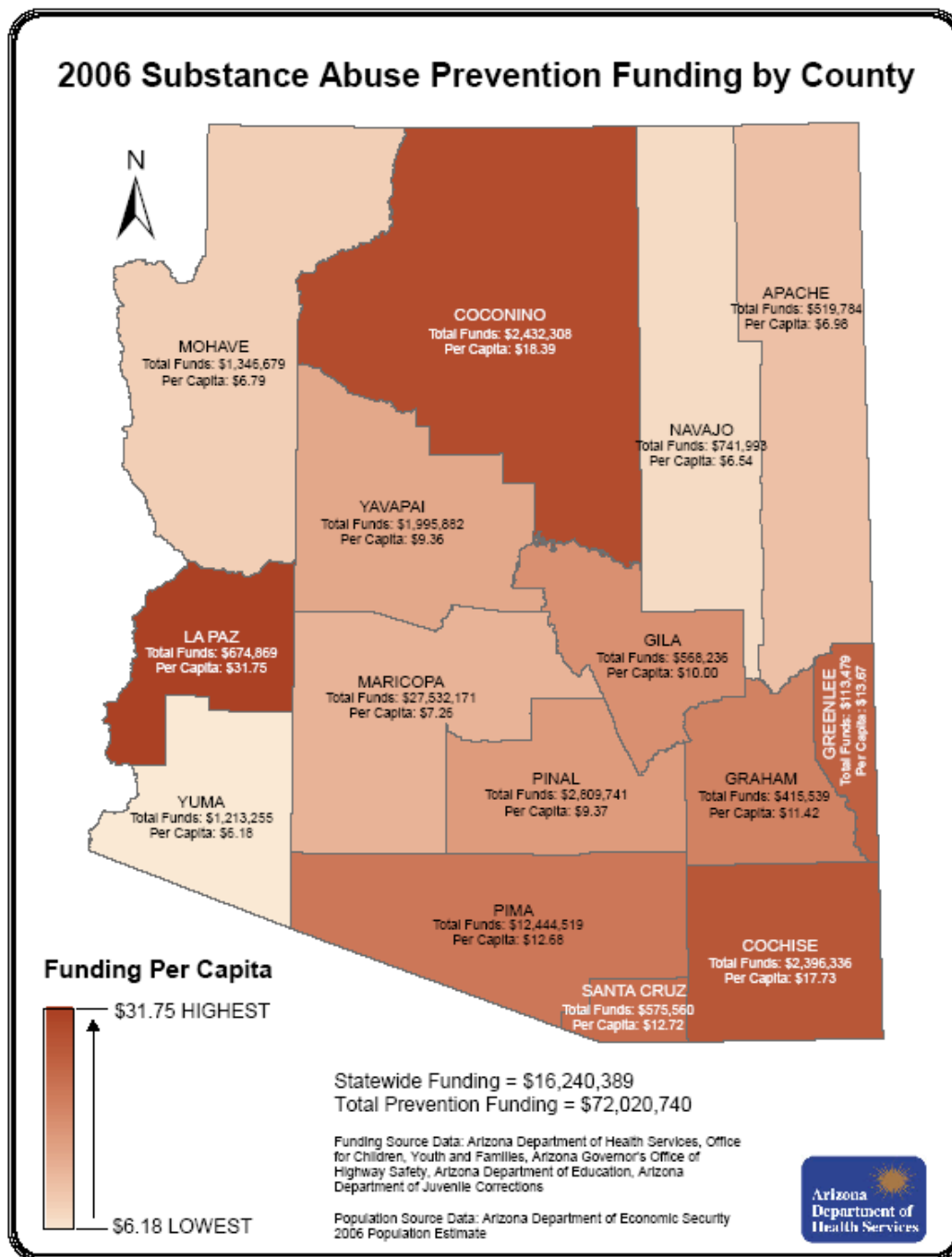
Not surprisingly, Maricopa County had the highest expenditures and number of participants. The rural counties of Apache, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Navajo and Santa Cruz have fewer funds expended and these programs are often based (and thus expenditures reported) in an adjoining county.

Table 6.2. Ranking of Funding Levels and Participants by County

County	Funds	Rank	Number Served*	Rank
Apache	\$519,784	14	54,210	2
Cochise	\$2,396,336	6	12,866	7
Coconino	\$2,432,308	5	33,614	4
Gila	\$568,236	13	5,403	9
Graham	\$415,539	15	1,890	11
Greenlee	\$113,479	16	6	15
La Paz	\$674,869	11	1,371	12
Maricopa	\$27,532,171	1	65,581	1
Mohave	\$1,346,679	8	249	13
Navajo	\$741,993	10	32,603	5
Pima	\$12,444,519	3	43,269	3
Pinal	\$2,809,741	4	12,801	8
Santa Cruz	\$575,560	12	86	14
Yavapai	\$1,995,882	7	2,462	10
Yuma	\$1,213,255	9	27,316	6
Statewide	\$16,240,389	2	---	
AZ Total Prevention	\$72,020,740		293,727	

* The number served was only reported by the Arizona Department of Health Services-Prevention and the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

Map 6.1.



Per Capita Substance Abuse Prevention Funding

An examination of per capita expenditures allows a comparison of the funding spent per person at the county level. This dollar amount is measured by dividing the prevention funding in the county by the county's population (Table 6.3; Figure 6.2). It is interesting that some of the counties with smaller populations (La Paz, Coconino, Cochise, and Greenlee) spend more money per person than the more populous counties (Pima, Pinal, Yavapai and Maricopa). This may be a result of an inconsistency between the administrative program location and the actual service area or site. Indeed, the funds reported by agencies are not always assigned to the geographical location where services are provided but often to the geographic location of the administrative office.

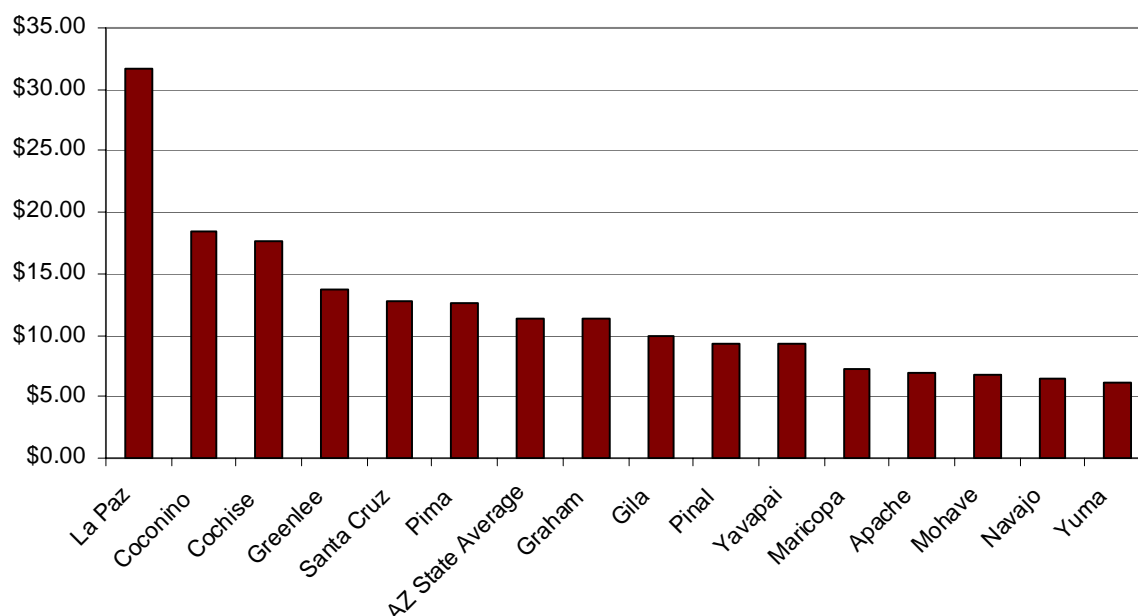
Table 6.3. Total Prevention Spending and Per Capita Prevention Spending by County

County	Funds	2006 Population Estimate**	Per Capita Funds
La Paz	\$674,869	21,255	\$31.75
Coconino	\$2,432,308	132,270	\$18.39
Cochise	\$2,396,336	135,150	\$17.73
Greenlee	\$113,479	8,300	\$13.67
Santa Cruz	\$575,560	45,245	\$12.72
Pima	\$12,444,519	981,280	\$12.68
Graham	\$415,539	36,380	\$11.42
Gila	\$568,236	56,800	\$10.00
Pinal	\$2,809,741	299,875	\$9.37
Yavapai	\$1,995,882	213,285	\$9.36
Maricopa	\$27,532,171	3,792,675	\$7.26
Apache	\$519,784	74,515	\$6.98
Mohave	\$1,346,679	198,320	\$6.79
Navajo	\$741,993	113,470	\$6.54
Yuma	\$1,213,255	196,390	\$6.18
Statewide*	\$16,240,389	---	---
AZ Total Prevention	\$72,020,740	6,305,210	\$11.42

* Statewide reflects funds that were spent by the Tobacco Education and Prevention Program and the Governor's Office of Highway Safety; these funds were not disaggregated by county.

** The Arizona Department of Economic Security's July 1 Estimate for Arizona's 2006 population, retrieved July 13, 2007 from <http://www.workforce.az.gov/?PAGEID=67&SUBID=137>

Note. The Standard Deviation for the per capita funds of \$11.42 is \$6.45.

Figure 6.2. Per Capita Substance Abuse Prevention Funding.

Several problems with using per capita prevention spending to assess prevention resources should be noted. Per capita spending does not indicate the effectiveness of the services being delivered. It is possible that smaller amounts of funds could be spent on more effective interventions, thereby creating a larger prevention effect than larger amounts of money that are spent on less effective services. It is also not known if the prevention funds are addressing those consequence or consumption indicators identified as being of interest to this profile. So, while large amounts of prevention funding may be going to a particular geographic area, a more in-depth analysis of the programs in each area is needed in order to assure that those funds are addressing the problem areas of concern to the State Incentive Grant. Finally, prevention funding may change dramatically from year to year as grants and contracts expire or new ones are awarded. This makes it difficult to reliably measure gaps between funding and services and indicates a need for a consistent and sustained data collection effort.

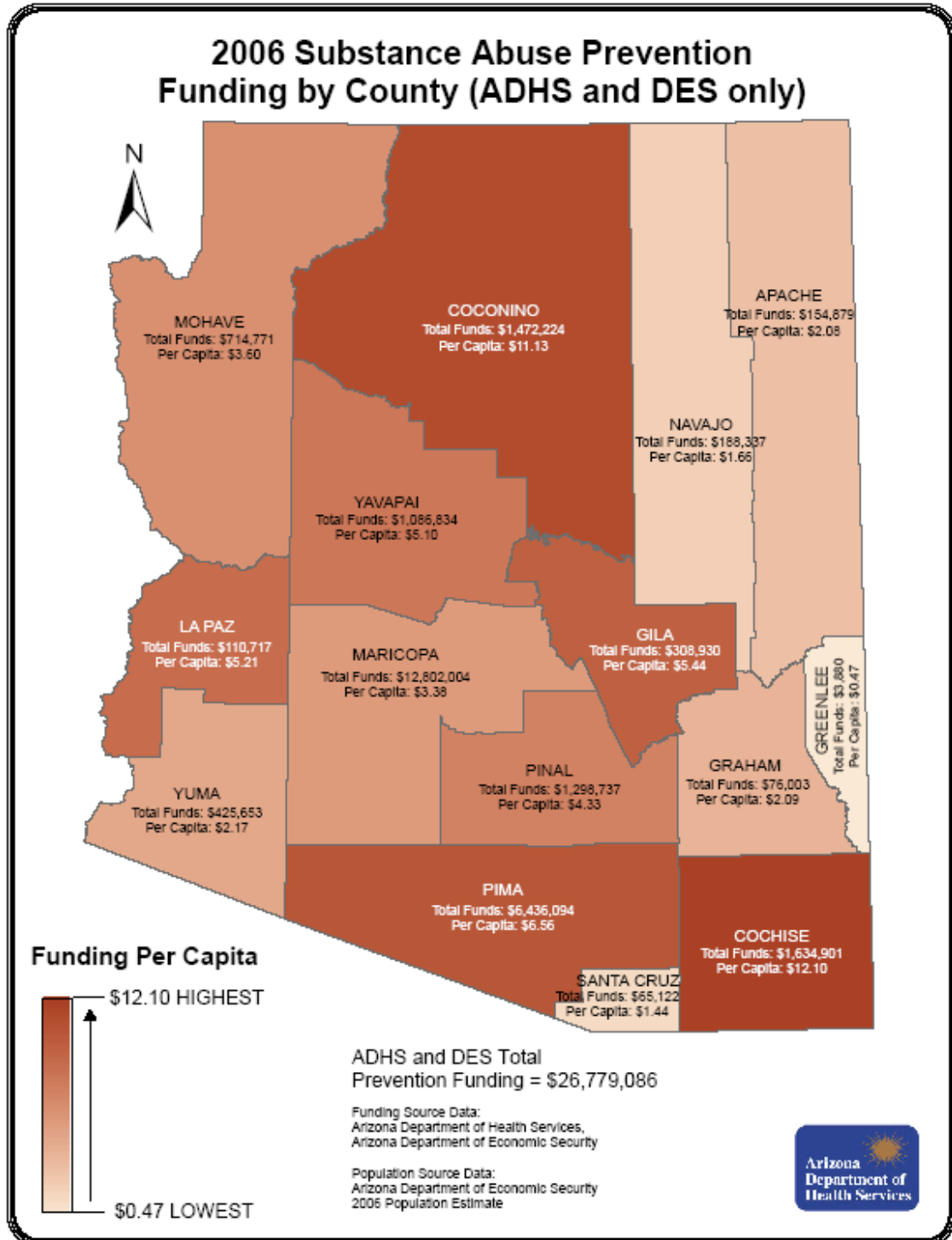
In addition to examining per capita funding as it relates to the entire population, another analysis looks at the funding spent per prevention program participant. Only the Arizona Department of Health Services Prevention programs (ADHS-P) and the Department of Economic Security's Healthy Families (DES-HF) programs reported the number of participants served (293,727 people). Therefore, only those funding sources were used to complete this analysis.

The highest funding level and largest number of participants served by the ADHS-P and DES-HF programs were in Maricopa County. However, Maricopa (\$3.38) ranks below the average of the funding spent per population (\$4.25) but Maricopa (\$195.21) is above the average per participant (\$91.17). The highest expenditures per capita participant occurred in Greenlee, Mohave, Santa Cruz and Yavapai Counties, possibly reflecting both the higher cost of providing service in outlying areas and may also be due to programs and services that serve people across county boundaries. Both Maricopa (\$195.21) and Pima (\$148.75) County had per participant funding that was substantially above the state average of \$91.17.

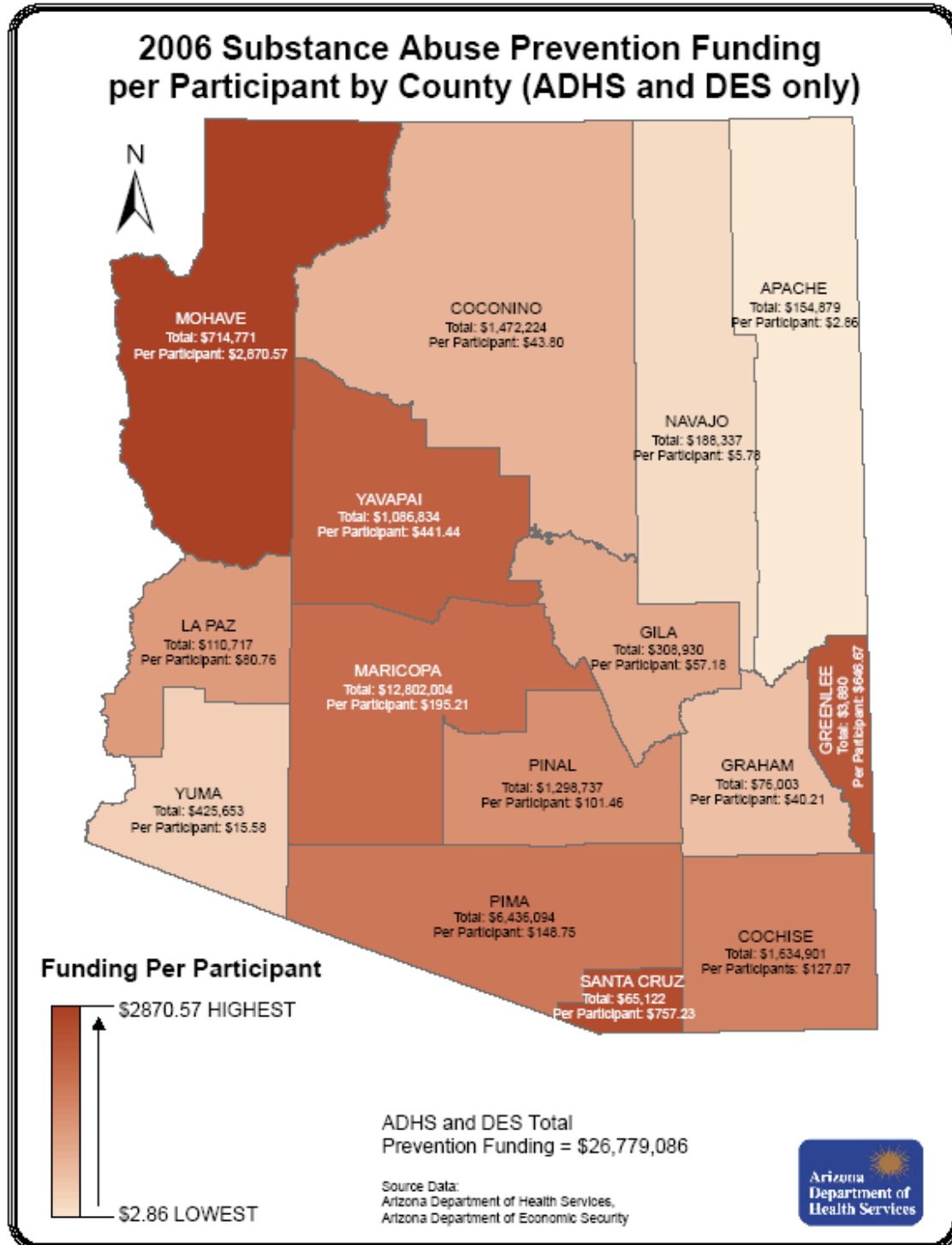
Table 6.4. ADHS & DES Prevention Spending, Participants and Per Capita Prevention Spending by County

County	2006 Fund Expenditures from ADHS & DES	2006 Population Estimate	Per Capita per ADHS & DES Population	2006 Participants Served by ADHS & DES	Per Capita per ADHS & DES Participants
Apache	\$154,879	74,515	\$2.08	54,210	\$2.86
Cochise	\$1,634,901	135,150	\$12.10	12,866	\$127.07
Coconino	\$1,472,224	132,270	\$11.13	33,614	\$43.80
Gila	\$308,930	56,800	\$5.44	5,403	\$57.18
Graham	\$76,003	36,380	\$2.09	1,890	\$40.21
Greenlee	\$3,880	8,300	\$0.47	6	\$646.67
La Paz	\$110,717	21,255	\$5.21	1,371	\$80.76
Maricopa	\$12,802,004	3,792,675	\$3.38	65,581	\$195.21
Mohave	\$714,771	198,320	\$3.60	249	\$2,870.57
Navajo	\$188,337	113,470	\$1.66	32,603	\$5.78
Pima	\$6,436,094	981,280	\$6.56	43,269	\$148.75
Pinal	\$1,298,737	299,875	\$4.33	12,801	\$101.46
Santa Cruz	\$65,122	45,245	\$1.44	86	\$757.23
Yavapai	\$1,086,834	213,285	\$5.10	2,462	\$441.44
Yuma	\$425,653	196,390	\$2.17	27,316	\$15.58
Totals	\$26,779,086	6,305,210	\$4.25	293,727	\$91.17

Map 6.2.



Map 6.3.



Programs

In most instances, some information on local programs was provided. Therefore, additional categorization of program-descriptive data is reported in this section. For example, the ADE programs are captured by Local Education Agency (LEA/district), which are assigned by code to a county; the number of programs reported is the number of districts to which funds were awarded, although the funds were then allocated to individual schools for specific programs. It is important to note that it can be difficult to separate the contractor provider and the programs they fund due to the varying nature of the data collected by individual agencies.

With almost twice the number of programs as Pima County, Maricopa County has the most prevention programs. The rural counties of Apache, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, La Paz, Mohave, Navajo, Santa Cruz and Yuma have fewer programs and their ranking for number of programs is very similar to their rankings for funding dollars.

Table 6.5. Number of Prevention Programs by County by Agency

County	ADE*	ADHS Prev	ADHS TEPP	DES	GOCYF	GOHS	RICO	Fed CSAP	Total	Rank
Apache	16	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	23	13
Cochise	31	11	1	1	3	3	9	1	54	5
Coconino	22	3	1	2	3	5	1	1	39	7
Gila	16	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	22	13
Graham	17	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	28	11
Greenlee	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	16
La Paz	8	4	1	0	1	4	0	0	18	15
Maricopa	185	21	6	1	16	46	42	4	321	1
Mohave	26	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	30	9
Navajo	24	2	1	0	2	4	0	0	33	8
Pima	64	16	2	3	13	15	48	4	165	2
Pinal	23	17	1	1	4	2	85	2	138	3
Santa Cruz	10	3	1	0	1	7	0	0	23	12
Yavapai	30	2	1	2	2	7	6	1	51	6
Yuma	17	5	1	1	1	3	0	1	29	10
Statewide	0	0	10	0	0	66	0	0	76	4
Total	490	94	31	14	51	169	191	14	1054	

* This is the number of LEAs (districts) that were awarded funds and then allocated these funds to schools.

In order to examine the myriad programs and their effectiveness, an attempt was made to distinguish the programs from the providers. While this was not always successful, such an analysis does speak to the scope and types of programs and services provided to Arizonans.

Further, one question that is often asked in an assessment is whether the programs achieve their goals and objectives (e.g., helping prevent substance abuse in Arizona). Some of the data collected aim to investigate whether the programs follow a prescribed curriculum and/or have developed a research-based strategy. Unfortunately, this question cannot be answered due to data limitations.

The definition of an effective program varies by federal agency. One accepted one is the Blueprints for Violence Prevention from the University of Colorado at Boulder's Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence, which lists 11 Model programs that meet stringent research-based requirements and others that are designated as Promising. In addition, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) had classified programs as Effective, Model or Promising Program as to the degree to which they demonstrate effectiveness; beginning in 2007, the new SAMHSA evaluations do not rate the programs, but rather, merely present the research.

The remainder of this section provides a list of programs as well as an overview of activities and strategies currently in place in Arizona.

Table 6.6. Number of Programs Distributed by the Arizona Department of Education, by Type of Program

	Number of Programs
State Chemical Abuse	236
Title IV Safe & Drug Free Basic	244
School Based Parenting Program	10

Note. This is the number of school districts to whom funds were awarded for these programs; funds are then distributed to individual schools and programs or strategies are operated at the local level. Currently no listing of programs at the individual school level is available.

Table 6.7. Number of Prevention Programs Distributed by the Arizona Department of Health Services, by Name of Program

	Number of Programs
Active Parenting Today	3
Age Alert	1
All Stars	1
Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training	2
Big Brothers Big Sisters	1
CHAMPS	2
Character Counts	3
Common Sense Parenting	1
Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol	1
Communities that Care	2
Discipline with Love and Logic	2
Discover: Skills for Life	1
Effective Black Parenting	1
Families and Schools Together (FAST)	2
Guiding Good Choices	1
Health Realization	9
In My House	1
Incredible Years	2
Innovative Provider Developed Programs	16
Keepin' it Real	1
Life Skills Training	7
Los Niños Bien Educados	1
MELD	1
Parents Who Care	2
PATHS (Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies)	1
PEERS	1
Positive Paths	1
Postponing Sexual Involvement	1
Preparing for the Drug Free Years	1
Project Alert	4
QPR Gatekeepers Training	1
QPR Suicide Triage Training	1
Reconnecting Youth	2
Reducing the Risk	1
Resolving Conflict Creatively	1
Second Step	5
Smart Moves	1
Soy Unica	1
STEP	1
Strengthening Families	5
Strengthening Multi-ethnic Families and Communities	5
Too Good for Drugs	3

Note. Several of the 94 ADHS Prevention Providers indicated that their funding supported more than one program; nine providers did not indicate a curriculum.

Arizona Department of Health Services – Tobacco Education Prevention Program

The curricula for intensive education interventions in schools are designed to meet the needs of students at two different developmental levels: elementary grades 4 and 5, and middle school grades 6, 7 and 8. Most curricula used by ADHS TEPP contractors are designated “Model Programs” by SAMHSA. Other curricula were not endorsed by SAMHSA because they were already endorsed as “Model Programs” by *Get Real About Violence*.

The tobacco-prevention curriculum used to teach most students (70%) in grades 4 and 5 was *Get Real About Tobacco*. Other curricula were used across the state with small numbers of students. Eighty-four percent of the students in grades 4 and 5 received SAMHSA-approved curricula. About 95% of the students in grades 6, 7 and 8 received SAMHSA model programs.

The three main tobacco prevention curricula used by ADHS TEPP contractors for 6th, 7th and 8th graders were (*Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education Prevention Program, 2006 Biennial Evaluation Report, FY 2004 – 2006*. Phoenix, Arizona: Division of Public Health Services Office of Tobacco Education and Prevention Program):

- Project Alert (about 55% of students),
- Get Real About Tobacco (23%) and
- Project Towards No Tobacco (7%).

Other Tobacco Education Prevention Program Funded Providers' Programs

- Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona
- Tanner Community Development Corporation
- Mountain Park Health Center
- Chicanos Por La Causa
- Asian Pacific Community in Action
- Wingspan
- Phoenix Fire Fighters
- Arizona Interscholastic Association
- Arizona HealthLinks
- Arizona Smokers' Helpline
- US Script
- Healthcare Partnership
- Attorney General's Office
- Media and Social Marketing
- Evaluation and Surveillance
- Administration

Table 6.8. Number of Programs Distributed by the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, by Name of Program

	Number of Programs
2006 Drug Court Conference	1
Brief Intervention Referral and Treatment Grant Proposal	1
Olweus Bullying Prevention Program	3
Healthy Families Arizona	2
Underage Drinking	7
Needs Assessment	4
Arizona Anti-Meth Initiative	13
Drug Endangered Children	1
Wake Up!	1
Life Skills	3
Cultural Pride Linking Communities Program Model	1
PAACE Youth Development Ladder	1
Peer Assistance League (PAL)	1
Reconnecting Youth	1
Team Turf	1
Strength Building Partners Mentoring Program	1
Other Programs for Youth	10

Note. Not all 51 programs and services are designated in this table.

Table 6.9. Number of Programs Distributed by the Arizona Governor's Office of Highway Safety

	Number of Programs
DUI Enforcement Program	21
Conference	17
West Valley Substance Abuse	10
Southeastern Substance Abuse	8
East Valley Substance Abuse	7
DUI Enforcement Activities	5
Media	5
PBTS	5
Youth Alcohol and DUI Van	3
Underage Drinking	2

Anti-Racketeering Funds (RICO):**Gang & Substance Abuse Prevention Education Programs (191)****COCHISE COUNTY ATTORNEY**

Bisbee Little League
GRAPE Project Graduation
Cochise County Sheriff's Scholarships

BISBEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Bisbee Project Graduation 2006
Bisbee Little League
Bisbee Rotary Club-Our Kids Day
Bisbee Boys Scouts
Bisbee Girls Scouts
Bisbee Proud Puma Parents

COCONINO COUNTY ATTORNEY

CASA (Citizens Against Substance Abuse)

MARICOPA COUNTY ATTORNEY

Ahwatukee Foothills YMCA
Anti Defamation League
AZ Masonic Foundation for Children
Arizona National Guard Joint Narc Task Force
Capital Mall Association
Center for Health and Reconciliation - ASAPA
Christown YMCA
City of Phoenix Education and Prevention
Community Educational Services
Drug Elimination Family Awareness
Drug Free America Foundation
East Valley Gang Task Force
Fax Net 1
Golden Gate Community Center
Grand Canyon Council Boy Scouts
Greater Phoenix Youth at Risk
Hispanic Sports/Friendly House
Homebase Youth Services
Homeward Bound
ID Theft Services
Improving Chandler Area Neighborhoods
Junior Achievement of Arizona
Mitzvah Corp.
Neighborhood Activist Inter-Linked Empowerment Move
Northwest Blockwatch
Paradise Valley Schools
Parents of Murdered Children
Partnership for a Drug Free Arizona
Peer Solutions
Phoenix Community Alliance

MARICOPA COUNTY ATTORNEY CONTINUED

Project Challenge
Scottsdale Center for the Arts
Teen Challenge of AZ
Teen Lifeline
USA Boxing

SCOTTSDALE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Scottsdale Unified School Dist
Partners in a Drug Free America
Leadership Through People Skills

MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF

Desert Foothills Youth Leadership
New Home Community Partnership Outreach
Town of Fountain Hills Youth Group
Partnership for a Drug-Free America

PIMA COUNTY SHERIFF

DARE School Supplies & Products
Pima Prevention Partnership
Pueblo High School Basketball
Southern AZ Children's Advocacy Center
YMCA Lohse Branch
Volunteer Center of S. Arizona

PIMA COUNTY ATTORNEY

AZ Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Arizona Daily Star
Arizonans for Gun Safety
ATC Life Builders
Big Brothers/Big Sisters
Community Safety & Crime Prev. Assn.
Cope Behavioral Services
Dan Felix Memorial Fund
Dasa De Los Ninos
FT Lowell Elementary School
Greater Tucson Leadership
Interfaith Coalition for the Homeless
Kids AZ, Inc
Law Enforcement Torch Run
Lohse Family YMCA
LULAC
Metropolitan Education Commission
Mothers Against Drunk Drivers
Pima County Sheriff - DARE Unit
Southern AZ Children's Advocacy Center
Southern AZ Center Against Sexual Assault
Sunnyside Neighborhood Association

PIMA COUNTY ATTORNEY CONTINUED

Thinking in Music, Inc.
Tucson Police Department, City of
Tucson Area Police Canine Trials
Tucson Elite Athletic Club
Tucson Police Foundation
U of A, AZ Child Abuse Info Center
Volunteer Center of Tucson
Women's Foundation of Southern Arizona
YWCA of Tucson
YMCA Mulcahy Branch
Zuni Avenue Peace Center

PIMA SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

YMCA Lohse Branch
League of United Latino American Citizens

SOUTH TUCSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

AZ Police Athletic Foundation
Pima Prevention Partnership
Police Explorer Group #317
Son's of the American Revolution
Southern AZ Children's Advocacy Center
Sunnyside High School Association
Tucson Hispanic Coalition

PINAL COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

100 Club of Arizona
2006-Anti-Drug Poster Contest
Adelante Juntos Coalition
Against Abuse
Apache Junction Unified School District
Arizona Amusements & Entertainment
Arizona Council for CASA
Arizona Families & Fathers Coalition
Arizona Vipers
Avenue B School
Black & Gold Youth Football League
Balloon Arrifics
Boys & Girls Club Apache Junction Branch
Boys & Girls Club of Casa Grande
Bureau for at Risk Youth
C.A.H.R.A.
Casa Grande Extreme
Casa Grande Little League
Casa Grande Parents United
Casa Grande Police Explorers
Casa Grande Valley Boys & Girls Club
Casa Grande Youth Commission

PINAL COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CONTINUED

Central Arizona College
Central Arizona College - Aravaipa Campus
Community Alliance Against Family Abuse (CAAFA)
CG Extreme
CGUHS Band Boosters
Cheyla McCormack-Axtell
Christian Family Support
Copper Basin YMCA
Coolidge Youth Coalition
Corrections Corp of America
CR Bronzework
Desert Thunder 92
East Valley Boys & Girls Club
Eastern Pinal Regional Coalition (EPRC)
ED Nordstrom
Eloy Chamber of Commerce
Eloy Elementary School
Florence K-8
Florence Leadership Academy
Florence Little League
Hayden Hight School Cheerleaders
International Sports Specialists, Inc.
Kearny Little League
Killer Bees
lil'Angels
Living World Chapel
LULAC Council 1057
Mammoth-San Manuel Community Schools
Mammoth Elementary Music Activity Account
Mammoth Little League
Mammoth Thunder
Maricopa Little League
Mesa Caledonian Pipe Band
Mesa Mustang Club Softball
Mesquite Elementary School
Mix Dream Car Club
National Resource Education Center
Pinal Hispanic Council/ EGAAD
Pregnancy Care Center, Inc.
Raul Rodriguez - Mammoth Jr/Sr League
Salvation Army
San Manuel Elks
San Manuel High School Wood Shop
San Manuel Little League
San Manuel Softball League

PINAL COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CONTINUED

San Pedro Valley Lions Club
Santa Cruz Senior Class
Santa Cruz Valley Little League
Santa Cruz Valley Union High School
Sonoran Search & Rescue
Superstition Search & Rescue
St. Helen's Mission
The Optimist Club of Maricopa
TAZ Boxing Club
Tri-City Archers
Tri-Community Swim Team
Trumpeting Mammoths
United Way
United Steelworkers Local 915
Valle De Sol, Inc.

PINAL COUNTY SHERIFF

DARE School Supplies & Products
Compass Health Care
Volunteer Center of S. Arizona

YAVAPAI COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Prescott High School
Chino Valley High School
Sedona Red Rock High School
Teen Maze - TAPP Program
Bradshaw Mountain High School
Bagdad Unified High School

7. Data Needs and Considerations: Recommendations for Future Reports

In the course of the Epidemiology Work Group's efforts, a variety of data and research needs were identified, some of which presented significant gaps in our knowledge of substance abuse consumption and consequence patterns in Arizona.

According to its purpose, the Epidemiology Work Group maintains its efforts to assess needs and identify problem areas. In this vein, the Work Group continues to enhance state efforts at data collection. The 2005 Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile noted several data collection needs, some of which the Work Group was able to address in the recent profile. Other data gaps still remain. The following information notes the actions that have been taken to improve data collection since the previous profile and indicate what efforts are still necessary to improve our state's data system. Such efforts will allow state agencies and community coalitions to more specifically direct their activities toward reducing the impact of substance abuse in Arizona.

Adult Prevalence Survey

While the federal government provides estimates of adult substance abuse patterns at the state level, there is currently no survey of adults conducted by any Arizona state agency. National studies provide state-level estimates but their sample size is too small to provide statistics at a lower geographic level. A state-level adult prevalence survey would provide a sample large enough to allow us to draw conclusions about differences in substance abuse consumption patterns by numerous demographic variables, including gender, race/ethnicity, age, geographic location, and socio-economic status. Such a survey, for example, would allow a comparison of, and indicate potential differences in, substance abuse patterns in urban areas versus those among our state's rural populations; men and women; and consumption patterns among different age groups—such as prescription drug misuse among the elderly.

The Arizona Department of Health Services conducted a population-based telephone survey in 1996 that investigated substance use consumption and substance-related consequences among adults ages 18 to 64. This survey, or one like it, should be conducted on a biennial basis. State agencies with the mandate or burden of addressing substance use and/or its consequences should be involved with the development and planning of the survey. The survey sample should be large enough, at a minimum, to provide sub-county level estimates for Maricopa and Pima counties and county-level estimates for the other counties.

Proportion of Health or Social Problems Attributable to Substance Use

Throughout the development of the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the question of the relationship of substance use to chronic diseases such as heart disease or social problems such as crime or school dropout remained unanswered. The Work Group acknowledged that these relationships do exist and are an essential contribution to a robust profile of the effects of substance use in Arizona.

In ensuing years of the State Incentive Grant, the Epidemiology Work Group can address this issue in two ways: first, by conducting a literature review of studies that reliably measure the contribution of substance abuse to these health and social problems and second, by conducting studies specific to Arizona's population where such resources are available.

Measures of the Severity of Substance Use

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group understands that certain consequences or drugs may exert a heavier toll on individuals and society than others. While the 2005 Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile was not able to describe or quantify the effect of substance use on the individual or society, additional data in the 2007 Epidemiology Profile point to the severity of substance use in terms of the economic costs and utilization of system resources associated with substance abuse. Specifically, this report outlines the economic burden of smoking-attributable diseases and provides a description of the population utilizing publicly-funded substance abuse treatment services.

The Epidemiology Work Group can address deficiencies that exist in our understanding of the economic and social burden of substance abuse in subsequent years by conducting reviews of pertinent studies that can be applied to Arizona's population or, where such resources are available for such a study, by conducting primary research with Arizona-specific populations.

Resource Assessment

In this report, resources were defined as the annual amount of public funding received by service providers in Arizona, as reported in the *2006 Arizona Resource Assessment* compiled by the Arizona Prevention Resource Center at Arizona State University. In order to improve upon data collection efforts, the methodology and data elements for the *2006 Arizona Resource Assessment* were changed from that of previous years based on recommendations from the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group.

Resource assessments should continue to be performed on a regular basis, incorporating recommendations and suggestions from the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group and utilize data at the lowest geographic level possible (closest to program delivery); how this will occur needs to be determined by the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group as part of its ongoing structuring of a statewide data collection system. Some important dimensions of resource assessment, such as measures of program effectiveness or the behavioral objectives targeted by the resources, have yet to be included in the Resource Assessment component of the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile. In addition, the design of future assessments should consider the use of additional measures and tools that provide feasible and reliable information to determine the effects of resources on behavioral outcomes.

Child Welfare and Substance Abuse

One of the original intents of the grant was to address the substance-abuse prevention needs of those families that are in the child welfare system or communities that have high rates of child welfare involvement.

The 2007 Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile begins to assess the correlation between child welfare and substance abuse by examining the characteristics of adults receiving services through the Arizona Department of Economic Security's Families F.I.R.S.T. program. However, reliable data on the co-occurrence of substance use and child welfare involvement are not regularly collected by other child welfare providers. To pursue such interventions in the future, the child welfare system needs to include a substance-use assessment at the appropriate client contact point so that reliable and representative data can be collected and included in future profiles.

Further, to date, no data are available at the state-level for the prevalence of substance-exposed newborns, such as those born with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome. Understanding the substance-abuse related disorders that plague children from birth may assist us in determining those who may be at increased risk for abusing, or developing dependence upon, substances in adolescence or adulthood.

Sub-County Data

Throughout the construction of the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, survey data with samples at a sub-county level, or archival data that could be disaggregated to a sub-county level, were sought. In most instances, survey and archival data are readily available at a county level but this may not accurately describe the circumstances at a municipal or neighborhood level. In the instance of survey data, the costs of sampling so that lower geographies can be reliably estimated may be prohibitive so a strategy must be adopted that could provide sub-county estimates where they are most needed. Given the high density of people and large proportion of Arizona's population living in Maricopa and Pima counties, it is recommended that, at a minimum, sub-county samples of these areas be planned and other sub-county samples should be decided as needed.

Geographic Information Systems

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is used in this Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile to create maps of substance abuse consumption and consequence patterns in community areas. When data have been geocoded, the information can be used to create counts or rates for any defined geographic area. There is a need for the collection of accurate address data as part of data collection so that geocoding can be accomplished. In this project, the use of survey data that were collected for county estimates was problematic in the production of community values. If survey data are to be used in evaluating the outcome of prevention efforts, then the surveys need to be at the level of prevention activity. If the community is performing prevention interventions, surveys need to be administered in the particular communities in which these interventions are being conducted. It is recommended that community-level information continue to be provided for measures that are identified as priorities. This will allow the best identification of improvements in outcome. Further, the use of GIS allows for data on patterns of use and consequence and resource data to be overlapped to indicate potential gaps in service and/or any areas where duplicitous funds are being targeted.

Tribal Data

While substance abuse consequence and consumption pattern data specific to Native Americans is identified in "Problem Indicators by Race/Ethnicity" within this report, data specific to members of Arizona's 21 tribes is not collected at this time. Current efforts to rectify this gap include meetings with the Inter Tribal Council of Arizona and the Navajo Nation to determine what data already exist and/or are currently collected and what assistance the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group can provide to assist tribes in their data collection efforts.

Substance-Specific Data

Efforts have increased to collect substance-specific data. However, such attention to substance-specific consumption and consequence patterns is hampered by the lack of verifiable data. For example, data related to primary substance used is self-reported by clients entering treatment services; this information is not verified by urinalysis or other means. Further, we have only anecdotal information about criminal activities that are motivated by efforts to obtain illicit drugs or alcohol, or such activities that occur in which the participant is under the influence of drugs or alcohol, and even less information about the substances used by individuals in the commission of crime.

Data Needs and Considerations Summary

While many data gaps that were identified in the 2005 Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile have been addressed, other important components of a complete data collection system remain in need of our attention. Specifically, the Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group's efforts would be greatly assisted by the development of an adult prevalence survey; an increased understanding of the proportion of health or social problems and the economic costs and/or years of productive life lost that are attributable to substance use; continued resource assessments, including an examination of resource effectiveness and mapping of resource, consequence and consumption pattern data using the Geographic Information System to determine gaps in services or duplicitous efforts; data collected at a sub-county level where appropriate; data that examine the correlation between substance use and child welfare; and efforts to collect data from tribes to provide them with a better understanding of substance abuse problems on tribal lands.

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Appendix A. Consequence and Consumption Indicators Considered for the 2005 Epidemiology Profile

Problem	Element
Mortality	Drug-related deaths Alcohol-related deaths Motor vehicle deaths, drug and alcohol-related Boat transport deaths, drug and alcohol-related Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis Lung cancer deaths COPD and emphysema deaths Cardiovascular disease deaths Smoking deaths
Morbidity	Past year dependence on or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol Treatment admissions Hospital discharges with alcohol or drug-related diagnoses Emergency Department visits with alcohol or drug-related diagnoses Patient days for alcohol abuse Average length of hospital stay Drug-related hospital discharges Number of discharges for substance abuse as first listed diagnosis IV drug use-related HIV/AIDS cases Alcohol-related ER admissions Motor vehicle injuries/accidents, drug/alcohol-related Boat transport injuries/accidents, drug/alcohol-related Drug/Alcohol-related injuries Low Birth weight babies Substance-dependence and abuse Past year treatment Past year need and receipt of treatment Past year need but not receiving treatment Serious mental illness with substance abuse or dependence Fetal substance poisoning Persons reporting driving in the past 30 days when they think they have had too much to drink DUI/Adult DUI/Juvenile
Crime, Youth and Adult	Arrest for driving under the influence Alcohol-related arrests Drug-related arrests Drug sale/manufacturing Drug possession Liquor law violations Probation sentencing for drug offenses Probation sentencing for driving under the influence Alcohol/Drug-related corrections commitments Alcohol/Drug related juvenile corrections commitments

Appendix A. Consequence and Consumption Indicators Considered for the 2005 Epidemiology Profile Continued

Child welfare	Number of families in Child Protective Services that were referred for substance abuse treatment Child Protective Service Reports, April to September, 2004 In-home services, all active cases Removals, April to September 2004 Alcohol/drug use during pregnancy Tobacco use during pregnancy
Education	Alcohol, tobacco or other drug related suspension or expulsion from school Drunk or high at school Dropout rates Graduation rates
Poverty	Unemployment rate Population below poverty Free and reduced lunch TANF recipients Food stamp recipients Per capita personal income
Consumption, Youth and Adult	Age of initiation, all drugs Lifetime use, alcohol and drugs Lifetime binge drinking 30-day use, cigarette 30-day use, alcohol 30-day use, any drug including alcohol and tobacco 30-day binge drinking Multiple drug use Alcohol outlets College drinking
Other variables	Intention to use Perception of harm Stolen a vehicle Been arrested Attacked to harm Carried a handgun Handgun in school Sold illegal drugs Perception of risk Perceived availability Parental disapproval Attitudes about school
Background variables	County population estimates County population estimates by age

Appendix B. Data Resource Section

Arizona Adult Probation Report

Description: The *Arizona Adult Probation Report* is an annual report (fiscal year) that provides an overview of the statewide adult probation population. Data is presented on the following: demographic characteristics, conviction offense (most serious), population by supervision level, and probation outcomes.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Adult Probation Services Division of the Arizona Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts

Limitations: These data are subject to changes in enforcement and sentencing practices and therefore, do not necessarily reliably reflect the prevalence of substance use-related crime in the state.

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://www.supreme.state.az.us/apsd/azprobpop.htm>

Arizona Adult Tobacco Survey Report

Description: The *Arizona Adult Tobacco Survey Report* is an overview of some of the key findings from the *Arizona Adult Tobacco Survey*. In addition to questions regarding prevalence of cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use by gender, age, race/ethnicity, education level, and socio-economic indicators, the survey inquires about smoking cessation, medical and dental provider counseling of patients, second hand smoke at home and in the workplace, perceptions about the harm of second hand smoke and attitudes toward smoking, including attitudes about smoking in public and private places.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Tobacco Education and Prevention Program

Web Information: The publication can be accessed at:
<http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/tepp/reports.htm>

Arizona Alliance for Drug Endangered Children Program Report

Description: This annual report details methamphetamine lab-related seizures, methamphetamine labs seized, adult arrests resulting from methamphetamine labs, children affected by methamphetamine labs, financial costs related to disposal of chemicals, etc. found in methamphetamine labs, number of Drug Endangered Children (DEC) cases prosecuted by the Arizona Attorney General's Office, and number of child victims.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: The Arizona Attorney General's Office compiles their annual report with data from The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force; Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal Counties' Child Protective Services (CPS) and County Attorneys' Offices.

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://www.azag.gov/DEC/docs/AnnualReport2006.pdf>

Appendix B. Data Resource Section Continued

Arizona Boating Safety Report

Description: The *Arizona Boating Safety Report* is an annual compilation of data on boating accidents, fatalities, and arrests for operating watercraft under the influence of alcohol.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD)

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
http://www.azgfd.gov/outdoor_recreation/boating.shtml

Arizona Department of Corrections Annual Report

Description: The *Arizona Department of Corrections Annual Report* is a compilation of, among other things, demographic information on the committed population, inmates' marital status and number of dependents, data on sentence lengths, felony class, inmates' claimed education level, county of commitment, commitment offenses, offender categories, prior commitments, and average months served.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Department of Corrections

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://www.azcorrections.gov/reports/annual2003.pdf>

Arizona Department of Education

Description: The Arizona Department of Education provides data related to substance abuse-related disciplinary actions that occur in Arizona's schools by the type of offense and county in which the offense occurred.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Department of Education

Limitations: Information available for disciplinary actions is not representative of the problems that drugs and alcohol cause on school campuses. Rather, it is a measure of the administrative response to these substances as they are discovered on campuses.

Web Information: <http://www.ade.az.gov/>

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections Annual Report

Description: This annual report (representing fiscal year data) details the demographic characteristics of youth under the care of Juvenile Corrections. In addition, it outlines their committing offenses, status (e.g., parole revoked, discharged), and recidivism rates.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections incorporates data from the Arizona Department of Public Safety, in addition to the Juvenile Justice Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts, in their report.

Limitations: These data are subject to changes in enforcement and sentencing practices and therefore, do not necessarily reliably reflect the prevalence of substance use-related crime in the state.

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://www.azdjvc.gov/Offices/Research/Publications/PdfFormat/AnnualReport04.pdf>

Appendix B. Data Resource Section Continued

Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics

Description: The *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics* is an annual compilation of data for various vital events, including mortality, diseases, hospital inpatient discharges and Emergency Department visits, marriages and dissolutions of marriage; these data are broken down by gender, race/ethnicity, age, and county of residence.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Health Status and Vital Statistics Section of the Bureau of Public Health Statistics, Arizona Department of Health Services

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:

<http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/report/ahs/index.htm>

Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts

Description: *Arizona Motor Vehicle Crash Facts* is an annual report of the motor vehicle crashes occurring in the state of Arizona. The information contained in the report comes from Traffic Accident Reports submitted by state, county, city, tribal, and other law enforcement agencies. In addition to geographic location of the crash, also detailed are crash description (e.g., lighting, road surface conditions, weather, time, day, and month), whether safety devices were utilized, motor vehicle and driver characteristics, involvement of alcohol, and driver age and gender.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT)

Web Information: <http://www.azdot.gov/mvd/Statistics/crash/index.asp>

Arizona Resource Assessment

Description: The *Arizona Resource Assessment* provides data related to substance abuse resources in an effort to aid in a better understanding of the gaps that may exist between the problems identified and the resources allocated by the state to the prevention of these problems.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention Resource Center at Arizona State University

Limitations: Funds reported by agencies are not always assigned to the geographic location where services are provided, but rather may be assigned to the location of the administrative office. This may affect the accuracy of county figures if the administrative office is located outside of the county in which the services are provided. This issue was most evident when examining the Governor's Office of Highway Safety funding, as many of their program funds were allocated to local/county jurisdictions, and so reported by the county. However, much of the funding was distributed across the state and designated as statewide. This was also true for the Arizona Department of Health Services – Tobacco Education and Prevention programs, as their county-based program funds were designated to the appropriate county and their state efforts were allocated as statewide.

Web Information: <http://www.azprevention.org>

Appendix B. Data Resource Section Continued

Arizona Youth Survey: County Reports

Description: The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) is a biennial survey of the behavior and attitudes related to substance use and abuse of Arizona's 8th, 10th, and 12th graders and their involvement with violent activities. It is based upon a nationally recognized Risk and Protective Factor model, which acknowledges that in order to prevent the demonstration of problem behaviors, the factors that protect youth and those factors that put them at risk for developing problematic behaviors need to be identified. In addition to questions about illicit drug, alcohol and tobacco use, the survey asks numerous demographic questions that allow for analysis of differential responses based upon respondents' gender, age, grade, language spoken at home, racial/ethnic category, family structure typology and parental education. The county report illustrates substance abuse-related consumption behaviors and attitudes at the county level.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://azcjc.gov/sac/AYS.asp>

Arizona Youth Survey: State Report

Description: The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) is a biennial survey of the behavior and attitudes related to substance use and abuse of Arizona's 8th, 10th, and 12th graders and their involvement with violent activities. It is based upon a nationally recognized Risk and Protective Factor model, which acknowledges that in order to prevent the demonstration of problem behaviors, the factors that protect youth and those factors that put them at risk for developing problematic behaviors need to be identified. In addition to questions about illicit drug, alcohol and tobacco use, the survey asks numerous demographic questions that allow for analysis of differential responses based upon respondents' gender, age, grade, language spoken at home, racial/ethnic category, family structure typology and parental education. The state report illustrates substance abuse-related consumption behaviors and attitudes at the overall state level.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://azcjc.gov/sac/AYS.asp>

Appendix B. Data Resource Section Continued

Arizona Youth Tobacco Survey Report

Description: The *Arizona Youth Tobacco Survey Report* is an overview of some of the key findings from the *Arizona Youth Tobacco Survey*, a survey of public school students in grades 6 through 12. In addition to questions regarding prevalence of cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use, access to tobacco products, and influence of the media in the decision to use tobacco products, the survey also measures students' desire to quit using tobacco products and quit attempts and second-hand smoke exposure. Students' responses are broken down by gender, grade, age, and race/ethnicity.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/tepp/reports.htm>

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey

Description: The BRFSS is a survey conducted annually with the assistance of all state health departments and the District of Columbia (D.C.), Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The annual report details substance-related and other health behavior information by respondent gender, race/ethnicity, age, educational background, and income level.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Web Information: Information related to the BRFSS can be accessed at:
<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

Behavioral Risk Factors of Arizona Adults

Description: This annual report details the survey results from the *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System* noted above. In addition to detailing the number of respondents engaging in risky behaviors such as binge drinking, cigarette smoking and excessive sun exposure, this report also specifies the number of Arizona residents without health care coverage and gives information on those living with chronic diseases. All of this information is presented by respondent gender, race/ethnicity, age, educational background, and income level.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS)

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/brfs/reports.htm>

Appendix B. Data Resource Section Continued

Crime in Arizona Report

Description: *Crime in Arizona* is an annual report that includes a summary of state crime data (e.g., the relative occurrence of crimes in Arizona, violent crime summary, property crime summary, total arrest summary); data on index crimes committed in Arizona (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson); index crimes and arrests by county; state arrest data (by age group, race and ethnic origin, age, gender, and by juvenile or adult status of the offender); assaults on officers; and bias crimes.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Access Integrity Unit of the Arizona Department of Public Safety (ADPS)

Limitations: These data are subject to changes in enforcement and sentencing practices and therefore, do not necessarily reliably reflect the prevalence of substance use-related crime in the state. In addition, not all law enforcement agencies in the state submit data so arrests may be underreported in these figures.

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://www.azdps.gov/crimereport/default.asp>

Hospital Discharge Database Summary Report

Description: This report summarizes inpatient hospital discharges and Emergency Department visits reported by state-licensed, non-psychiatric hospitals.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health Services, Bureau of Public Health Statistics

Web Information: This publication can be accessed at:
<http://azdhs.gov/plan/crr/crrreports/index.htm>

Appendix B. Data Resource Section Continued

Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System

Description: *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System* is an annual report (fiscal year) that utilizes data from the fifteen Juvenile Courts' Juvenile On-Line Tracking Systems (JOLTS), Arizona's automated juvenile court information management system. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the juveniles processed in the juvenile courts, including their demographic characteristics (i.e., gender, ethnicity, age, and education status) and whether a juvenile was referred, detained, diverted, petitioned, dismissed, given standard probation, given Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS), direct filed in and/or transferred to adult court. In addition to demographic information, this report identifies number of prior referrals, severity of most serious offense and the offense class of the most serious offense.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Arizona Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Juvenile Justice Service Division

Limitations: These data are subject to changes in enforcement and sentencing practices and therefore, do not necessarily reliably reflect the prevalence of substance use-related crime in the state.

Web Information: Agency information available at:

<http://www.supreme.state.az.us/jjsd/> and the annual report available at:

http://www.supreme.state.az.us/jjsd/juvenilesproce/Juveniles_Processed_FY05.pdf

Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF)

Description: This annual survey was designed to monitor trends in the substance use patterns of U.S. 8th, 10th and 12th graders, including lifetime, monthly and annual use of alcohol and illicit drugs.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: National Institute on Drug Abuse

Web Information: <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/>

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)

Description: Formerly called the *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse* (NHSDA), the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* (NSDUH) is an annual survey that provides data on the incidence and prevalence of substance use at the national level; this survey also provides state-level estimates of use and the sociodemographic characteristics of users. Further, it details the problems associated with use, patterns of use, treatment, perceptions of risk and availability, and mental health.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies (OAS)

Web Information: Arizona-specific data from this publication can be accessed at:

<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm>

Appendix B. Data Resource Section Continued

National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)

Description: This data set provides vital statistics—including age-adjusted death rates—for deaths and diseases due to the consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (with data delivered to the CDC by state, territorial and Washington D.C. health departments)

Web Information: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>

Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC)

Description: The Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) calculator is a method used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to estimate the impact of smoking on mortality and morbidity, and the economic costs associated with such use. This Epidemiology Profile utilizes an article by J. Michael Menke of the Evaluation, Research and Development Unit of the University of Arizona entitled *Evaluation, Research and Development Unit Report Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs (SAMMEC): Estimates for Arizona*, which uses the SAMMEC calculator to provide estimates specific to Arizona for FY 2006 – 2007.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: SAMMEC: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); J. Michael Menke: University of Arizona

Web Information: The website for the Evaluation, Research and Development Unit at the University of Arizona can be accessed at: <http://www.evalrdu.org>

Traffic Safety Facts

Description: *Traffic Safety Facts* is a report of motor vehicle crash data from the *Fatality Analysis Reporting System* (FARS) and the *General Estimates System* that details, among numerous other crash data by state, the drivers killed and involved in alcohol-related crashes, broken down by blood alcohol concentration (BAC).

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: National Center for Statistics and Analysis of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Web Information: <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/departments/nrd-30/ncsa/AvailInf.html>

Appendix B. Data Resource Section Continued

Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

Description: The T.E.D.S. provides demographic and substance abuse characteristics of those individuals admitted to treatment for the abuse of alcohol or drugs.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Treatment Episode Data Set (T.E.D.S.) data and corresponding reports come from the Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (S.A.M.H.S.A.), Office of Applied Studies (O.A.S.). The data are submitted by treatment facilities that report to individual state administrative data systems (Arizona Department of Health Services, Division for Behavioral Health Services).

Strengths/Weaknesses: TEDS data do not include all admissions to substance abuse treatment as only those facilities that are licensed or certified by the state substance abuse agency to provide substance abuse treatment provide data to this repository. Data collected are at the treatment episode level, rather than the individual level. Therefore, an individual admitted for substance abuse treatment more than one time during the course of the calendar year will be counted each time that s/he enters the facility. Furthermore, large amounts of missing data may lead to conclusions and findings different than those made if the data were more complete.

Web Information: Data from the Treatment Episode Data Set specific to Arizona can be accessed at: <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/states.htm>

Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (YRBSS)

Description: The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) examines risk behaviors among youth and young adults, including tobacco use, alcohol consumption and other drug use and includes a national school-based survey and state and local surveys. The YRBSS report is a compilation of the findings from all of these surveys.

Sponsoring Organization/Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and state and local education and health agencies

Web Information: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/>

Appendix C: Table C1. Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Arizona: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005

Geographic Area	Population estimates						April 1, 2000	
	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	Estimates base	Census
Arizona	5,939,292	5,739,879	5,577,784	5,438,159	5,295,929	5,165,993	5,130,632	5,130,632
Apache County	69,343	68,845	68,478	67,577	67,793	69,169	69,423	69,423
Cochise County	126,106	123,864	121,704	120,008	118,751	118,033	117,755	117,755
Coconino County	123,866	122,687	121,094	119,914	117,554	116,667	116,320	116,320
Gila County	51,663	51,311	51,336	51,519	51,320	51,377	51,335	51,335
Graham County	33,073	32,858	33,002	33,221	33,519	33,494	33,489	33,489
Greenlee County	7,521	7,510	7,554	7,853	8,399	8,549	8,547	8,547
La Paz County	20,238	19,915	19,686	19,509	19,607	19,657	19,715	19,715
Maricopa County	3,635,528	3,498,587	3,388,711	3,293,441	3,195,893	3,096,692	3,072,335	3,072,149
Mohave County	187,200	179,563	172,115	165,731	159,999	156,272	155,032	155,032
Navajo County	108,432	106,352	104,310	102,092	98,994	97,939	97,470	97,470
Pima County	924,786	906,540	890,456	877,243	861,212	848,560	843,746	843,746
Pinal County	229,549	214,704	204,268	194,683	186,695	181,283	179,541	179,727
Santa Cruz County	42,009	40,777	40,088	39,604	39,038	38,567	38,381	38,381
Yavapai County	198,701	190,737	184,464	179,071	173,703	168,981	167,517	167,517
Yuma County	181,277	175,629	170,518	166,693	163,452	160,753	160,026	160,026

Note: The April 1, 2000 Population Estimates base reflects changes to the Census 2000 population from the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions. Dash (-) represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable

Source: Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of Arizona: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 ((CO-EST2005-01-04), Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau [Release Data: March 16, 2006])

Appendix D. Arizona QuickFacts

People QuickFacts

	Arizona	USA
Population, 2005 estimate	5,939,292	296,410,404
Population, percent change, April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005	15.8%	5.3%
Population, 2000	5,130,632	281,421,906
Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2005	7.7%	6.8%
Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2005	26.6%	24.8%
Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2005	12.8%	12.4%
Female persons, percent, 2005	49.9%	50.7%
White persons, percent, 2005 (a)	87.4%	80.2%
Black persons, percent, 2005 (a)	3.6%	12.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2005 (a)	5.1%	1.0%
Asian persons, percent, 2005 (a)	2.2%	4.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2005 (a)	0.2%	0.2%
Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2005	1.5%	1.5%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2005 (b)	28.5%	14.4%
White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2005	60.4%	66.9%
Living in same house in 1995 and 2000, pct 5 yrs old & over	44.3%	54.1%
Foreign born persons, percent, 2000	12.8%	11.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2000	25.9%	17.9%
High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2000	81.0%	80.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2000	23.5%	24.4%
Persons with a disability, age 5+, 2000	902,252	49,746,248
Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2000	24.9	25.5
Housing units, 2005	2,544,806	124,521,886
Homeownership rate, 2000	68.0%	66.2%
Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2000	22.1%	26.4%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2000	\$121,300	\$119,600
Households, 2000	1,901,327	105,480,101
Persons per household, 2000	2.64	2.59
Median household income, 2003	\$41,963	\$43,318
Per capita money income, 1999	\$20,275	\$21,587
Persons below poverty, percent, 2003	13.9%	12.5%

Appendix D. Arizona QuickFacts Continued

Business QuickFacts	Arizona	USA
Private nonfarm establishments, 2004	125,693	7,387,724
Private nonfarm employment, 2004	2,044,134	115,074,924
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2004	6.5%	0.9%
Nonemployer establishments, 2004	334,683	19,523,741
Total number of firms, 2002	381,180	22,974,655
Black-owned firms, percent, 2002	1.7%	5.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native owned firms, percent, 2002	1.7%	0.9%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2002	2.7%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander owned firms, percent, 2002	0.1%	0.1%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2002	9.2%	6.8%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2002	28.8%	28.2%
Manufacturers shipments, 2002 (\$1000)	41,910,739	3,916,136,712
Wholesale trade sales, 2002 (\$1000)	60,976,999	4,634,755,112
Retail sales, 2002 (\$1000)	56,457,863	3,056,421,997
Retail sales per capita, 2002	\$10,380	\$10,615
Accommodation and foodservices sales, 2002 (\$1000)	8,612,730	449,498,718
Building permits, 2005	90,851	2,155,316
Federal spending, 2004 (\$1000)	41,979,303	2,143,781,727
Geography QuickFacts	Arizona	USA
Land area, 2000 (square miles)	113,634	3,537,438
Persons per square mile, 2000	45.2	79.6
FIPS Code	4	

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

NA: Not available

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

X: Not applicable

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source: US Census Bureau State & County QuickFacts

Appendix E. Arizona Youth Survey Risk and Protective Factor Definitions

Community Domain Risk Factors

Community and Personal Transitions & Mobility	Neighborhoods with high rates of residential mobility have been shown to have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling, while children who experience frequent residential moves and stressful life transitions have been shown to have higher risk for school failure, delinquency, and drug use.
Community Disorganization	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Low Neighborhood Attachment	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.

Community Domain Protective Factors

Opportunities for Positive Involvement	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.

Family Domain Risk Factors

Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.

Appendix E. Arizona Youth Survey Risk and Protective Factor Definitions Continued**Family Domain Protective Factors**

Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.

School Domain Risk Factors

Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or non-medically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

School Domain Protective Factors

Opportunities for Positive Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.

Appendix E. Arizona Youth Survey Risk and Protective Factor Definitions Continued**Peer-Individual Risk Factors**

Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Intention to Use ATODs	Many prevention programs focus on reducing the intention of participants to use ATODs later in life. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions.
Depressive Symptoms	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.

Peer-Individual Protective Factors

Religiosity	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
Social Skills	Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Prosocial Norms	Young people who view working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.
Involvement with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 1 Littlefield

Demographics		
Population	Total	7707
	0-18	3719
	19-64	3520
	65+	468
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	6746
	Black	16
	Native American	33
	Hispanic	807
	Other	105
Gender		
	Male	3861
	Female	3846
Percent of Families below poverty		21.2%
Average Family Income		\$58,578
Average Family Size		5.3

	Value	State Value
Risk Measures		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	44.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	28.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.1%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.6%	46.5%

Source:
 2006 Arizona Youth Survey
 2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 2
Kaibab Paiute**

Demographics		
Population	Total	297
	0-18	136
	19-64	146
	65+	15
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	127
	Black	0
	Native American	144
	Hispanic	15
	Other	11
Gender		
	Male	129
	Female	168
Percent of Families below poverty		24.1%
Average Family Income		\$40,845
Average Family Size		3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	44.4%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.0%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 3
Dolan Springs**

Demographics		
Population	Total	6388
	0-18	973
	19-64	3366
	65+	2049
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	5770
	Black	81
	Native American	93
	Hispanic	301
	Other	143
Gender		
	Male	3294
	Female	3094
Percent of Families below poverty		13.2%
Average Family Income		\$43,992
Average Family Size		2.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	42.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 4
Hualapai**

Demographics		
Population	Total	1496
	0-18	610
	19-64	812
	65+	74
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	94
	Black	2
	Native American	1348
	Hispanic	41
	Other	11
Gender		
	Male	727
	Female	769
Percent of Families below poverty		36.7%
Average Family Income		\$36,729
Average Family Size		4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.4%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.1%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 5
Kingman**

Demographics		
Population	Total	51952
	0-18	13082
	19-64	29287
	65+	9583
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	44302
	Black	402
	Native American	1011
	Hispanic	4611
	Other	1626
Gender		
	Male	25622
	Female	26330
Percent of Families below poverty		10.4%
Average Family Income		\$50,653
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.3%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 6
Bullhead City**

Demographics		
Population	Total	51839
	0-18	12563
	19-64	29103
	65+	10173
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	38070
	Black	732
	Native American	771
	Hispanic	10786
	Other	1480
Gender		
	Male	25639
	Female	26200
Percent of Families below poverty		10.5%
Average Family Income		\$51,568
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	42.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	28.8%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 7
Fort Mohave**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7916
	0-18	1862
	19-64	4386
	65+	1668
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	6193
	Black	49
	Native American	582
	Hispanic	906
	Other	186
Gender		
	Male	3938
	Female	3978
Percent of Families below poverty		8.3%
Average Family Income		\$48,743
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	44.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	28.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	51.6%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 8
Lake Havasu City**

Demographics		
Population	Total	60315
	0-18	12172
	19-64	32558
	65+	15585
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	52924
	Black	273
	Native American	430
	Hispanic	5513
	Other	1175
Gender		
	Male	29589
	Female	30726
Percent of Families below poverty		6.9%
Average Family Income		\$59,594
Average Family Size		2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.4%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	46.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	29.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.8	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.5	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	42.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.1%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 9
Page/Fredonia**

Demographics		
Population	Total	8939
	0-18	2732
	19-64	5416
	65+	791
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	5656
	Black	52
	Native American	2636
	Hispanic	322
	Other	273
Gender		
	Male	4505
	Female	4434
Percent of Families below poverty		12.1%
Average Family Income		\$56,754
Average Family Size		3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	38.7%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 10
Navajo Nation**

Demographics		
Population	Total	100291
	0-18	40536
	19-64	51340
	65+	8415
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	3041
	Black	126
	Native American	95395
	Hispanic	822
	Other	907
Gender		
	Male	49161
	Female	51130
Percent of Families below poverty		37.1%
Average Family Income		\$41,651
Average Family Size		4.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	36.7%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 11
Hopi Nation**

Demographics		
Population	Total	15041
	0-18	6039
	19-64	7727
	65+	1275
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	306
	Black	18
	Native American	14586
	Hispanic	66
	Other	65
Gender		
	Male	7384
	Female	7657
Percent of Families below poverty		45.8%
Average Family Income		\$30,496
Average Family Size		4.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.5	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 12
Williams**

Demographics		
Population	Total	9578
	0-18	2378
	19-64	6192
	65+	1008
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	6253
	Black	155
	Native American	779
	Hispanic	2108
	Other	283
Gender		
	Male	4937
	Female	4641
Percent of Families below poverty		9.8%
Average Family Income		\$60,397
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.4%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	44.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	30.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	41.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 13
Havasupai**

Demographics		
Population	Total	500
	0-18	204
	19-64	280
	65+	16
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	29
	Black	0
	Native American	467
	Hispanic	4
	Other	0
Gender		
	Male	248
	Female	252
Percent of Families below poverty		46.1%
Average Family Income		\$38,519
Average Family Size		4.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	38.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 14
Flagstaff-Rural**

Demographics		
Population	Total	18769
	0-18	5133
	19-64	12189
	65+	1447
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	14537
	Black	98
	Native American	2011
	Hispanic	1662
	Other	461
Gender		
	Male	9451
	Female	9318
Percent of Families below poverty		4.5%
Average Family Income		\$80,305
Average Family Size		3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 15
Flagstaff W**

Demographics		
Population	Total	30185
	0-18	6444
	19-64	22185
	65+	1556
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	20875
	Black	619
	Native American	3542
	Hispanic	4106
	Other	1043
Gender		
	Male	15064
	Female	15121
Percent of Families below poverty		13.0%
Average Family Income		\$67,294
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	38.7%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 16
Flagstaff E**

Demographics		
Population	Total	30285
	0-18	8213
	19-64	19813
	65+	2259
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	18904
	Black	505
	Native American	4181
	Hispanic	5586
	Other	1109
Gender		
	Male	14946
	Female	15339
Percent of Families below poverty		8.8%
Average Family Income		\$77,071
Average Family Size		3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.6%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.6%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 17
Sedona**

Demographics		
Population	Total	18978
	0-18	2654
	19-64	10897
	65+	5427
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	16494
	Black	148
	Native American	115
	Hispanic	1732
	Other	489
Gender		
	Male	8922
	Female	10056
Percent of Families below poverty		5.2%
Average Family Income		\$91,896
Average Family Size		2.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 18
Winslow**

Demographics		
Population	Total	10557
	0-18	3248
	19-64	6277
	65+	1032
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	3788
	Black	580
	Native American	3261
	Hispanic	2570
	Other	358
Gender		
	Male	5732
	Female	4825
Percent of Families below poverty		18.4%
Average Family Income		\$50,797
Average Family Size		3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.8%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	35.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 19
Holbrook**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7791
	0-18	2835
	19-64	4168
	65+	788
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	3633
	Black	190
	Native American	2297
	Hispanic	1406
	Other	265
Gender		
	Male	3747
	Female	4044
Percent of Families below poverty		15.8%
Average Family Income		\$50,530
Average Family Size		3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.4%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	36.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.0%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 20
Heber-Overgaard/Snowflake**

Demographics		
Population	Total	18490
	0-18	5929
	19-64	9879
	65+	2682
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	15567
	Black	106
	Native American	857
	Hispanic	1613
	Other	347
Gender		
	Male	9156
	Female	9334
Percent of Families below poverty		11.7%
Average Family Income		\$53,223
Average Family Size		3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	16.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.3%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	38.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 21
Show Low**

Demographics		
Population	Total	26091
	0-18	7105
	19-64	14777
	65+	4209
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	21073
	Black	181
	Native American	1114
	Hispanic	3100
	Other	623
Gender		
	Male	12833
	Female	13258
Percent of Families below poverty		8.8%
Average Family Income		\$61,956
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	16.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	36.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.0%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	38.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	38.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 22 White Mountain Apache

Demographics		
Population	Total	13363
	0-18	5753
	19-64	6955
	65+	655
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	350
	Black	33
	Native American	12760
	Hispanic	83
	Other	137
Gender		
	Male	6397
	Female	6966
Percent of Families below poverty		42.2%
Average Family Income		\$31,392
Average Family Size		4.4

	Value	State Value
Risk Measures		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	16.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	39.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 23
St. Johns**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7178
	0-18	2056
	19-64	4082
	65+	1040
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	5256
	Black	195
	Native American	251
	Hispanic	1329
	Other	147
Gender		
	Male	3787
	Female	3391
Percent of Families below poverty		16.6%
Average Family Income		\$43,480
Average Family Size		3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	37.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 24
Round Valley**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7247
	0-18	2198
	19-64	3988
	65+	1061
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	5939
	Black	49
	Native American	196
	Hispanic	937
	Other	126
Gender		
	Male	3543
	Female	3704
Percent of Families below poverty		9.3%
Average Family Income		\$54,385
Average Family Size		3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	37.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 25
Chino Valley/Ash Fork**

Demographics		
Population	Total	27142
	0-18	6717
	19-64	16072
	65+	4353
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	23021
	Black	130
	Native American	320
	Hispanic	3182
	Other	489
Gender		
	Male	13483
	Female	13659
Percent of Families below poverty		10.2%
Average Family Income		\$64,616
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.1%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 26
Yavapai Co. NE**

Demographics		
Population	Total	50219
	0-18	11796
	19-64	27790
	65+	10633
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	39791
	Black	300
	Native American	1573
	Hispanic	7514
	Other	1041
Gender		
	Male	24369
	Female	25850
Percent of Families below poverty		8.2%
Average Family Income		\$58,917
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 27
Yavapai Co. S/Bagdad**

Demographics		
Population	Total	11054
	0-18	2102
	19-64	6174
	65+	2778
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	9832
	Black	59
	Native American	86
	Hispanic	902
	Other	175
Gender		
	Male	5613
	Female	5441
Percent of Families below poverty		7.4%
Average Family Income		\$57,365
Average Family Size		2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.6%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 28
Prescott**

Demographics		
Population	Total	53688
	0-18	9045
	19-64	30714
	65+	13929
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	47313
	Black	322
	Native American	683
	Hispanic	4201
	Other	1169
Gender		
	Male	26617
	Female	27071
Percent of Families below poverty		6.8%
Average Family Income		\$73,173
Average Family Size		2.6

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.4	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.6%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 29
Prescott Valley**

Demographics		
Population	Total	38881
	0-18	10662
	19-64	20966
	65+	7253
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	31817
	Black	271
	Native American	442
	Hispanic	5491
	Other	860
Gender		
	Male	19057
	Female	19824
Percent of Families below poverty		7.9%
Average Family Income		\$52,794
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 30
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe**

Demographics		
Population	Total	190
	0-18	77
	19-64	97
	65+	16
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	21
	Black	0
	Native American	113
	Hispanic	9
	Other	47
Gender		
	Male	90
	Female	100
Percent of Families below poverty		4.9%
Average Family Income		\$69,833
Average Family Size		3.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 31
Cordes Junction**

Demographics		
Population	Total	6604
	0-18	1457
	19-64	3795
	65+	1352
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	5909
	Black	18
	Native American	77
	Hispanic	515
	Other	85
Gender		
	Male	3313
	Female	3291
Percent of Families below poverty		11.0%
Average Family Income		\$62,088
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	28.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	49.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	55.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 32
Payson**

Demographics		
Population	Total	26951
	0-18	5621
	19-64	13970
	65+	7360
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	24288
	Black	90
	Native American	640
	Hispanic	1519
	Other	414
Gender		
	Male	13154
	Female	13797
Percent of Families below poverty		7.4%
Average Family Income		\$61,997
Average Family Size		2.7

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 33
Globe/Hayden**

Demographics		
Population	Total	19379
	0-18	5538
	19-64	10562
	65+	3279
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	11264
	Black	220
	Native American	702
	Hispanic	6862
	Other	331
Gender		
	Male	9529
	Female	9850
Percent of Families below poverty		11.6%
Average Family Income		\$50,452
Average Family Size		3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	52.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	51.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 34
San Carlos Apache**

Demographics		
Population	Total	10082
	0-18	4340
	19-64	5164
	65+	578
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	230
	Black	9
	Native American	9680
	Hispanic	49
	Other	114
Gender		
	Male	4950
	Female	5132
Percent of Families below poverty		48.2%
Average Family Income		\$31,685
Average Family Size		4.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.1%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 35
Parker**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7103
	0-18	1774
	19-64	4069
	65+	1260
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	4613
	Black	96
	Native American	922
	Hispanic	1302
	Other	170
Gender		
	Male	3535
	Female	3568
Percent of Families below poverty		10.8%
Average Family Income		\$62,529
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.5	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 36
Quartzsite/Salome**

Demographics		
Population	Total	9540
	0-18	1391
	19-64	3980
	65+	4169
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	7705
	Black	48
	Native American	217
	Hispanic	1440
	Other	130
Gender		
	Male	4794
	Female	4746
Percent of Families below poverty		11.9%
Average Family Income		\$39,406
Average Family Size		2.5

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.5	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.2	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 37
Colorado River Indian Tribes**

Demographics		
Population	Total	4066
	0-18	1344
	19-64	2254
	65+	468
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	911
	Black	32
	Native American	1415
	Hispanic	1633
	Other	75
Gender		
	Male	2128
	Female	1938
Percent of Families below poverty		23.0%
Average Family Income		\$37,758
Average Family Size		3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.5	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 38
Maricopa Co. N**

Demographics		
Population	Total	38083
	0-18	9225
	19-64	23782
	65+	5076
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	34111
	Black	507
	Native American	463
	Hispanic	2256
	Other	746
Gender		
	Male	19562
	Female	18521
Percent of Families below poverty		3.0%
Average Family Income		\$110,627
Average Family Size		2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.6%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 39
Wickenburg**

Demographics		
Population	Total	23910
	0-18	4720
	19-64	11352
	65+	7838
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	19636
	Black	216
	Native American	255
	Hispanic	3381
	Other	422
Gender		
	Male	11691
	Female	12219
Percent of Families below poverty		6.5%
Average Family Income		\$65,297
Average Family Size		2.7

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 40
Scottsdale N**

Demographics		
Population	Total	134220
	0-18	31566
	19-64	84131
	65+	18523
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	120256
	Black	1893
	Native American	425
	Hispanic	5609
	Other	6037
Gender		
	Male	65186
	Female	69034
Percent of Families below poverty		2.5%
Average Family Income		\$145,354
Average Family Size		2.8

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	34.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.7	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	54.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 41
Peoria**

Demographics		
Population	Total	140521
	0-18	42477
	19-64	79969
	65+	18075
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	105127
	Black	4505
	Native American	1224
	Hispanic	23431
	Other	6234
Gender		
	Male	68455
	Female	72066
Percent of Families below poverty		3.3%
Average Family Income		\$83,121
Average Family Size		3.2

	Value	State Value
Risk Measures		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 42
Desert View/North Gateway**

Demographics		
Population	Total	58094
	0-18	16978
	19-64	36288
	65+	4828
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	50701
	Black	678
	Native American	268
	Hispanic	4263
	Other	2184
Gender		
	Male	29003
	Female	29091
Percent of Families below poverty		2.0%
Average Family Income		\$118,331
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.0%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 43
Yavapai-FT McDowell**

Demographics		
Population	Total	759
	0-18	320
	19-64	403
	65+	36
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	13
	Black	5
	Native American	692
	Hispanic	32
	Other	17
Gender		
	Male	387
	Female	372
Percent of Families below poverty		14.0%
Average Family Income		\$103,961
Average Family Size		3.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 44
Deer Valley**

Demographics		
Population	Total	153894
	0-18	44943
	19-64	97956
	65+	10995
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	118499
	Black	4280
	Native American	2040
	Hispanic	22052
	Other	7023
Gender		
	Male	77135
	Female	76759
Percent of Families below poverty		4.4%
Average Family Income		\$75,176
Average Family Size		3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	34.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 45
Glendale N**

Demographics		
Population	Total	95435
	0-18	27808
	19-64	60735
	65+	6892
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	72990
	Black	2936
	Native American	868
	Hispanic	11562
	Other	7079
Gender		
	Male	47564
	Female	47871
Percent of Families below poverty		3.7%
Average Family Income		\$90,364
Average Family Size		3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	40.1%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 46
Paradise Valley Village**

Demographics		
Population	Total	187991
	0-18	49601
	19-64	119795
	65+	18595
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	145375
	Black	3442
	Native American	1777
	Hispanic	28635
	Other	8762
Gender		
	Male	93139
	Female	94852
Percent of Families below poverty		4.3%
Average Family Income		\$92,714
Average Family Size		3.1

	Value	State Value
Risk Measures		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 47
Surprise**

Demographics		
Population	Total	95948
	0-18	26717
	19-64	52221
	65+	17010
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	60091
	Black	3712
	Native American	682
	Hispanic	28145
	Other	3318
Gender		
	Male	47815
	Female	48133
Percent of Families below poverty		6.8%
Average Family Income		\$65,812
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	11.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 48
Sun City West**

Demographics		
Population	Total	18871
	0-18	22
	19-64	1897
	65+	16952
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	18470
	Black	108
	Native American	6
	Hispanic	150
	Other	137
Gender		
	Male	8366
	Female	10505
Percent of Families below poverty		0.8%
Average Family Income		\$69,298
Average Family Size		2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 49
Sun City**

Demographics		
Population	Total	39468
	0-18	867
	19-64	7306
	65+	31295
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	37753
	Black	347
	Native American	77
	Hispanic	812
	Other	479
Gender		
	Male	16292
	Female	23176
Percent of Families below poverty		2.4%
Average Family Income		\$56,314
Average Family Size		2.1

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.1%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 50
Fountain Hills**

Demographics		
Population	Total	22683
	0-18	4507
	19-64	13779
	65+	4397
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	21054
	Black	165
	Native American	137
	Hispanic	803
	Other	524
Gender		
	Male	10957
	Female	11726
Percent of Families below poverty		2.2%
Average Family Income		\$99,878
Average Family Size		2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 51
Maricopa Co. W**

Demographics		
Population	Total	35931
	0-18	11573
	19-64	21369
	65+	2989
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	20212
	Black	1126
	Native American	1198
	Hispanic	12711
	Other	684
Gender		
	Male	19303
	Female	16628
Percent of Families below poverty		13.1%
Average Family Income		\$65,823
Average Family Size		3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 52
North Mountain**

Demographics		
Population	Total	169835
	0-18	45312
	19-64	107938
	65+	16585
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	104145
	Black	7202
	Native American	4174
	Hispanic	44715
	Other	9599
Gender		
	Male	86002
	Female	83833
Percent of Families below poverty		8.3%
Average Family Income		\$72,996
Average Family Size		3.1

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 53
Glendale W**

Demographics		
Population	Total	66550
	0-18	22710
	19-64	40287
	65+	3553
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	30183
	Black	4722
	Native American	1220
	Hispanic	27154
	Other	3271
Gender		
	Male	34160
	Female	32390
Percent of Families below poverty		9.6%
Average Family Income		\$61,535
Average Family Size		3.5

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	16.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.6%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 54
Glendale Central**

Demographics		
Population	Total	93229
	0-18	28932
	19-64	55371
	65+	8926
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	41099
	Black	6272
	Native American	2645
	Hispanic	38940
	Other	4273
Gender		
	Male	46516
	Female	46713
Percent of Families below poverty		13.8%
Average Family Income		\$51,646
Average Family Size		3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.3%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 55
Paradise Valley**

Demographics		
Population	Total	14513
	0-18	3521
	19-64	8478
	65+	2514
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	13348
	Black	139
	Native American	24
	Hispanic	475
	Other	527
Gender		
	Male	7179
	Female	7334
Percent of Families below poverty		1.9%
Average Family Income		\$243,127
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	11.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	16.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.9	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.1%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	63.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	39.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 56
Camelback East**

Demographics		
Population	Total	145517
	0-18	37789
	19-64	91123
	65+	16605
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	74628
	Black	6375
	Native American	5111
	Hispanic	53716
	Other	5687
Gender		
	Male	73843
	Female	71674
Percent of Families below poverty		10.7%
Average Family Income		\$82,091
Average Family Size		3.1

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.3%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 57
Salt River**

Demographics		
Population	Total	6530
	0-18	2500
	19-64	3298
	65+	732
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	1464
	Black	49
	Native American	2840
	Hispanic	846
	Other	1331
Gender		
	Male	3115
	Female	3415
Percent of Families below poverty		24.8%
Average Family Income		\$59,029
Average Family Size		3.9

	Value	State Value
Risk Measures		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 58
Scottsdale S**

Demographics		
Population	Total	89736
	0-18	15880
	19-64	55276
	65+	18580
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	70590
	Black	1629
	Native American	1180
	Hispanic	13096
	Other	3241
Gender		
	Male	43440
	Female	46296
Percent of Families below poverty		5.0%
Average Family Income		\$79,364
Average Family Size		2.7

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 59
Alhambra**

Demographics		
Population	Total	138196
	0-18	42772
	19-64	82228
	65+	13196
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	54314
	Black	8459
	Native American	6247
	Hispanic	60908
	Other	8268
Gender		
	Male	70042
	Female	68154
Percent of Families below poverty		15.5%
Average Family Income		\$61,591
Average Family Size		3.4

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	34.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	44.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 60
Maryvale**

Demographics		
Population	Total	202530
	0-18	75999
	19-64	115853
	65+	10678
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	39216
	Black	12836
	Native American	3772
	Hispanic	141126
	Other	5580
Gender		
	Male	102717
	Female	99813
Percent of Families below poverty		14.8%
Average Family Income		\$48,881
Average Family Size		3.9

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	44.3%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	52.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 61
Goodyear**

Demographics		
Population	Total	50354
	0-18	13532
	19-64	31212
	65+	5610
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	35233
	Black	2152
	Native American	412
	Hispanic	10517
	Other	2040
Gender		
	Male	25573
	Female	24781
Percent of Families below poverty		4.7%
Average Family Income		\$90,849
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	15.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 62
Avondale**

Demographics		
Population	Total	77460
	0-18	26675
	19-64	45791
	65+	4994
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	31818
	Black	4038
	Native American	982
	Hispanic	37126
	Other	3496
Gender		
	Male	39280
	Female	38180
Percent of Families below poverty		9.8%
Average Family Income		\$74,102
Average Family Size		3.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 63
Encanto**

Demographics		
Population	Total	62651
	0-18	17792
	19-64	39695
	65+	5164
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	20819
	Black	3170
	Native American	2276
	Hispanic	34330
	Other	2056
Gender		
	Male	33149
	Female	29502
Percent of Families below poverty		18.2%
Average Family Income		\$57,013
Average Family Size		3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.1%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 64
Mesa N**

Demographics		
Population	Total	74532
	0-18	22282
	19-64	43051
	65+	9199
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	59152
	Black	1412
	Native American	1094
	Hispanic	10420
	Other	2454
Gender		
	Male	36872
	Female	37660
Percent of Families below poverty		3.4%
Average Family Income		\$91,414
Average Family Size		3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	11.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	14.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	34.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	28.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	57.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	35.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 65
Mesa E**

Demographics		
Population	Total	119942
	0-18	34818
	19-64	63301
	65+	21823
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	95295
	Black	2512
	Native American	1163
	Hispanic	16879
	Other	4093
Gender		
	Male	58862
	Female	61080
Percent of Families below poverty		4.9%
Average Family Income		\$75,193
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 66
Estrella**

Demographics		
Population	Total	61480
	0-18	21312
	19-64	37062
	65+	3106
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	11674
	Black	2181
	Native American	1365
	Hispanic	45426
	Other	834
Gender		
	Male	34237
	Female	27243
Percent of Families below poverty		27.7%
Average Family Income		\$41,662
Average Family Size		4.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.4%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	50.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 67
Central City**

Demographics		
Population	Total	68926
	0-18	23915
	19-64	40898
	65+	4113
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	9351
	Black	4410
	Native American	2207
	Hispanic	51877
	Other	1081
Gender		
	Male	38375
	Female	30551
Percent of Families below poverty		38.9%
Average Family Income		\$32,558
Average Family Size		4.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.3%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 68
Tempe N**

Demographics		
Population	Total	81488
	0-18	16794
	19-64	59284
	65+	5410
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	46187
	Black	2793
	Native American	2698
	Hispanic	22921
	Other	6889
Gender		
	Male	43311
	Female	38177
Percent of Families below poverty		11.3%
Average Family Income		\$62,065
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 69
Mesa W**

Demographics		
Population	Total	96897
	0-18	26470
	19-64	63952
	65+	6475
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	52250
	Black	4919
	Native American	4357
	Hispanic	29765
	Other	5606
Gender		
	Male	49288
	Female	47609
Percent of Families below poverty		7.2%
Average Family Income		\$62,990
Average Family Size		3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 70
Mesa Central**

Demographics		
Population	Total	99753
	0-18	26454
	19-64	51426
	65+	21873
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	69467
	Black	2542
	Native American	1640
	Hispanic	23328
	Other	2776
Gender		
	Male	48399
	Female	51354
Percent of Families below poverty		8.2%
Average Family Income		\$61,595
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.4%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	14.8%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	36.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	29.0%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	39.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 71
South Mountain**

Demographics		
Population	Total	115809
	0-18	41841
	19-64	66156
	65+	7812
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	13902
	Black	17110
	Native American	5087
	Hispanic	77376
	Other	2334
Gender		
	Male	59010
	Female	56799
Percent of Families below poverty		21.9%
Average Family Income		\$49,683
Average Family Size		4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	10.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.0%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 72
Laveen**

Demographics		
Population	Total	16629
	0-18	5094
	19-64	9955
	65+	1580
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	6295
	Black	560
	Native American	444
	Hispanic	8922
	Other	408
Gender		
	Male	8402
	Female	8227
Percent of Families below poverty		15.4%
Average Family Income		\$77,244
Average Family Size		3.9

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 73
Mesa S**

Demographics		
Population	Total	88626
	0-18	28193
	19-64	49324
	65+	11109
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	51558
	Black	2211
	Native American	1547
	Hispanic	30306
	Other	3004
Gender		
	Male	44460
	Female	44166
Percent of Families below poverty		7.5%
Average Family Income		\$64,748
Average Family Size		3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.4%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	15.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	30.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 74
Tempe S**

Demographics		
Population	Total	78696
	0-18	18303
	19-64	53709
	65+	6684
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	54287
	Black	3848
	Native American	1565
	Hispanic	12811
	Other	6185
Gender		
	Male	39619
	Female	39077
Percent of Families below poverty		4.5%
Average Family Income		\$93,011
Average Family Size		3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.2	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	29.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 75
Gila River**

Demographics		
Population	Total	11907
	0-18	5035
	19-64	6139
	65+	733
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	559
	Black	42
	Native American	10683
	Hispanic	336
	Other	287
Gender		
	Male	5588
	Female	6319
Percent of Families below poverty		46.9%
Average Family Income		\$33,472
Average Family Size		4.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	42.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	44.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	56.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.8	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	54.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	57.1%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 76
Gilbert W**

Demographics		
Population	Total	75384
	0-18	25372
	19-64	46571
	65+	3441
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	54448
	Black	2475
	Native American	637
	Hispanic	11188
	Other	6636
Gender		
	Male	37645
	Female	37739
Percent of Families below poverty		2.7%
Average Family Income		\$96,753
Average Family Size		3.4

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	16.8%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 77
Gilbert E**

Demographics		
Population	Total	127036
	0-18	46450
	19-64	74613
	65+	5973
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	100107
	Black	2960
	Native American	888
	Hispanic	16715
	Other	6366
Gender		
	Male	63973
	Female	63063
Percent of Families below poverty		2.3%
Average Family Income		\$100,164
Average Family Size		3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	15.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	36.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	29.1%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	41.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 78
Ahwatukee Foothills**

Demographics		
Population	Total	85925
	0-18	25116
	19-64	55287
	65+	5522
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	65215
	Black	3913
	Native American	858
	Hispanic	8863
	Other	7076
Gender		
	Male	42964
	Female	42961
Percent of Families below poverty		2.1%
Average Family Income		\$115,098
Average Family Size		3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	15.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	30.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	54.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 79
Chandler NW**

Demographics		
Population	Total	93248
	0-18	28216
	19-64	60053
	65+	4979
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	63768
	Black	4145
	Native American	1324
	Hispanic	14870
	Other	9141
Gender		
	Male	46545
	Female	46703
Percent of Families below poverty		3.2%
Average Family Income		\$90,145
Average Family Size		3.2

	Value	State Value
Risk Measures		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.7	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 80
Chandler SE**

Demographics		
Population	Total	166010
	0-18	49927
	19-64	97605
	65+	18478
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	106730
	Black	5615
	Native American	2038
	Hispanic	42404
	Other	9223
Gender		
	Male	83223
	Female	82787
Percent of Families below poverty		5.3%
Average Family Income		\$85,943
Average Family Size		3.1

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 81
Queen Creek**

Demographics		
Population	Total	22410
	0-18	8157
	19-64	12957
	65+	1296
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	15192
	Black	83
	Native American	140
	Hispanic	6557
	Other	438
Gender		
	Male	11389
	Female	11021
Percent of Families below poverty		5.7%
Average Family Income		\$93,945
Average Family Size		3.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	14.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.2	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.1%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 82
Tohono O'Odham Nation**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7962
	0-18	3135
	19-64	4246
	65+	581
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	108
	Black	5
	Native American	7679
	Hispanic	92
	Other	78
Gender		
	Male	3846
	Female	4116
Percent of Families below poverty		45.9%
Average Family Income		\$32,923
Average Family Size		4.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.3%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 83
Duncan/Morenci**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7703
	0-18	2427
	19-64	4402
	65+	874
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	3826
	Black	49
	Native American	158
	Hispanic	3582
	Other	88
Gender		
	Male	4044
	Female	3659
Percent of Families below poverty		8.0%
Average Family Income		\$57,037
Average Family Size		3.3

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	47.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	29.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	43.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 84
Graham Co. S**

Demographics		
Population	Total	29519
	0-18	8138
	19-64	17273
	65+	4108
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	18356
	Black	685
	Native American	438
	Hispanic	9583
	Other	457
Gender		
	Male	15815
	Female	13704
Percent of Families below poverty		14.0%
Average Family Income		\$52,076
Average Family Size		3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 85
Wellton/Dateland**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7048
	0-18	2183
	19-64	3645
	65+	1220
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	3856
	Black	93
	Native American	96
	Hispanic	2880
	Other	123
Gender		
	Male	3635
	Female	3413
Percent of Families below poverty		15.0%
Average Family Income		\$50,405
Average Family Size		3.3

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.6%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.4	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	12.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	52.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 86
Yuma E**

Demographics		
Population	Total	41197
	0-18	8240
	19-64	17736
	65+	15221
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	29776
	Black	333
	Native American	413
	Hispanic	10006
	Other	669
Gender		
	Male	20372
	Female	20825
Percent of Families below poverty		7.9%
Average Family Income		\$58,397
Average Family Size		2.6

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	11.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	40.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	54.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	51.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 87
Yuma NW**

Demographics		
Population	Total	30345
	0-18	10691
	19-64	15700
	65+	3954
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	7120
	Black	547
	Native American	636
	Hispanic	21661
	Other	381
Gender		
	Male	14978
	Female	15367
Percent of Families below poverty		24.7%
Average Family Income		\$39,963
Average Family Size		3.6

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	53.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 88
Yuma S**

Demographics		
Population	Total	66153
	0-18	21120
	19-64	36589
	65+	8444
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	28953
	Black	1916
	Native American	1118
	Hispanic	31952
	Other	2214
Gender		
	Male	32694
	Female	33459
Percent of Families below poverty		10.4%
Average Family Income		\$62,523
Average Family Size		3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	53.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	50.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 89
Cocopah**

Demographics		
Population	Total	405
	0-18	173
	19-64	206
	65+	26
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	4
	Black	1
	Native American	390
	Hispanic	7
	Other	3
Gender		
	Male	187
	Female	218
Percent of Families below poverty		42.6%
Average Family Income		\$19,528
Average Family Size		3.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	54.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	53.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 90
Somerton**

Demographics		
Population	Total	24495
	0-18	8679
	19-64	13975
	65+	1841
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	2936
	Black	689
	Native American	499
	Hispanic	20227
	Other	144
Gender		
	Male	13086
	Female	11409
Percent of Families below poverty		26.2%
Average Family Income		\$42,561
Average Family Size		4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	41.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	53.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	53.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 91
San Luis**

Demographics		
Population	Total	14704
	0-18	6195
	19-64	7754
	65+	755
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	183
	Black	24
	Native American	156
	Hispanic	14290
	Other	51
Gender		
	Male	7084
	Female	7620
Percent of Families below poverty		35.1%
Average Family Income		\$34,562
Average Family Size		4.4

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.4%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.2	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	40.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	52.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	52.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 92
Apache Junction**

Demographics		
Population	Total	52231
	0-18	11178
	19-64	28296
	65+	12757
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	46111
	Black	404
	Native American	481
	Hispanic	4114
	Other	1121
Gender		
	Male	25221
	Female	27010
Percent of Families below poverty		6.9%
Average Family Income		\$64,664
Average Family Size		2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.4%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	50.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.3%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 93
Superior/Kearny**

Demographics		
Population	Total	30021
	0-18	9201
	19-64	17323
	65+	3497
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	19465
	Black	275
	Native American	382
	Hispanic	9363
	Other	536
Gender		
	Male	15166
	Female	14855
Percent of Families below poverty		11.5%
Average Family Income		\$69,050
Average Family Size		3.2

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.8%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	50.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 94
San Manuel**

Demographics		
Population	Total	20325
	0-18	4201
	19-64	10876
	65+	5248
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	13197
	Black	73
	Native American	255
	Hispanic	6460
	Other	340
Gender		
	Male	9830
	Female	10495
Percent of Families below poverty		7.4%
Average Family Income		\$78,889
Average Family Size		2.8

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	50.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	41.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	52.1%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 95
Florence**

Demographics		
Population	Total	21970
	0-18	2825
	19-64	17003
	65+	2142
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	10851
	Black	2151
	Native American	932
	Hispanic	7568
	Other	468
Gender		
	Male	16706
	Female	5264
Percent of Families below poverty		7.6%
Average Family Income		\$61,600
Average Family Size		3

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.3%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	52.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	50.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 96
Maricopa**

Demographics		
Population	Total	14832
	0-18	4913
	19-64	8682
	65+	1237
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	6818
	Black	242
	Native American	682
	Hispanic	6815
	Other	275
Gender		
	Male	7650
	Female	7182
Percent of Families below poverty		12.2%
Average Family Income		\$58,895
Average Family Size		3.6

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 97
Ak-Chin**

Demographics		
Population	Total	1077
	0-18	424
	19-64	611
	65+	42
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	19
	Black	2
	Native American	956
	Hispanic	85
	Other	15
Gender		
	Male	491
	Female	586
Percent of Families below poverty		25.3%
Average Family Income		\$44,720
Average Family Size		3.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.3%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 98
Coolidge**

Demographics		
Population	Total	11170
	0-18	3803
	19-64	6140
	65+	1227
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	4895
	Black	1148
	Native American	514
	Hispanic	4377
	Other	236
Gender		
	Male	5425
	Female	5745
Percent of Families below poverty		20.0%
Average Family Income		\$49,932
Average Family Size		3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	50.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.2	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.5	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.1%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	41.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	52.5%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	57.6%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 99
Casa Grande**

Demographics		
Population	Total	49506
	0-18	15543
	19-64	27824
	65+	6139
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	25303
	Black	2091
	Native American	2398
	Hispanic	18372
	Other	1342
Gender		
	Male	24199
	Female	25307
Percent of Families below poverty		12.2%
Average Family Income		\$53,931
Average Family Size		3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.4%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.2	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.5	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.4	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	40.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	53.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 100
Eloy**

Demographics		
Population	Total	16292
	0-18	5198
	19-64	9612
	65+	1482
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	4977
	Black	800
	Native American	539
	Hispanic	9504
	Other	472
Gender		
	Male	9031
	Female	7261
Percent of Families below poverty		20.0%
Average Family Income		\$49,008
Average Family Size		3.6

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	14.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.9%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.3%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 101
Ajo**

Demographics		
Population	Total	3778
	0-18	844
	19-64	1740
	65+	1194
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	2155
	Black	9
	Native American	251
	Hispanic	1274
	Other	89
Gender		
	Male	1821
	Female	1957
Percent of Families below poverty		16.0%
Average Family Income		\$44,519
Average Family Size		2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.8%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 102
Marana**

Demographics		
Population	Total	44940
	0-18	13401
	19-64	26937
	65+	4602
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	32532
	Black	1093
	Native American	760
	Hispanic	8759
	Other	1796
Gender		
	Male	22444
	Female	22496
Percent of Families below poverty		5.6%
Average Family Income		\$74,466
Average Family Size		3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 103
Tucson NW**

Demographics		
Population	Total	65645
	0-18	17961
	19-64	37380
	65+	10304
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	52847
	Black	1027
	Native American	441
	Hispanic	8741
	Other	2589
Gender		
	Male	32038
	Female	33607
Percent of Families below poverty		2.3%
Average Family Income		\$90,120
Average Family Size		3

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.4%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.8	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 104
Catalina**

Demographics		
Population	Total	10708
	0-18	2543
	19-64	6315
	65+	1850
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	7861
	Black	62
	Native American	161
	Hispanic	2373
	Other	251
Gender		
	Male	5245
	Female	5463
Percent of Families below poverty		6.7%
Average Family Income		\$77,941
Average Family Size		2.9

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.0%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.3%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.7%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 105
Tucson NE**

Demographics		
Population	Total	123162
	0-18	25327
	19-64	75324
	65+	22511
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	100030
	Black	1962
	Native American	1000
	Hispanic	14038
	Other	6132
Gender		
	Male	59216
	Female	63946
Percent of Families below poverty		3.6%
Average Family Income		\$110,863
Average Family Size		2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.8	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.5%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 106
Tanque Verde**

Demographics		
Population	Total	147981
	0-18	39352
	19-64	88596
	65+	20033
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	106525
	Black	7082
	Native American	1473
	Hispanic	24805
	Other	8096
Gender		
	Male	72228
	Female	75753
Percent of Families below poverty		3.9%
Average Family Income		\$71,146
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.5%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.0%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.9%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 107
Tucson W**

Demographics		
Population	Total	50887
	0-18	12331
	19-64	30977
	65+	7579
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	26088
	Black	1130
	Native American	1295
	Hispanic	20864
	Other	1510
Gender		
	Male	24786
	Female	26101
Percent of Families below poverty		7.8%
Average Family Income		\$70,784
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 108
Tucson N Central**

Demographics		
Population	Total	56798
	0-18	13307
	19-64	36599
	65+	6892
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	33927
	Black	1695
	Native American	1765
	Hispanic	16171
	Other	3240
Gender		
	Male	28100
	Female	28698
Percent of Families below poverty		17.2%
Average Family Income		\$45,467
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.6%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.7%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	54.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 109
Tucson E Central**

Demographics		
Population	Total	78931
	0-18	16800
	19-64	50567
	65+	11564
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	52649
	Black	3361
	Native American	1444
	Hispanic	16917
	Other	4560
Gender		
	Male	38016
	Female	40915
Percent of Families below poverty		13.1%
Average Family Income		\$54,068
Average Family Size		2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.6%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.3%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.6%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	53.6%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 110
Tucson SW**

Demographics		
Population	Total	84611
	0-18	27044
	19-64	49101
	65+	8466
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	18803
	Black	2881
	Native American	4359
	Hispanic	56737
	Other	1831
Gender		
	Male	40644
	Female	43967
Percent of Families below poverty		14.8%
Average Family Income		\$48,551
Average Family Size		3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.2%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.7	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.1	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.4%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	51.7%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 111
Tucson Central**

Demographics		
Population	Total	69546
	0-18	18808
	19-64	45084
	65+	5654
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	24401
	Black	3194
	Native American	2600
	Hispanic	35035
	Other	4316
Gender		
	Male	35174
	Female	34372
Percent of Families below poverty		25.0%
Average Family Income		\$40,502
Average Family Size		3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.6%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.7%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	53.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 112
Tucson E**

Demographics		
Population	Total	57865
	0-18	15887
	19-64	34490
	65+	7488
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	31563
	Black	3182
	Native American	1061
	Hispanic	18878
	Other	3181
Gender		
	Male	28203
	Female	29662
Percent of Families below poverty		12.7%
Average Family Income		\$55,719
Average Family Size		3.1

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.3%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.1	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	52.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 113
Tucson SE**

Demographics		
Population	Total	65698
	0-18	24176
	19-64	36914
	65+	4608
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	7251
	Black	1476
	Native American	2948
	Hispanic	53088
	Other	935
Gender		
	Male	32373
	Female	33325
Percent of Families below poverty		26.9%
Average Family Income		\$36,153
Average Family Size		3.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.7%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.6%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.1%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.6%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 114
Continental**

Demographics		
Population	Total	27961
	0-18	6295
	19-64	17228
	65+	4438
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	16394
	Black	906
	Native American	725
	Hispanic	9388
	Other	548
Gender		
	Male	15575
	Female	12386
Percent of Families below poverty		8.3%
Average Family Income		\$67,602
Average Family Size		3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.7%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.1%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.6%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 115
San Xavier District**

Demographics		
Population	Total	2281
	0-18	791
	19-64	1262
	65+	228
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	493
	Black	9
	Native American	1106
	Hispanic	641
	Other	32
Gender		
	Male	1107
	Female	1174
Percent of Families below poverty		17.4%
Average Family Income		\$66,293
Average Family Size		3.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.9%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.7	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.1	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.1%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	51.1%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 116
Pascua Yaqui**

Demographics		
Population	Total	3021
	0-18	1398
	19-64	1503
	65+	120
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	11
	Black	4
	Native American	2756
	Hispanic	228
	Other	22
Gender		
	Male	1438
	Female	1583
Percent of Families below poverty		40.3%
Average Family Income		\$31,957
Average Family Size		4.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.0%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.7	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.1	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.2%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.6%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	51.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 117
Arivaca**

Demographics		
Population	Total	25692
	0-18	5421
	19-64	12571
	65+	7700
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	18566
	Black	126
	Native American	390
	Hispanic	6208
	Other	402
Gender		
	Male	12557
	Female	13135
Percent of Families below poverty		8.2%
Average Family Income		\$74,290
Average Family Size		2.8

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.4%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.2%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.9%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.0%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 118
Green Valley**

Demographics		
Population	Total	11669
	0-18	327
	19-64	2591
	65+	8751
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	11054
	Black	32
	Native American	30
	Hispanic	417
	Other	136
Gender		
	Male	5114
	Female	6555
Percent of Families below poverty		2.0%
Average Family Income		\$60,269
Average Family Size		2.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.0%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.8%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.1%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.4%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.6%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.3%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.4%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 119
Benson**

Demographics		
Population	Total	11725
	0-18	2865
	19-64	5950
	65+	2910
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	9756
	Black	60
	Native American	132
	Hispanic	1560
	Other	217
Gender		
	Male	5765
	Female	5960
Percent of Families below poverty		8.4%
Average Family Income		\$54,683
Average Family Size		2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.1%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	17.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.3	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.3	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.9%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	51.2%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 120
Willcox/Bowie**

Demographics		
Population	Total	14012
	0-18	3698
	19-64	7519
	65+	2795
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	8843
	Black	54
	Native American	204
	Hispanic	4689
	Other	222
Gender		
	Male	6947
	Female	7065
Percent of Families below poverty		17.4%
Average Family Income		\$49,936
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.1%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.8%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.3%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.0%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.1%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.9%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 121
Tombstone/Elfrida**

Demographics		
Population	Total	7526
	0-18	1315
	19-64	4907
	65+	1304
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	5194
	Black	224
	Native American	153
	Hispanic	1826
	Other	129
Gender		
	Male	4678
	Female	2848
Percent of Families below poverty		16.0%
Average Family Income		\$53,005
Average Family Size		2.9

	Value	State Value
Risk Measures		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	15.1%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.4%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.0%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.2%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 122
Sierra Vista**

Demographics		
Population	Total	63532
	0-18	17203
	19-64	37237
	65+	9092
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	42960
	Black	4326
	Native American	718
	Hispanic	11398
	Other	4130
Gender		
	Male	31265
	Female	32267
Percent of Families below poverty		8.1%
Average Family Income		\$64,781
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.4%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	13.7%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.7%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.3%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.7%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.3%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 123
Bisbee**

Demographics		
Population	Total	13226
	0-18	3340
	19-64	7531
	65+	2355
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	8569
	Black	119
	Native American	224
	Hispanic	3968
	Other	346
Gender		
	Male	6446
	Female	6780
Percent of Families below poverty		11.0%
Average Family Income		\$65,297
Average Family Size		3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.8%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	14.2%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.8%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.2%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.1	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.7%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.4%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.0%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 124
Douglas**

Demographics		
Population	Total	19634
	0-18	7137
	19-64	10007
	65+	2490
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	2281
	Black	71
	Native American	274
	Hispanic	16818
	Other	190
Gender		
	Male	9494
	Female	10140
Percent of Families below poverty		32.5%
Average Family Income		\$36,649
Average Family Size		3.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.4%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.7%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	16.9%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.2%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	12.9	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.5%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.2%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.5%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 125
Tubac/Patagonia**

Demographics		
Population	Total	20448
	0-18	6836
	19-64	11272
	65+	2340
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	6251
	Black	92
	Native American	189
	Hispanic	13663
	Other	253
Gender		
	Male	9920
	Female	10528
Percent of Families below poverty		9.4%
Average Family Income		\$61,496
Average Family Size		3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.3%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	48.5%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	32.4%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.6%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	35.6%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	13	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.4	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.8%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.7%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.8%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population

Appendix F. Community Health Analysis Area Profiles Continued**Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 126
Nogales**

Demographics		
Population	Total	21668
	0-18	7573
	19-64	11534
	65+	2561
Race		
	White non-Hispanic	1225
	Black	85
	Native American	140
	Hispanic	20070
	Other	148
Gender		
	Male	10091
	Female	11577
Percent of Families below poverty		31.0%
Average Family Income		\$41,848
Average Family Size		3.9

	Value	State Value
<i>Risk Measures</i>		
1. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.9%	15.2%
2. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	47.3%	34.3%
3. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	32.5%	19.7%
4. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.5%	23.3%
5. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	36.5%	42.4%
6. Average age of first use for Tobacco	13.1	12.3
7. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.5	12.7
8. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.7	12.8
9. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	12.7
10. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.9%	34.3%
11. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.8%	48.9%
12. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.7%	45.8%
13. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.8%	46.5%

Source:
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
2006 Claritas Estimates on Population